Gov. Doc
Can
P

SESSIONAL PAPERS

VOLUME 17

FOURTH SESSION OF THE TENTH PARLIAMENT

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

SESSION 1907-8

100017
15/12/09

VOLUME XLII

See also Numerical List Page 5.

ALPHABETICAL INDEX

TO THE

SESSIONAL PAPERS

OF THE

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA

FOURTH SESSION, TENTH PARLIAMENT, 1907-8

A

Acetylene Gas Buoys.. 209
Adulteration of Food.. 14
Agriculture, Annual Report.. 15
Alaska Boundary.. 54
Aluminum Exports and Imports..136, 136*a*
Applications for crossing railway tracks.. 86
Archives, Canadian.. 18
Astronomer, Chief, Report of.. .. .. 25*a*
Athabasca Fish Co... 225
Auditor General, Annual Report.. .. 1

B

Bait Freezer and Cold Storage.. 101
Banks, Chartered.. 6
Banks, Unpaid Balances in.. 7
Barbados, Trade Conference at.. 158
Bastedo, Samuel Tovel.. 139
Bate, H. N. & Co.. 199
Beauharnois Canal.. 83
Belleville Harbour.. 163
Bell Telephone Co... 122
Blunden, Frederick.. 165
Bonds and Securities.. 44
Boone Company.. 177
Bounties paid by Government.. 93
Bow River.. 202
Bridge Materials from U. S... 194
British and Continental Ports.. .. .. 21*c*
British Canadian Loan and Investment Co... 128
British Columbia:—
Chinese in Public Schools.. 74
Disallowance.. 84
Dominion Lands.. 46
Indian Reserves.. 169
Joly de Lotbinière, Sir Henri.. .. 75
Metlakatla Indian Reserve.. 89
Natal Act.. 99
Patterson, J. W... .. .. 90*b*
Revenue and Expenditure.. 219

B

British Columbia:—
Richard L. Drury.. 164
W. Maxwell Smith.. 111
Brodeur, Hon. L. P., &c., Travelling Expenses.. .. ..109, 109*b*
By-Elections, House of Commons.. .. 17*b*

C

Canada Year Book.. 66
Canadian Manufacturers' Association.. .. ..234, 234*a*
Canadian Pacific Railway:—
Business with Interior Department. 45
Lands sold by.. 69
Liability for Taxation.. 203
Canadian Transportation.. .. .. 21*c*
Canal Statistics.. .. .. 20*a*
Cassels, Hon. Walter.. .. ..182 to 182*c*
Cattle Embargo.. 187
Census, Agricultural.. 188
Census, North-west Provinces.. .. .. 17*a*
Central Experimental Farm.. .. ..80, 112
Chartered Banks.. 6
Chinese and Japanese.. .. .. ..74*b* to 74*g*
Civil Service:—
Examiners.. 31
Insurance.. 49
List.. 30
Report of Royal Commission 29*a*
Superannuations.. 51
Coal Lands.. .. ..108 to 108*h*
Coal, Timber and Mining Lands. 88 to 88*bb*
Cold Storage and Bait Freezer.. .. 101
Cold Storage Report.. .. .. 15*a*
Colonial Conference, 1907.. .. ..58, 109*a*
Colonization Lands.. .. ..155 to 155*d*
Commissions of Inquiry.. .. .. 182*d*
Congdon, F. T.. .. ..55 to 55*f*
Convicts in Penitentiaries.. 179
Criminal Statistics.. 17
Customs Department Officers.. .. .. 156*c*

D

Dairy and Cold Storage Report.. .. 15*a*
Delisle, Michel Simeon.. 210
Dividends Unpaid in Banks.. 7
Dolkese Indians.. .. ..197, 197*a*
Dominion Lands.. .. .. 90*c*
Dominion Police.. 67
Dredging Work.. 124 to 124*c*, 141, 141*a*, 204
Drill Halls.. 193
Drysdale, Hon. Arthur.. 176
Dunne, M. C... .. .. 81*a*

E

Eclipse Manufacturing Co... 129
Edwards, W. C. & Co... 199
Elections, House of Commons.. .. .. 17*b*
Elections, Forms for.. 64
Electricity and Fluid Exportation Act 137
Electric Light, Inspection of.. 13
Estimates.. .. ..3 to 4*a*
Exchequer Court Rules.. 53
Excise Revenue.. 12
Expenditure by Government in N.S. 102
Experimental Farms.. 16

F

Fast Line of Steamers.. 100
Fertilizers, Analysis of.. 235
Fishermen, Bounty to.. .. ..56 to 56*b*
Fire Extinguishers.. .. ..160, 160*a*
Fisheries Act, Violation of.. 168
Fisheries, Annual Report.. 22
Fisheries Treaty.. .. ..215, 215*a*
Fishing Licenses.. 143
Forbes, F. F., Judge.. 85
Forestry, Report of Supt. of.. 25
France and Canada, Commerce..10*a*, 10*b*

G

Garrison Artillery Companies.. 196
Gas, Inspection of.. 13
Gaudet, Victor, Report of.. 211
Geographic Board.. .. .. 21*a*
Geological Survey Report.. 26
Georgian Bay Ship Canal.. 19*a*, 178 to 178*b*
Government Vessels.. .. .. ..148, 148*a*, 170
Governor General, Expenditure for office of.. 146
Governor General's Warrants.. 50
Grain, Movements of.. 192
Grain Trade, Report of Royal Commission.. 59
Grand Trunk Pacific Town and Development Co... .. .. 90*c*

G

Grand Trunk Railway:
Entrance into Toronto.. 63
Major's Hill Park Site.. 76
Sale of Liquors.. .. ..61, 61*a*
Grazing Lands.. .. .. 155*a*

H

Harbour Commissioners.. 23
Heath Point.. 198
Hillsboro' Bridge.. 186
House of Commons:—
Changes in the Staff.. 149
Elections for.. .. .. 17*b*
Internal Economy.. .. ..37, 37*a*
Returns presented.. 150
Hudson Bay, Railroad to.. 138
Huntingdon, Waterway in.. 161

I

Immigrants, Expenditure for.. .. .. 81*j*
Immigrants in Canada.. .. .. ..81*d*, 81*g*
Immigration Agents.. .. ..81*c*, 81*b*
Immigration Agents in Ontario.. ..81*b*, 81*h*
Immigration from the Orient and India.. .. .. 36*a*
Imperial Conference, 1907.. .. ..58, 109*a*
Indian Affairs, Annual Report.. 27
Indian Agent Yeomans.. 103
Indian Reserves.. 159
Industrial Disputes Inspection Act.. 131
Inland Revenue, Annual Report.. .. 12
Insurance, Abstract.. 9
Insurance, Annual Report.. 8
Intercolonial Railway:—
Accident at Mulgrave.. .. .. 205*b*
Belfast and Murray Harbour.. .. 205*i*
Claims for Damages.. 205
Fences.. .. .. 205*g*
Freight Rates.. .. ..119, 205*a*
Highway Crossings.. .. ..39*k*, 39*l*
Locomotives.. .. ..205*d*, 205*f*
New Accounting System.. .. .. ..205*h*
Steel Rails.. .. .. 205*e*
Trains Breaking Down.. .. .. .. 205*c*
Various Expenditures.. 78
Winter and Summer Tariffs..... 127
Interior, Annual Report.. 25
International Boundary.. .. .. ..54*a*, 54*b*
International Waterways Commission. 19*b*, 19*c*

J

Japanese and Chinese.. .. ..74b to 74*g*
Joly de Lotbinière, Sir Henri.. 75
Justice, Annual Report.. 34

L

Labour Department, Annual Report of 36
Lake, Major General, Memorandum of 228
Lands, Dominion.. .. .. 90*c*
La Société Canadienne.. 200
Library of Parliament, Annual Report 33
List of Shipping.. .. .. 21*b*

M

Madden, Report of Justice.. 60
Mail Subsidies to Steamships.. 82
Manitoba Homestead Entries.. .. .. 155*b*
Marconi Stations.. .. ..183, 183*a*
Marine and Fisheries Department, Bookkeeping in.. 142
Marine, Annual Report.. 21
Measures, Inspection of.. 13
Meat and Food Inspection Act..91, 134, 134*a*
Members of Parliament appointed to Offices.. .. ..52, 230
Metlakatla and Songhees Indians.. 197*b*
Midland Towing and Wrecking Co... 123
Military Institutions, Provisions for.. 104
Military Service, Appointments to the 94
Militia, Colonels in the.. 73
Militia Council, Annual Report.. .. 35
Militia Dress Regulations.. .. .. .. 41*a*
Militia General Orders.. 41
Miller, N. B... 81
Mill Settlement, West.. 171
M. J. Wilson Cordage Co.. 113
Mines, Report of Department.. ..26 to 26*b*
Mining, Coal and Timber Lands 88 to 88*bb*
Mint, Royal.. 71
Moncton Car Works.. 107
Montcalm-Milwaukee Collision.. 221
Montreal Examining Warehouse.. .. 120
Montreal Turnpike Trust.. .. .. 126, 126*a*
Mounted Police.. 28
Mulgrave, Nova Scotia.. .. .. 205*b*

Mc

McDonald, A. G... .. .. 81*i*
McIlreith, R. T... .. .. 181, 181*a*

N

National Transcontinental Railway. 39 to 39*h*
Engineering Staff.. .. .. 62*a*
Resignation of Mr. Hodgins.. 62
Routes in New Brunswick.. 180
Values of Tenders.. .. .. 62*b*
New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Mails 171*e*
Newspapers, Money paid to.. .. 174 to 174*b*
North Grove, Grenville.. .. .. 171*a*
Nova Scotia, Expenditure by government in.. 102

O

Office Specialty Co.. 184
Opium Traffic.. .. .. 36*b*, 36*c*
Orders in Council.. 47
Oriental Labourers, Report of W. L. M. King.. .. .. 74*a*, 74*h*
Ottawa Improvement Commission.. .. 70
Ouimet, Judge J. A... 65

P

Peace River Valley.. 106
Penitentiaries, Annual Report.. 34
Petit Rocher Breakwater.. .. .. 147, 147*a*
Petrel, Steamer.. 218
Pevelan & Co... 72
Piers or Docks in Ontario.. .. .. .. 92*a*
Police, Dominion.. 67
Police, Royal Northwest Mounted.... 28
Port Burwell Harbour.. 217
Port Maitland.. .. .. 92, 92*a*
Postal Charges.... .. .. 171*i*
Postal Service Delays.. .. .. 171*e*
Postmaster General, Annual Report. 24
Pound Net Licenses 130
Power, Augustus, Report of.. 55
Prince Edward Island:—
Alex. McLeod.. .. .. 171*h*
Archibald McDonald.. .. .. 171*d*
Branch Railway Lines.. 190
Expenditure.. 216
Freight and Passenger Rates.. .. 205*a*
Freight on Winter Steamers.. .. 110
Leasing Properties.. 145
Lobster Fishery.. .. .. 231*a*
Mail Service.. .. .. 171*j*
Mrs. Mary Finlay.. .. .. 171*b*
Removal of Post Office.. .. .. .. 171*g*
Rights of Vessels.. 208
Terms of Union.. 189
Wharf at Little Sands.. 125
Winter Communication.. 212
Withdrawal of Winter Steamers.. 110*a*
Printing and Lithographing.. 220
Public Accounts, Annual Report 2
Publications having Newspaper Rate. 195
Public Buildings.. .. .. 229, 232
Public Printing and Stationery 32
Public Works, Annual Report.. 19

Q

Quebec Bridge:—
Report of Royal Commission.. .. 154
Reports and Orders in Council.. 154*a*
Stock Subscribed.. .. .. 154*b*
Quebec, Founding of.. 207
Quebec Harbour.. 233

R

Railway Commissioners, Report of.... 20*c*
Railway Crossings.. .. ..39*i*, *k* and *l*, 115
Railways and Canals, Annual Report. 20
Railways not under Commissioners.. 39*j*
Railway Statistics.. .. .. 20*b*
Reductions and Remissions.. 95
Regina Lands District.. 77
Robertson, E. Blake, Report of.. .. .. 81*k*
Robins Irrigation Co... 206
Ross Rifle Company.... .. .. 68 to 68*d*
Ross Rifle Hand-book.. 42
Royal Northwest Mounted Police.. .. 28

S

Sabourin, Major.. 153
Samovici, A., and Bolocan, H.. 116
Saskatchewan, Province of:—
Fishing Licenses.. .. .. 105, 151
Homestead Entries.. .. .. 90, 90*a*
Saskatchewan Act.. 185
Valley Land Co.. .. .. 90*d*
Savard, Doctor Edmond.. 222
Secretary of State, Annual Report.. 29
Seed Grain.. .. .. 25*d*
Seizures by Inland Revenue Department.. .. .. 156 to 156*b*
Senate:—
Appointments to.. .. .. 52, 114
Bills sent from.. 121
Committee on Railways, &c... .. 166
Debates.. 135
Senators appointed to office.. 230
Shareholders in Chartered Banks.. .. 6
Shepley, Mr., K.C... 175
Shipping, List of.. .. .. 21*b*
Six Nations Indians.. .. .. 197*c*
Sorel, Piers at.. 167
Spain, Commander, Expenses of.... .. 162
Standard Chemical Co... 72
St. Andrews Rapids.. 96
Steamboat Inspection.. .. .. 23*a*
Steamship Fast Line.. 100
Steamship Traffic.. .. .. 10*c*
Steel Concrete Co... 172
St. Gabriel de Brandon.. .. .. 171*f*
St. Lawrence River, Damming of..140, 140*a*
Supplies for Department of Marine and Fisheries.. 214
Supreme Court, N.S., Suit in.... 117
Sutherland Rifle Sight Co... 226

T

Temperance Colonization Co... 223
Timber, Application to cut.. 78
Timber, Coal and Mining Lands..88 to 88*bb*
Tobacco Industry.. .. .. 157, 157*a*
Tonnage at St. John and Halifax.... 227
Topographical Surveys, Report on.... 25*b*
Toronto Harbour.. 213
Trade and Commerce, Annual Report 10
Trade and Navigation, Annual Report 11
Trade Unions.. 43
Transcontinental Railway.. .. .. ..39 to 39*h*
Transport on Government Account.. 224
Treaty between Great Britain and United States.. .. .. 215, 215*a*
Treaty Powers.. 144
Trent Canal.. 133

U

Unclaimed Balances in Banks.. 7
Unforeseen Expenses.... 48
United States Warships.. 191

V

Valleyfield, Regiment in.. .. .. 153*a*
Volunteer Camps, Contracts for.. .. 118

W

Waugh, James S... .. .. 81*e*
Weights, Measures, &c.. 13
Wilberforce, Dam at.. 132
Windsor, Detroit and Belle Isle Ferry Co... 98

Y

Yukon:—
Criminal Conspiracy.. 97
Estates of Deceased Persons.. .. 55*b*
Finnie, O. S... 152
Lands at Whitehorse.. .. .. 55*e*
Lord's Day Act.. 57
Mining Regulations.. 201
Morality of the Yukon.. .. .. .. 55*d*
Ordinances.. 40
Placer Claims.. .. .. 173, 173*a*
Report of Commissioner.. .. .. .. 25*c*
Report of Mr. Beddoe.. .. .. 55*h*
Rev. John Pringle.. .. .. 55*c*, 55*f*
Right to divert water.. 87
W. H. P. Clement.. .. .. 55*i*
W. W. B. McInnes.. .. .. 55*g*

See also Alphabetical Index, page 1.

LIST OF SESSIONAL PAPERS

Arranged in Numerical Order, with their titles at full length; the dates when Ordered and when Presented to the Houses of Parliament; the Name of the Senator or Member who moved for each Sessional Paper, and whether it is ordered to be Printed or Not Printed.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 1.

(This volume is bound in two parts.)

1. Report of the Auditor General for the nine months ended 31st March, 1907. Partial report presented 28th November, 1907, by Hon. W. S. Fielding; also 2nd December and 17th December .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 2.

2. Public Accounts of Canada, for the fiscal period of nine months ended 31st March, 1907. Presented 28th November, 1907, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

3. Estimates of the sums required for the services of Canada for the year ending 31st March, 1909. Presented 11th December, 1907, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

3*a*. Further Supplementary Estimates for the year ending 31st March, 1909. Presented 9th July, 1908, by Hon. W. S. Fielding...*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

4. Supplementary Estimates for the twelve months ending 31st March, 1908. Presented 3rd February, 1908, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

4*a*. Supplementary Estimates for the year ended 31st March, 1908. Presented 16th March, 1908, by Hon. W. S. Fielding... .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

5. (No issue.)

6. List of Shareholders in the Chartered Banks of Canada, as on the 31st December, 1907. Presented 8th May, 1908, by Hon. S. A. Fisher.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 3.

7. Report of dividends remaining unpaid, unclaimed balances and unpaid drafts and bills of exchange in Chartered Banks of Canada, for five years and upwards, prior to 31st December, 1907. Presented 29th June, 1908, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 4.

8. Report of the Superintendent of Insurance for the year ended 31st December, 1907.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

9. Abstract of Statements of Insurance Companies in Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1907. Presented 14th May, 1908, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 5.

10. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce, for the fiscal year (nine months) ended 31st March, 1907. Part I.—Canadian Trade. Presented 29th November, 1907, by Hon. W. S. Fielding. Part II.—Trade of Foreign Countries and Treaties and Conventions. Presented 11th March, by Hon. W. Paterson.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 6.

10*a*. Convention respecting the Commercial Relations between France and Canada, entered into at Paris on the 19th day of September, 1907, between His Majesty and the President of the French Republic. Presented 28th November, 1907, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

10*b*. Correspondence and memoranda in connection with the Convention of 1907, respecting the commercial relations between France and Canada. Presented 9th January. 1908, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.. .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

10*c*. Supplement to Report of Department of Trade and Commerce, with statistics showing steamship traffic, &c. Presented 17th March, 1908, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

11. Tables of the Trade and Navigation of Canada, for the nine months of the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1907. Presented 2nd December, 1907, by Hon. W. Paterson.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 7.

12. Inland Revenues of Canada. Excise, &c., for the nine months ended 31st March, 1907. Presented 28th November, 1907, by Hon. W. Templeman.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

13. Inspection of Weights, Measures, Gas and Electric Light, for the nine months ended 31st March, 1907. Presented 28th November, 1907, by Hon. W. Templeman.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

14. Report on Adulteration of Food, for the nine months ended 31st March, 1907. Presented 28th November, 1907, by Hon. W. Templeman.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

15. Report of the Minister of Agriculture, for the year ended 31st March. 1907. Presented 2nd December, 1907, by Hon. S. A. Fisher.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

15*a*. Report of the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner for the year ending 31st March, 1907. Presented 10th February, 1908, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 8.

16. Report of the Directors and Officers of the Experimental Farms for 1906. Presented 10th January, 1908, by Hon. S. A. Fisher.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

17. Criminal Statistics for the year ended 30th September, 1907.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

17*a*. Census of Population and Agriculture of the Northwest Provinces: Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, 1906. Presented 18th February, 1908, by Hon. S. A. Fisher. *See 17a, 1907.*

17*b*. Return of By-Elections for the House of Commons of Canada, held during the year 1907. Presented 6th March, 1908, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

18. Canadian Archives. *See No. 15, page lv.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 9.

19. Report of the Minister of Public Works, for the fiscal period ended 31st March, 1907. Presented 2nd December. 1907, by Hon. W. Pugsley.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

19a. Georgian Bay Ship Canal Survey. Report on the Precise Levelling; from 1904 to 1907. Published by the Department of Public Works.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

19b. Progress Report of the International Waterways Commission. Supplementary Report to 31st December, 1907. Presented 5th June, 1908, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

19c. Supplementary Report of the International Waterways Commission, 1908.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

20. Report of the Department of Railways and Canals, for the fiscal period from 1st July, 1906, to 31st March, 1907. Presented 29th November, 1907, by Hon. G. P. Graham.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 10.

20a. Canal Statistics for the season of navigation, 1906.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

20b. Railway Statistics of Canada for the year ended 30th June, 1907. Presented 16th January, 1908, by Hon. G. P. Graham.*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

20c. Second Report of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, 1st April, 1906, to 31st March, 1907. Presented 29th November, 1907, by Hon. G. P. Graham.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

21. Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries (Marine) for 1907. Presented 18th December, 1907, by Hon. L. P. Brodeur.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

21a. Seventh Report of the Geographic Board of Canada, 1907-8.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

21b. List of Shipping issued by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, being a list of vessels on the registry books of Canada, on the 31st December, 1907. Presented 24th June, 1908, by Hon. L. P. Brodeur...*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 11.

21c. Report on British and Continental Ports, with a view to the development of the port of Montreal and Canadian transportation.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

22. Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries (Fisheries) for 1907. Presented 18th December, 1907, by Hon. L. P. Brodeur.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

23. Report of the Harbour Commissioners. &c.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

23a. Report of the Chairman of the Board of Steamboat Inspection, 1907. Presented 27th February, 1908, by Hon. L. P. Brodeur.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 12.

24. Report of the Postmaster General, for the nine months ended 31st March, 1907. Presented 3rd December, 1907, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

25. Report of the Department of the Interior, for the fiscal period from 1st July, 1906, to 31st March, 1907. Presented 29th November, 1907, by Hon. F. Oliver.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13.

25*a*. (1906) Report of the Chief Astronomer for the year ended 30th June, 1906. Presented 17th December, 1907, by Hon. F. Oliver...*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

25*a*. (1907) Report of the Chief Astronomer for the nine months ending 31st March, 1907.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

25*b*. Annual Report of the Topographical Surveys Branch (Department of the Interior) 1906-7. Presented 8th June, 1908, by Hon. F. Oliver.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

25*c*. Report of the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory, for the year ended 31st March, 1908.... .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

25*d*. Correspondence and papers relating to Seed Grain in Saskatchewan and Alberta. Presented 18th July, 1908, by Hon. F. Oliver.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

26. Summary Report of the Department of Mines (Geological Survey), for the calendar year 1907. Presented 16th January, 1908, by Hon. W. Templeman.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

26*a*. Summary Report of the Mines Branch of the Department of Mines, for the fiscal year 1907-8. Presented 17th July, 1908, by Hon. W. Templeman.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

26*b*. Annual Report on the Mineral Production in Canada, during the calendar year 1906.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 14.

27. Report of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the year ended 31st March, 1907. Presented 29th November, 1907, by Hon. F. Oliver.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

28. Report of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, 1907. Presented 29th January, 1908, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier... .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

29. Report of the Secretary of State of Canada, for the year 1907.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 15.

29*a*. Report of the Royal Commission on the Civil Service, with appendices and evidence taken before the Commissioners. Presented 26th March, 1908, by Hon. W. S. Fielding; also Analytical Index of evidence and memorials.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 16.

29*a*. Report of the Royal Commission on the Civil Service—*Continued.*

30. Civil Service List of Canada, 1907. Presented 3rd December, 1907, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 17.

31. Report of the Board of Civil Service Examiners, for the year ended 31st December, 1907. Presented 8th May, 1908, by Hon. S. A. Fisher.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

32. Annual Report of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery, 1907. Pesented 11th May, 1908, by Hon. S. A. Fisher... ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

33. Report of the Joint Librarians of Parliament for the year 1907. Presented 28th November, 1907, by the Hon. the Speaker... .. ..*Printed for sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 17—*Continued.*

34. Report of the Minister of Justice as to Penitentiaries of Canada, for the nine months ended 31st March, 1907. Presented 4th December, 1907, by Hon. J. Bureau.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

35. Annual Report of the Militia Council of Canada, 1907. (Interim Report presented 6th March, 1908.).. .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

36. Report of the Department of Labour, for the nine months ended 31st March, 1907. Presented 18th December, 1907, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

36*a*. Report of W. L. Mackenzie King, C.M.G., Deputy Minister of Labour, on his mission to England to confer with the British authorities on the subject of immigration to Canada from the Orient, and immigration from India, in particular
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

36*b*. Report by W. L. Mackenzie King, C.M.G., Deputy Minister of Labour, on the need for the suppression of the opium traffic in Canada. Presented 3rd July, 1908, by Hon. R. Lemieux.. .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

36*c*. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 16th July, for all correspondence, reports, memorials and protests forwarded to the Government in connection with the opium trade in Canada, whether asking for the suppression of said trade or otherwise. Presented 18th July, 1908.—*Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell*... .. ..*Not printed.*

37. Minutes of proceedings of the Board of Internal Economy of the House of Commons, pursuant to Rule of the House, number 9. Presented 2nd December, 1907, by the Hon. The Speaker.. .. ..*Not printed.*

37*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th February, 1908. Minutes of proceedings of the Board of Internal Economy of the House of Commons from 1st January, 1902, to 1st January, 1906. Presented 6th March, 1908.—*Mr. Roche (Marquette).*
Not printed.

38. A copy of the new rules of the Supreme Court of Canada, promulgated on the 19th day of June, 1907. Presented 28th November, 1907, by the Hon. The Speaker.....*Not printed.*

38*a*. Rules and orders of the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario, passed on the 27th March, 1908, under the power conferred by the Criminal Code. Presented 12th May, 1908, by Hon. A. B. Aylesworth.. .. ..*Not printed.*

39. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th July, 1908, showing the length of the National Transcontinental Railway from Moncton, New Brunswick, to Prince Rupert, in the province of British Columbia, and the estimated cost of the same. Presented 6th July, 1908.—*Hon. G. P. Graham*.. .. ..

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 17—*Continued.*

Transcontinental Railway between the city of Winnipeg, in the province of Manitoba, and the city of Moncton, in the province of New Brunswick; that such copy or return shall contain (1) signatures attached to the tenders; (2) the total amount of each tender as "moneyed out" by the said commission; (3) the quantity of each class or kind of material as used by the said commission in figuring out the cost; (4) the price per unit of prices submitted by those who responded to the invitation for tenders; and (5) the total cost of each item in the schedule, which, added together, gives the grand total cost of each undertaking tendered for. Presented 24th January, 1908.—*Mr. Taylor*.. .. .. .

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 17—*Continued.*

39*j*. Return to an order of the Senate, dated 9th April, 1908, giving a list of all railways in Canada which are not under the control or jurisdiction of the Board of Railway Commissioners; and stating in each case the reason why the railway is not controlled by the commission. Presented 12th May, 1908.—*Hon. Mr. McKay (Truro)....Not printed.*

39*k*. Return (in part) to an order of the Senate, dated 27th March, 1908, showing, separately, the highway crossings at rail level on all railways, except railways under construction, within the jurisdiction of the Railway Commission in respect of which highway crossings, protection has been ordered by the board since its organization, said return to give the character of the protection ordered in each case, the name of the railway company, the local designation of each highway crossing, and the county and province in which it is situated, and the date of the order and regulation in respect thereof; also a similar return giving the highway crossings ordered to be protected by the proper authority in each case on all railways not under the control of the board, including the Intercolonial Railway, and including orders made regarding railways under construction; also a similar return respecting all highway crossings, which had orders and regulations in respect to them in force, on the 1st day of February, 1904. Presented 18th July, 1908.—*Hon. Mr. Ferguson.. .. ..Not printed.*

39*l*. Supplementary Return to No. 39*k*. Presented 4th June, 1908... .. ..*Not printed.*

40. Ordinances of the Yukon Territory passed by the Yukon Council in the year 1907. Presented 3rd December, 1907, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.. .. ..*Not printed.*

41. General Orders issued to the militia between 2nd November, 1906, and 1st November, 1907. Presented 9th December, 1907, by Sir Frederick Borden.. .. ..*Not printed.*

41*a*. Dress Regulations for the Canadian militia, 1907. Presented 9th December, 1907, by Sir Frederick Borden.. .. ..*Not printed.*

42. Ross Rifle Hand-book, 1907. Presented 9th December, 1907, by Sir Frederick Borden. *Not printed.*

43. Return under chapter 125 (R.S.C.), 1906, intituled: "An Act respecting Trades Unions," submitted to Parliament in accordance with section 33 of the said Act. Presented 9th December, 1907, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.. .. ..*Not printed.*

44. A detailed statement of all bonds or securities registered in the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada, since last return, 4th December, 1906, submitted to the Parliament of Canada under section 32, chapter 19, of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906. Presented 9th December, 1907, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.. .. ..*Not printed.*

45. Return (in so far as the Department of the Interior is concerned) of copies of all orders in council, plans, papers, and correspondence which are required to be presented to the House of Commons, under a resolution passed on 20th February, 1882, since the date of the last return, under such resolution. Presented 11th December, 1907, by Hon. F. Oliver... .. ..*Not printed.*

46. Return of orders in council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette* and in the *British Columbia Gazette*, between 1st December, 1906, and 1st December, 1907, in accordance with provisions of subsection (*d*) of section 38 of the regulations for the survey, administration, disposal and management of Dominion lands within the 40-mile railway belt in the province of British Columbia. Presented 11th December, 1907, by Hon. F. Oliver.. .. ..*Not printed.*

47. Return of orders in council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette* between 1st December, 1906, and 1st December, 1907, in accordance with the provisions of section 8 of chapter 55 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906. Presented 11th December, 1907, by Hon. F. Oliver.. .. ..*Not printed.*

48. Statement of expenditure on account of miscellaneous unforeseen expenses from the 1st April, 1907, to the 28th November, 1907, in accordance with the Appropriation Act of 1907. Presented 11th December, 1907, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.. . . .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 17—*Continued.*

49. Statement in pursuance of section 17 of the Civil Service Insurance Act, for the nine months ending 31st March, 1907. Presented 11th December, 1907, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.. .. .. .

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 17—*Continued.*

Leonard Wiley, or to the claim of Louise F. Wiley, or of her infant daughter, against the government or against Frederick T. Congdon as public administrator of the Yukon Territory, or otherwise as an official of the government, or to any charges against the said Frederick T. Congdon as public administrator or otherwise as an official or employee of this government; excluding therefrom, however, any papers relating to the subjects which may be included in return ordered on the 13th instant, on motion of the honourable member for North Toronto. Presented 24th February, 1908.—*Mr. Foster.*
Not printed.

55*b*. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 29th January, 1908, for a copy of all orders in council, correspondence, evidence, memoranda and other documents and papers of every description, relating to or touching the conduct of all persons who have acted as public administrator in the Yukon Territory, or who have had charge or control by reason of their official position, of the estate of deceased persons in the Yukon Territory. And a copy of all such documents and papers aforesaid as set forth and describe the action, if any, of the government in respect of any claims, charges or proposed proceedings against any such official in respect of his duties, acts or dealings as public administrator. Presented 24th February, 1908.—*Mr. Lennox....Not printed.*

55*c*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th January, 1908, for a copy of all telegrams, affidavits, papers sent by and all correspondence had with Rev. John Pringle, presently of the Yukon, in connection with the condition of public matters therein and with public officials thereof, and especially in reference to one Frederick Tennyson Congdon, at one time commissioner of the Yukon, and one Girouard, registrar, and one Lithgow, controller and member of the Yukon Council and in particular letters sent by Rev. John Pringle, on or about January, 1902, and in or about January, 1905, and on or about 31st July, 1907, to the premier of Canada, and other ministers, detailing the condition of public matters in the Yukon and the replies thereto. Also showing what action, if any, was taken by the government in relation to the matters dealt with therein and the reports of any commissioner appointed to investigate the charges or any part of them. Presented 2nd March, 1908.—*Mr. Foster.. .. ..Not printed.*

55*d*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 20th January, 1908 for a copy of all correspondence relating to the morality of the Yukon. Presented 11th March, 1908.—*Mr. Thompson.. .. ..Not printed.*

55*e*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th February, 1908, showing the parties to whom were made the original grants from the Crown of the lands comprised within the limits of the town of Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, and any assignments made thereof, with names of parties, dates, and consideration therefor. Presented 16th March, 1908.—*Mr. Foster.. .. ..Not printed.*

55*f*. Supplementary return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th January, 1908, for a copy of all telegrams, affidavits, papers sent by and all correspondence had with Reverend John Pringle, presently of the Yukon, in connection with the condition of public matters therein and with public officials thereof, and especially in reference to one Frederick Tennyson Congdon, at one time commissioner of the Yukon, and one Girouard, registrar, and one Lithgow, controller and member of the Yukon Council; and in particular letters sent by Reverend John Pringle, on or about January, 1902, and in or about January, 1905, and on or about 31st July, 1907, to the Premier of Canada and other ministers, detailing the condition of public matters in the Yukon and the replies thereto; also showing what action, if any, was taken by the government in relation to the matters dealt with therein and the reports of any commissioner appointed to investigate the charges or any part of them. Presented 7th April, 1908.—*Mr. Foster.. .. ..Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 17—*Concluded.*

55*g*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th February, 1907, for a copy of all letters, memorials, telegrams, petitions, resolutions and other communications, documents and papers from any person or persons in the Yukon to the Prime Minister or to the government, or any member or official of the government, respecting the official acts or conduct of Mr. W. W. B. McInnes as commissioner of the Yukon; including any petition asking for the removal of Mr. McInnes from his position as commissioner. Presented 7th April, 1908—*Mr. White*. .. ..*Not printed.*

55*h*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th January, 1908, for a copy of the report made by Mr. Beddoe upon the condition of the books, accounts, &c., of the financial administration of the Yukon, and especially with reference to the condition in the public administrator's office. Presented 21st April, 1908.—*Mr Foster.*

Not printed.

55*i*. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1908, for a copy of all orders in council, reports, correspondence, documents, and papers relating to the appointment of Mr. W. H. P. Clement as legal adviser to the council of the Yukon Territory, or as public administrator in the Yukon Territory, or to any other office of emolument in the Yukon Territory, or relating to the resignation of the said W. H. P. Clement from any such office, or relating to the circumstances under which and reasons for which the said W. H. P. Clement ceased to act as such legal adviser, public administrator or in any other such capacity. Presented 7th May, 1908.—*Mr. Sproule.*

Not printed.

56. Statement of expenditure as to bounty to deep-sea fishermen, for the year 1906-7. Presented 18th December, 1907, by Hon. L. P. Brodeur.. .. ..*Not printed.*

56*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th January, 1908, showing the names and residences of all fishermen in the county of Cape Breton to whom fishing bounties were paid between 31st December, 1905, and 1st January, 1908, together with a statement of the amount paid to each person, the date on which it was paid, and the name of the officer or person by whom the sum was paid. Presented 11th February, 1908.—*Mr. Borden (Carleton)*... .. ..*Not printed.*

56*b*. Supplementary return to No. 56*a*. Presented 13th July, 1908.. .. ..*Not printed.*

57. Correspondence and instructions with regard to the Lord's Day Act in its application to the Yukon Territory. Presented 18th December, 1907, by Hon. A. B. Aylesworth.

Not printed.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 18.

58. Minutes of Proceedings of the Colonial Conference held at the Colonial Office, Downing Street, London, from the 15th April to the 14th May, 1907. Presented 22nd May, 1908, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.... .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

59. Report of the Royal Commission on the Grain Trade of Canada. Presented 8th January, 1908, by Hon. F. Oliver.... .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

60. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th December, 1907, for a copy of the report of the Honourable Justice James Henry Madden, appointed by order in council, 15th May, 1907, to investigate and report upon the matter of arrears for rentals on certain leases at Dunnville, Welland Canal feeder. Presented 9th January, 1908.—*Mr. Lalor*... .. ..*Not printed.*

61. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 11th December, 1907, for a copy of all correspondence, petitions, statements, papers, orders in council, and proclamations respecting the setting out of limits for prohibition of the sale of liquors along the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific under the Public Works Construction Act. Presented 9th January, 1908.—*Mr. Foster*.... .. ..*Not printed.*

61*a*. Supplementary return to No. 61. Presented 27th January, 1908.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 18—*Continued.*

62. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th December, 1907, for a copy of all correspondence, documents, papers, memoranda, and reports, relating to the retirement, resignation, or dismissal of Mr. Hodgins, C.E., from the service of the National Transcontinental Railway Commission, and the grounds or reasons therefor. Presented 9th January, 1908.—*Mr. Borden (Carleton)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

62*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th December, 1907, showing what changes, if any, have been made in the National Transcontinental Railway Commission's engineering staff during the current calendar year. Presented 9th January, 1908.—*Mr. Macdonell*.. .. . .*Not printed.*

62*b*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 12th December, 1907, showing : 1. The estimated quantities used by the Transcontinental Railway Commission for arriving at the moneyed values of the tenders for the construction of the 50 miles, more or less, from Moncton westerly; for the construction of 62 miles, more or less, from Grand Falls westerly; from the south side of the St. Lawrence river, easterly 150 miles; for the 45 miles more or less westerly from near La Tuque; and for the 150 miles easterly from near Abitibi, known as the Abitibi section. 2. The various prices which each tenderer placed opposite the several items in the schedule or form of tender. 3. The total amount so ascertained of each tender. Presented 9th January, 1908.—*Mr. Schell (Glengarry). See also 39b*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

63. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 11th December, 1907, for a copy of all orders in council, correspondence, reports, opinions of the Department of Justice, memoranda, papers and documents; also of all plans or route maps relating to the proposed new eastern entrance of the Grand Trunk Railway Company into the city of Toronto. Presented 9th January, 1908.—*Mr. Macdonell*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

64. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th December, 1907, for a copy of all writs, forms and instructions issued and used in and for the purposes of the several elections for Dominion constituencies in the year 1907. Presented 9th January, 1908.—*Mr. Barker*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

65. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 11th December, 1907, for a copy of the order in council appointing Honourable J. A. Ouimet as judge of the Court of the King's Bench, as well as a copy of all correspondence, reports, medical certificates and order in council concerning his being pensioned. Presented 9th January, 1908.—*Mr. Lanctot (Laprairie-Napierville)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

66. The Canada Year Book, 1906. Presented 10th January, 1908, by Hon. S. A. Fisher.
Printed separately.

67. Report of the Commissioner, Dominion Police Force, for the year 1907. Presented 13th January, 1908, by Hon. A. B. Aylesworth.. .. ..*Not printed.*

68. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th December, 1907, showing: 1. The number of officials of the government, civil or military, or officers of the active militia who perform services in any way connected with the manufacture of rifles for the government by the Ross Rifle Company. 2. Their names, ranks, and duties, and the amount of their individual salary or remuneration. 3. The total amount, (apart from contract cost of rifle), or expenditure by the government with the Ross Rifle Company, including any bonus, loans, inspections, cost of testing, commissions, or expenditure of any kind, with the individual amounts. Presented 16th January, 1908.—*Mr. Worthington*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

68*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th December, 1907, showing reports of commissions, boards of inquiry, inspections, reports of industrial officers, to the government or any member thereof, including reports from the comptroller, commissioner, or any officer, or member of the Northwest Mounted Police, the Dominion Rifle Association, or any member thereof, or any rifle association or club, or any

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 18—*Continued.*

member thereof, or to the commandant, or any member of the Bisley team, regarding the efficiency of the Ross rifle, to date. Presented 9th April, 1908.—*Mr. Worthington.*
Not printed.

68*b*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th March, 1908, for a copy of all correspondence between the government or any department thereof, and the Ross Rifle Company, or any representative thereof, or between the government and any bank or other institution which has made advances under the contract between the government and the said company, or any representative of such bank or institution, relating to the accounts and financial or other affairs of the Ross Rifle Company, including any letters or correspondence from any official of the Bank of Montreal to the Auditor General. Presented 9th April, 1908.—*Mr. Worthington*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

68*c*. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 18th March, 1908, for a copy of all correspondence, reports, communications and other papers and documents of every kind and description not already brought down, relative to the rifle known as the Ross rifle, or to the contract between the government and any person or corporation with respect to the said rifle, or to the value or efficiency thereof, or to any alleged defects therein; also a copy of all letters, telegrams, despatches, reports, and other communications of every kind from the British government or any member or official thereof, or from the War Office, or Secretary of State for War, or any officer or official or person employed by or in the service of the British government, to the Governor General of Canada, or to the government of Canada, or to the Minister of Militia, or to any officer or official or person in the public service of Canada, relative to the said rifle, or to the value or efficiency of the said rifle or any defects therein, or any matter or thing connected therewith. Presented 9th April, 1908.—*Mr. Worthington.*
Not printed

68*d*. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 11th December, 1907, for a copy of all contracts between the Ross Rifle Company and the government, or the Department of Militia, for the supply of rifles, ammunition and other articles, and all orders in council, correspondence, reports ,documents and papers, relating to such contracts, and the subject-matter thereof, and to the operations of the company, and to its dealings with the government, or any of the departments, including the Department of Customs, and the Bank of Montreal, or any banking institutions. Presented 9th April, 1908.—*Mr. Worthington*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

69. Return of lands sold by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, from the 1st October, 1906, to the 1st October, 1907. Presented 13th January, 1908, by Hon. F. Oliver.
Not printed.

70. Report of the Ottawa Improvement Commission for the nine months ended the 31st March, 1907. Presented 13th January, 1908, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.
Printed for sessional papers.

71. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th December, 1907, showing : 1. How much money has been expended to date on the Royal Mint, for construction and equipment, respectively. 2. The sums required to complete on both accounts. 3. The officers and employees, and at what yearly salaries, are required to man the institution. 4. The face value of copper and silver and gold coinage obtained by the government per year for the last ten years, and what it has cost the government therefor. 5. The total profit on coinage in the ten years. 6. The amount of coinage it is in contemplation to issue in 1908, and in what denominations. 7. Who is to make the purchases and fix the price of bullion necessary for the use of the Mint. 8. Upon what system the officers and employees of the Mint are appointed, promoted and dismissed. Presented 13th January, 1908.—*Mr. Foster*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 18—*Continued.*

72. Supplementary return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 10th December, 1906, for a copy of all orders in council, correspondence, and all other papers, relating to the Standard Chemical Company (Limited), or Pevelan & Co., in its dealings with the Customs and Inland Revenue Departments from the date of the incorporation of the said company to the present date. Presented 16th January, 1908.—*Mr. Robitaille.*
Not printed.

73. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th December, 1907 showing: 1. All promotions that have been made to the rank of colonel in the active militia during the past year, with names. 2. The nature of service, merit or seniority justifying such promotions. 3. The record of war services of such officers. 4. Previous to the gazetting of such promotion the positions held by such officers on the seniority list of the colonels. 5. The number of lieut.-colonels who were outranked or superseded by such promotions, with their names and services. Presented 17th January, 1908.—*Mr. Worthington*.. .. .. .

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 18—*Continued.*

75. Return to address of the House of Commons, dated 11th December, 1907, for a copy of all correspondence, instructions or communications sent by the Government of Canada, through the Secretary of State or otherwise, to Sir Henri Joly de Lotbinière, as Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia, during the years 1905 and 1906, respectively. Presented 21st January, 1908.—*Mr. Borden (Carleton)*... .. ..*Not printed.*

76. Copy of an order in council regarding sale of a portion of Major's Hill Park, Ottawa, to the Grand Trunk Railway Company as a site for a hotel. Presented 21st January, 1908, by Hon. W. Pugsley.. .. ..*Not printed.*

77. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 16th December, 1907, for a copy of any declarations or affidavits made by Robert Cruickshank, or other persons in the Regina Lands district, or any other complaints in regard to alleged improper or unauthorized charges by individuals, whether in the service of the Government or not, for locating settlers on homesteads, or obtaining for them entries for homesteads, by cancellation or otherwise, together with all correspondence, reports, or other papers on the subject; also all communications, reports, correspondence, or other papers between the Department of the Interior and any of its officials and any person or persons in regard to homestead entries, cancellations, protections, inspectors' reports, &c., for the s.w. ¼ sec. 16 and the n.w. ¼ sec. 20 and the n.w. and s.w. ¼ sec 36, all in tp 14, r. 9, w. 2nd M. Presented 23rd January, 1908.—*Mr. Lake*.... .. ..*Not printed.*

78. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th December, 1907, showing how many applications were refused for permission, as granted by order in council passed on 16th May, 1906, for saw-mill owners to cut timber. Presented 23rd January, 1908. —*Mr. Roche (Marquette)*... .. ..*Not printed.*

79. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th February, 1907, showing the total expenditure each constituency, as defined prior to last Redistribution Act, the the years 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, and 1906, for: *(a)* Harbours and rivers, including dredging, wharfs, docks, breakwaters, piers, or other improvements and repairs. *(b)* For public buildings and lands, including repairs, extensions, &c. *(c)* Maintenance and caretakers, including fuel, lights, &c. *(d)* Expenditure in connection with Intercolonial Railway, including purchase of lands, erection of buildings, repairs, &c., and improvements, and the place where spent. Presented 29th January, 1908.—*Mr. Sproule*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

80. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th December, 1907, showing a summary of stock, implements, chattels, grain, hay, roots and all other kinds of fodder, with their value, for the years ending 1st December, 1906 and 1907; also the amount paid for all kinds of live stock, their kind and number, the amount paid for all kinds of feed, giving the kind, the amount of all kinds of product sold, and their kind; the amount paid for all kinds of grain and seed for distribution for the same years, on the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Presented 23rd January, 1908.—*Mr. Jackson (Elgin)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

81. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th December, 1907, showing the number of immigrants secured and located by Mr. N. B. Miller, of the town of Napanee, in the county of Lennox and Addington, the names of such immigrant, his age, the names of the respective parties with whom they were located, also the township in which such party resides; also the amount of money received by the said N. B. Miller from the government for his services in salary, commission, or both; also the amount of moneys received by the said N. B. Miller, respectively, from residents in the said county of Lennox and Addington for his services in securing the aforesaid immigrants. Presented 23rd January, 1908.—*Mr. Wilson (Lennox and Addington)*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

81*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th December, 1907, showing the number of immigrants secured and located by Mr. M. C. Dunne, of Yarker, in the county of Lennox and Addington, the names of each such immigrant, his age, the names

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 18—*Continued.*

of the respective parties with whom they are located, also the township in which such party resides; also the amount of money received by the said M. C. Dunne from the government for his services in salary, commission, or both; also the amount of moneys received by the said M. C. Dunne, respectively, from residents in the said county of Lennox and Addington for his services in securing the aforesaid immigrants. Presented 23rd January, 1908.—*Mr. Wilson (Lennox and Addington).. .. .. ..Not printed.*

81*b*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th January, 1908, showing list of the names of immigration agents appointed by the government in each county of the province of Ontario, the county in which each such agent is employed, the number of immigrants placed by each such agent, and the amounts paid to each such agent for his services and expenses. Presented 30th January, 1908.—*Mr. Clements.Not printed.*

81*c*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th December, 1907, for a copy of all reports received by the government from each of the special immigration agents sent to Great Britain and the continent of Europe, for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1907. Presented 30th January, 1908.—*Mr. Wilson (Lennox and Addington). Not printed.*

81*d*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 16th December, 1907, showing the number of immigrants who reached and settled in Canada during the fiscal years of 1905-6 and 1906-7, and from what countries they came. Presented 11th February, 1908. —*Mr. Paquet.. .. .. .

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 18—*Continued.*

81*j*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd March, 1908, showing the expenditure of the Government for food, clothing and other maintenance for immigrants after landing in Canada for the years 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, to 1st March. Presented 30th April, 1908.—*Mr. Schaffner*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

81*k*. Report of E. Blake Robertson, assistant superintendent of immigration, respecting Joseph Bernstein, Halifax. Presented 27th May, 1908, by Hon. F. Oliver...*Not printed.*

82. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th December, 1907, showing the total amount paid by this Government each year, during the past five years, towards mail subsidies to steamships; the names of the countries served, the names of steamers and contractors, and the steamship subventions. Presented 28th January, 1908.—*Mr. Armstrong*.. .. ..*Printed for sessional papers.*

83. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th January, 1908, for a copy of the lease, conditions, &c., passed between the Government of Canada and a company for the use of the Beauharnois Canal. Presented 24th January, 1908.—*Mr. Bergeron.*
Not printed.

84. Copies of a letter and telegrams between the Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia and the Honourable the Secretary of State for Canada, on the subject of the disallowance of a Bill of the Legislature of British Columbia, intituled: "An Act to regulate immigration into British Columbia." Presented 24th January, 1908, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.. .. ..*Not printed.*

85. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 8th January, 1908, for a copy of all correspondence between the Department of Justice, or any department of the Government, and Mr. Frederick Fraser Forbes, now a district judge in the province of Saskatchewan, or any other person or persons, in reference to the personal or professional status or character of Mr. Forbes, or his appointment as a judge as above-mentioned, and of all writings and documents of any kind in reference to the foregoing matter. Presented 28th January, 1908.—*Mr. Taylor*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

86. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 15th January, 1908, showing the number of applications made to the Board of Railway Commissioners for the privilege of crossing railway tracks with telephone and telegraph wires and with water mains each, over the said period from 1st February, 1904, to the 1st January, 1908; the total number of applications granted over said period; the total number of applications refused; the date of each application; the date each application was granted; the length of time from the application to the granting of same; and what time should elapse before the board should give its decision. Presented 27th January, 1908.—*Mr. Barr.*
Not printed.

87. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 16th December, 1907, showing, in respect of all grants of right to divert water and construct ditches made under the provisions of the Yukon Placer Mining Act, 1906, the number of the claim, name and address of the grantee, date of issue, length of term, source of water, quantity that may be diverted, estimated expenditure within one year, time limit for construction, sum paid for the privilege and the name and address of present holder, if rights have been transferred. Presented 30th January, 1908.—*Mr. Boyce*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

88. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th December, 1907, showing the timber lands sold or leased by the Department of the Interior subsequent to the date of those included in Sessional Paper, No. 167*a*, brought down to the House on the 9th of April, 1907; the description and area of such lands, the applications made therefor, the notice of advertisement for sale or tender, the tenders received, the amount of each tender, the tenders accepted, the name of the person or company to whom each lot was sold or leased, and the name and address of each person or company to whom any of such leases have been transferred. Presented 30th January, 1908.—*Mr. Ames.*
Not printed.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 18—*Continued.*

88*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th December, 1907, showing, in respect of timber berth number 1279, all applications, correspondence, reports, advertisements, tenders, leases, transfers, or memoranda of any description. Presented 3rd February, 1908.—*Mr. Ames*.... .. ..*Not printed.*

88*b*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th December, 1907, showing, in respect of timber berths numbers 1031, 1118, 1097 and 1098, all bonuses, rentals, or dues, paid to date by the lessees or other assigns to the Government, together with a copy of all applications, correspondence, reports, advertisements, tenders, leases, transfers or memoranda of any description in connection therewith. Presented 18th February, 1908. —*Mr. White*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

88*c*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th December, 1907, showing, in respect of timber berths numbers 1050, 1265, 1267, 1274 and 1275, all bonuses, rentals or dues paid to date by the lessees or other assigns to the Government, together with a copy of all applications, correspondence, reports, advertisements, tenders, leases, transfers or memoranda of any description in connection therewith. Presented 18th February, 1908.—*Mr. Boyce*... .. ..*Not printed.*

88*d*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 12th February, 1908, for the production of all the original applications and tenders filed in the Department of the Interior in respect of timber berths numbers 1050, 1265, 1267, 1274 and 1275, and that the names be laid upon the Table of the House, said papers not to be part of the archives of this House, but to be returned by the Clerk to the Department of the Interior after inspection. Presented 24th February, 1908.—*Mr. Boyce*.....*Not printed.*

88*e*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 12th February, 1908, for the production of all the original applications and tenders filed in the Department of the Interior in respect of timber berths numbers 1031, 1118, 1119, 1097 and 1098, and that the same be laid upon the Table of the House, said papers not to be part of the archives of this House, but to be returned by the Clerk to the Department of the Interior after inspection. Presented 24th February, 1908.—*Mr. White*.... .. ..*Not printed.*

88*f*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 12th February, 1908, for the production of all the original applications and tenders filed in the Department of the Interior in respect of timber berths numbers 1048, 1049, 1122 and 1168, and that the same be laid upon the Table of the House, said papers not to be part of the archives of this House, but to be returned by the Clerk to the Department of the Interior after inspection. Presented 24th February, 1908.—*Mr. Boyce*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

88*g*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th February, 1908, that there be laid on the Table for inspection the original applications and tenders in respect of timber berths numbers 1220, 1226, 1238 and 1272, said papers not to be part of the archives of this House, but to be returned by the Clerk to the Department of the Interior after inspection. Presented 24th February, 1908.—*Mr. Lake*.... ..*Not printed.*

88*h*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th December, 1907, showing, in respect of timber berths numbers 1048, 1049, 1122 and 1168, all bonuses, rentals, or dues paid to date by the lessees or other assigns to the Government, together with a copy of all applications, correspondence, reports, advertisements, tenders, leases, transfers and memoranda of any description in connection therewith. Presented 9th March, 1908.— *Mr. Boyce*.. .. ..*Not printed*

88*i*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th December, 1907, showing, in respect of all timber berths at present under license or authorized to be licensed within the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and the Northwest Territories, (*a*) number or designation of each berth; (*b*) number of license for 1907-8; (*c*) area of berth in square miles; (*d*) name and address of present license holder; (*e*) name and address of original applicant, with date of his application; (*f*) date of issue from Ottawa of advertisement; (*g*) date fixed therein for opening of tenders; (*h*) name and address of

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 18—*Continued.*

successful tenderer; (*i*) amount of bonus paid; (*j*) date when definite selection of blocks was completed and the returns of the survey filed with the Department of the Interior at Ottawa; (*k*) amount of dues collected during the year ending the 30th of April, 1907. in respect of each berth for ground rent, stumpage royalty, and the cost of fire guarding, &c.; also the amount, if any, unpaid and overdue at the termination of said year; (*l*) whether license was issued according to order in council of April 14th, 1903, or of July 23rd, 1906; (*m*) in case of berths upon which during the year 1906-7 no timber was cut, whether notification has been served on license holder to operate a saw-mill, and the date of such notice. Presented 11th March, 1908.—*Mr. McCarthy (Calgary)*
Not printed.

88*j*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th December, 1907, bringing the information as contained in Sessional Paper No. 167*b*, brought down April 26th, 1907, up to date. Presented 13th March, 1908.—*Mr. Ames*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

88*k*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd February, 1908, for a copy of all letters, correspondence, applications, advertisements, reports, memoranda, valuations, estimates, tenders, transfers, or other writings or papers in respect of or in connection with timber berths numbers 1413, 1414 and 1415. Presented 16th March, 1908.—*Mr. Lennox*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

88*l*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th February, 1908, for a copy of all applications to homestead or purchase, reports, agreements of lease or sale, correspondence exchanged between the Department of the Interior and any person whatsoever, and papers of every description dealing with or treating of the sale or lease of surface, mining, timber, or any other rights in respect of the n.w. ¼ of section 8, township 53, range 4, west of the 5th M. Presented 19th March, 1908.—*Mr. Ames.*
Not printed.

88*m*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th December, 1907, showing, in respect of timber berths numbers 1220 to 1226, 1238 and 1272, all bonuses, rentals or dues paid to date by the lessees or other assigns to the Government, together with a copy of all applications, correspondence, reports, advertisements, tenders, leases, transfers or memoranda of any description in connection therewith. Presented 24th March, 1908.—*Mr. Lake*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

88*n*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 9th March, 1908, for a copy of applications, recommendations of applications, and replies thereto, instructions, regarding advertising, and a copy of all tenders and replies thereo, for timber berths numbers 652, 657, 677, 679, 681, 683, 684, 721, 722, 730 and 743. Presented 30th March, 1908.—*Mr. McCraney*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

88*o*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd March, 1908, for the production of all the original applications and tenders filed in the Department of the Interior in respect of timber berths 1046, 1047, 1052, 1058, 1068, 1070, 1093, 1094, 1099, 1191, 1192 and that the same be laid upon the Table of the House, said papers not to be part of the archives of this House, but to be returned by the Clerk to the Department of the Interior after inspection. Presented 13th April, 1908.—*Mr. Ames*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

88*p*. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 26th February, 1908, for a copy of all orders in council, letters, telegrams, reports, recommendations, tenders or communications of any kind in relation to the granting of sixteen townships and certain timber limits in the Peace River region, as referred to in a motion of the 15th January, ult., reference 102, not already brought down. Presented 13th April, 1908.—*Mr. Hughes (Victoria and Haliburton)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 18—*Continued.*

88*q*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th February, 1908, showing the total sum (money or scrip) that the Government has received on account of the lands, mines, minerals, timber &c., in the various Dominion lands offices in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, distinguishing between each province, during the following periods: from 1st July, 1896, to 30th June, 1905, and from 1st July, 1905, to 31st December, 1907. Presented 21st April, 1908.—*Mr. Lake*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

88*r*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th February, 1908, showing all sales of Dominion lands other than coal lands, of 160 acres and upwards, in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, which have been made by the Government during the calendar year 1907; the prices obtained; names of purchasers; dates of sales; and in general terms, the grounds upon which sales were authorized. Presented 21st April, 1908.—*Mr. Lake*... .. ..*Not printed.*

88*s*. Return to an order of the House of Commons dated 17th February, 1908, showing: 1. How many applications for timber licenses were received by the Government of Mr. Mackenzie, what area in square miles they covered, how many licenses were issued, what area they covered, and under how many of those licenses operations were actually carired on, and what area these included. 2. How many applications for timber licenses were received by the Government from November 1st, 1878, to July 1st, 1896, and what area in square miles they covered, how many licenses were issued, and what area they covered, under how many of these licenses operations were actually carried on, and what area they covered. 3. How many permits to cut lumber were given to applicants as above in leases where licenses had not issued during each of these periods. Presented 21st April, 1908.—*Mr. Foster*.. .. ..*Not printed*

88*t*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th February, 1908, showing a list of timber berths awarded between 1st June, 1904, and 15th July, 1906, with the number of tenders in each case, the amount of each tender, the name of the successful tenderer, the area of each berth, the dates of notice and opening of the tenders in each case. Presented 22nd April, 1908.—*Mr. Crawford*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

88*u*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th April, 1908, showing what coal lands were granted to sundry persons through the agency of P. E. Lessard, of Edmonton, together with copies of all letters, papers and documents relating to the application, sale, lease or cancellation of the same. All from the general file for the group of claims, and not the special file for each section. Presented 7th May, 1908.—*Mr. Ames.* *Not printed.*

88*v*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd March, 1908, showing what coal areas are held by F. E. Keniston, of Minneapolis; said return to include a copy of all letters, documents and correspondence relating to the application, sale, lease or cancellation of the same, from the general file for each group of claims, and not the special file of each section. Presented 7th May, 1908.—*Mr. Ames*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

88*w*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th April, 1908, showing what coal lands are now or have been at any time owned, controlled, leased or operated in townships 53 and 54, range 7, west of the 5th meridian, by the Alberta Development Company (Limited), together with a copy of all applications, correspondence, deeds of sale and other documents in connection therewith. Presented 12th May, 1908.—*Mr. Ames*.. .. ..

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 18—*Continued.*

88*y*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd March, 1908, for the production of all original tenders filed in the Department of the Interior in respect of timber limits numbers 645, 646, 675, 703, 705 and 733 to 737, and that the same be laid upon the table of the House, said papers not to be part of the archives of this House, but to be returned by the clerk to the Department of the Interior after inspection. Presented 20th May, 1908.—*Mr. McCraney*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

88*z*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd March, 1908, showing what coal areas were obtained through the agency of Malcolm McKenzie on behalf of clients; and a copy of all letters, documents and correspondence relating to the application, sale, lease or cancellation of the same; also the same information in regard to J. H. Moss, of Toronto. All from the general file for each group of claims, and not the special file for each section. Presented 27th May, 1908.—*Mr. Ames*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

88*aa*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th February, 1908, for a copy of all applications, leases, assignments, correspondence, and papers, of every description in connection with or referring to the granting or sale of the mining rights in sections 17, 20, 21, 28, 29, 32 and 33, of township 8, range 4, west of the 5th meridian. Presented 27th May, 1908.—*Mr. Perley*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

88*bb*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th April, 1908, showing what coal lands in townships 41 and 42, ranges 17 and 18, west of the 5th meridian, were granted through the agency of McGiverin & Hayden, Ottawa, together with a copy of all letters, documents and papers relating to the application, sale, lease or cancellation of same. All from the general file for the group of claims, and not the special file for each section. Presented 27th May, 1908.—*Mr. Ames*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

89. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 20th January, 1908, for a copy of all papers and correspondence between the government of Canada and the government of the province of British Columbia, relating to the application of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company to acquire a portion of the Metlakatla Indian Reserve, British Columbia, and to the general question of the claim of said province to the Indian reserves therein, since the date of said application. Presented 30th January, 1908.—*Mr. Ross (Yale-Cariboo)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

90. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 15th January, 1908, for a copy of all correspondence, reports, locations, records of payments made on, payments returned, homestead entries, cancellations thereof; of any order, direction or other authority given to any homesteader or person who had entered for homestead to re-enter after cancellation of entry or default thereunder; any evidence of sale by Peter Luensen to Frederick Heintz, and any correspondence, affidavits, memoranda, or other documents by the department, or any of its officers, with W. L. MacKenzie, Peter Luenson, Frederick Heintz, Alexander K. Thom, Wm. R. Gardner, Thomas J. Oliver, or any other person in regard to the n.e. ¼ sec. 32, township 36, r. 16, west of 2nd m., Saskatchewan. Presented 30th January, 1908.—*Mr. Porter*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

90*a*. Supplementary return to No. 90. Presented 1st April, 1908.. .. ..*Not printed.*

90*b*. Return to order of the House of Commons, dated 6th April, 1908, showing: 1. Any Government lands near New Westminster, British Columbia, sold to one J. W. Patterson, and, if sold, by what department of the Government. 2. Whether they were Indian or military reserve lands, or either of them. 3. The prices Mr. Patterson paid for said lands, if any were sold to him. 4. The date of such sale or sales. Presented 27th April, 1908.—*Mr. Reid (Grenville)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

90*c*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 16th March, 1908. showing all lands acquired from the Government by the Grand Trunk Pacific Town and Development

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 18—*Continued.*

Company, together with the area, location, purchase price of each tract, and a copy of all correspondence between the Government and the company or any individuals interested therein or connected therewith, as to the general terms and conditions under which the Government land should be granted to the said company. Presented 27th April, 1908.—*Mr. Ames*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

90*d*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1908, showing all the lands granted to the Saskatchewan Valley Land Company under their contract of May, 1902, specifying those which are patented as well as those unpatented, to date. Presented 30th April, 1908.—*Mr. Roche (Marquette)*... .. ..*Not printed.*

90*e*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th February, 1908, showing the approximate total area of Dominion lands disposed of by the Government in each of the provinces of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan, between the 1st July, 1896, and the 30th June, 1905, distinguishing between lands for agricultural purposes, grazing, irrigation, timber and coal; and also from the 1st July, 1905, to the 31st December, 1907. Presented 7th May, 1908.—*Mr. Lake*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

91. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 22nd January, 1908, showing the names and number of establishments being operated under the law and regulations of the "Meat and Food Inspection Act"; when they were individually put under the operation of the Act; and the names and number of inspectors for each establishment. presented 30th January, 1908.—*Mr. Hughes (Victoria and Haliburton)*....*Not printed.*

92. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 15th January, 1908, for a copy of all papers, correspondence, tenders and contracts, in connection with building piers at Port Maitland, Ontario. Presented 30th January, 1908.—*Mr. Lalor*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

92*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd February, 1908, for a copy of all correspondence, contracts, telegrams, reports, plans and specifications, together with all other information not already brought down, in possession of the Government, relating to the construction of piers or docks already constructed or under construction at the following places: Bayfield, Huron county, Ontario; Grand Bend, county of Huron, Ontario; St. Joseph, county of Huron, Ontario; together with a statement of all moneys expended, and to whom paid, and the date of payment, and nature of the work done or material used. Presented 7th May, 1908.—*Mr. Armstrong*....*Not printed.*

92*b*. Supplementary return to No. 92*a*. Presented 11th May, 1908.. .. ..*Not printed.*

93. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th January, 1908, showing the total amount of bounties paid by the Government since 1896, and the amount for each year on each article. Presented 30th January, 1908.—*Mr. Clements.*

Printed for sessional papers.

94. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 19th February, 1907, for a statement showing the names, christian names, age, and country of origin of all the persons who, coming from the British Isles, from English colonies or from foreign lands, as strangers to Canada, have been placed, whether by order in council, by decision of the Militia Council, or otherwise, in any branch whatsoever of the military service of Canada, in the permanent force or in the volunteer force, together with the date of each of these appointments, the nature of the employment, the rank of the holder (before and after his appointment), and the yearly amount which he receives for his services. Presented 22nd January, 1908.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. ..*Printed for sessional papers.*

95. Return of reductions and remissions made under Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 81, section 88, ss. 2. Presented (Senate) 22nd January, 1908, by Hon. Mr. Scott.*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 18—*Continued.*

96. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 17th December, 1906, for a copy of all orders in council, advertisements for tenders, tenders, specifications of every kind, plans, drawings, reports, letters, telegrams, correspondence, contracts, agreements and other documents and papers of every kind, touching or relating to any works at or near St. Andrews Rapids, in the province of Manitoba, and especially such documents as aforesaid in connection with any tender or contract by or on behalf of Charles Whitehead, or Kelly Brothers, or any subsequent tenderers or contractors. Presented 29th January, 1908.—*Mr. Borden (Carleton)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

97. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th January, 1908, for a copy of all papers, correspondence, and evidence, in respect of the trial for criminal conspiracy against certain persons in the Yukon in connection with the Dominion elections of 1904. Presented 3rd February, 1908.—*Mr. Foster* . .. .*Not printed.*

98. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th January, 1908, for a copy of all correspondence between Major E. S. Wigle, of Windsor, Honourable R. F. Sutherland, A. H. Clarke, and the Minister of Inland Revenue, respecting the extension of the franchise of the Windsor, Detroit and Belle Isle Ferry Company. Presented 3rd February, 1908.—*Mr. Clements*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

99. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 29th January, 1908, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, or reports, respecting the refusal of the lieutenant governor of British Columbia to give his assent to a bill passed by the legislature of that province in 1907, respecting immigration and commonly referred to as the Natal Act. Presented 3rd February, 1908.—*Mr. Smith (Nanaimo)*.. .. ..*Printed for sessional papers.*

100. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 11th December, 1907, for a copy of all papers and correspondence between the government of Canada and any of its ministers with reference to the establishment of a fast line of steamship communication between Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand and Canadian ports. Presented 3rd February, 1908.—*Mr. Foster*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

101. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th December, 1907, for a copy of all correspondence, enclosed clippings, agreements, statements, &c., between the government or any member thereof, and especially the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, the Minister of Railways, the Minister of Agriculture, the Minister of Militia, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and one F. E. Williams, of St. John, New Brunswick; one W. H. Trueman, of St. John, and any other person or persons whatsoever in relation to the establishment of a bait freezer and cold storage established in St. John, New Brunswick. Presented 5th February, 1908.—*Mr. Foster*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

102. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th December, 1907, showing the expenditure by the Dominion Government on (*a*)wharfs; (*b*) harbours and river improvements; (*c*) dredging; (*d*) public buildings; for each year since 1896, in the counties of Digby, Yarmouth, Shelburne, Queen's, Lunenburg and Pictou, Nova Scotia, specifying the works by name, with amounts expended thereon. Presented 6th February, 1908.—*Mr. Foster*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

103. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 20th January, 1908, for a copy of letters, telegrams, and reports, regarding complaints made by John Franklin and Stapleton Brothers, with respect to Indian Agent Yeomans. Presented 6th February, 1908.—*Mr. Foster*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

104. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 20th January, 1908, showing the amount paid each year for provisions for the Royal Military College, for the Halifax Garrison, and the Permanent Military School in Quebec, the average number of men provisioned each year of the above institutions, and cost per man per day. Presented 10th February, 1908.—*Mr. Foster*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 18—*Continued.*

105. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th December, 1907, showing the number of fishing licenses issued by the Government for any of the lakes in the province of Saskatchewan, to whom issued, and on what lakes. Presented 10th February, 1908.—*Mr. Chisholm (East Huron)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

106. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 15th January, 1908, showing what lands have been sold, leased, given as homesteads, transferred or set apart in any way by the Government to each: individuals, companies, syndicates, or other organizations in the Peace River Valley, or along or near tributaries thereof, in the Northwest of Canada; when each area was allotted; the terms between the Government and the various parties or organizations concerned; what prices per acre were realized from these transactions; with whom the Government conducted negotiations in each case; the regulations governing the securing of land in the Peace River Valley; and how far it is from Edmonton to Dunvegan. Presented 11th February, 1908.—*Mr. Hughes (Victoria and Haliburton)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

107. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 22nd January, 1908, for a copy of all orders in council, reports, memoranda, correspondence, documents, plans, tenders and advertisements of every kind, nature and description, relating to the proposed acquisition under lease of certain car work shops with railway sidings at Moncton, New Brunswick. Presented 12th February, 1908.—*Mr. Barker*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

108. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 16th December, 1907, showing all coal lands leased, sold or otherwise disposed of from the 1st of March, 1907, to date, giving the area disposed of, the party to whom, the consideration therefor, the assignments made, if any, the date thereof, and the name of the assignee in each case. Presented 13th February, 1908.—*Mr. Ames*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

108*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th February, 1908, showing, in respect of each of the undermentioned blocks disposed of as coal lands by the Government, viz.: Section 13, of township 9, range 4, west of the 5th m.; section 16, township 10, range 3, west of the 5th m., section 15, township 11, range 4, west of the 5th m.; section 20, township 12, range 4, west of the 5th m.; section 5, township 13, range 4, west of the 5th m., section 21, township 19, range 7, west of the 5th m.; when and by whom the first application was made for right to acquire; when and to whom the original grant of mining rights was made; what transfers of rights have been recorded, the date of transfer, and date of registration of same; who the present owner or occupant is, as known to the department; and the name and address of each company or person above referred to. Presented 16th March, 1908.—*Mr. Ames*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

108*b*. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 2nd March, 1908, for a copy of (a) an order in council of the 19th May, 1902, and the regulations therein referred to and approved for the disposal of coal lands, the property of the Dominion Government, in Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and British Columbia. (*b*)A copy of all orders in council altering, amending or cancelling any such regulations for the aforesaid purposes, and the said amended or other regulations. (*c*)A copy of all orders in council approving, amending or cancelling regulations as regards the Yukon for the purposes aforesaid, and the said regulations and amended regulations. Presented 24th March, 1908.—*Mr. Barker*.. .. ..

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 18—*Continued.*

108*d*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th February, 1908, for a copy of all inquiries, applications, leases, contracts, agreements, assignments, correspondence and papers of every description, in connection with or referring to the granting of coal mining privileges in section 11, township 8, range 4, west of the 5th meridian. Presented 27th March, 1908.—*Mr. Ames*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

108*e*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 16th March, 1908, showing: 1. What leases for coal lands in the Northwest Territories were granted by the Government in the years 1903 and 1904. 2. To whom, and on what dates the same were granted, and the amounts paid therefor. 3. Whether the person to whom the lease was granted was the original applicant. 4. Whether any assignment of such leases has been made, when, and to whom. 5. Who the present holders are of said leases. Presented 1st April, 1908.—*Mr. Boyce*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

108*f*. Supplementary return to 108*e*. Presented 6th April, 1908.. .. ..*Not printed.*

108*g*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 16th December, 1907, for a copy of all applications, reports, correspondence, leases, contracts, deeds, sale and documents of every description in connection with the purchase of coal mining lands either on their own behalf or on behalf of clients, by the firm of Hough, Campbell & Ferguson, or by any individual member of said firm, together with a copy of the regulations governing the sale of such rights at the time of purchose. Presented 30th April, 1908.—*Mr. Herron*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

108*h* Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th February, 1908, setting forth in respect of the following coal lands: 1. The name and address of the first applicant and the date thereof. 2. The names and addresses of all subsequent applications, with date thereof, in the order of application. 3. The name and address of the party to whom the mining rights were granted, with date of sale or lease by the Government. 4. Price paid per acre, sale or lease. 5. Date and amount of first payment on account of purchase price. 6. Dates and amounts of each subsequent payment on account of purchase price. 7. Total amount paid as purchase price and balance, if any, still unpaid. 8. How long reservation was made by the department in favour of the grantee or his assigns. 9. The name and address of all parties to whom assignments were made, with date of each assignment, and date of its registration with the department. 10. The name and address of present owner of said mining rights. 11. A copy of all correspondence in reference to the same: Township 7, range 3, west of 5th m.; sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, less the s.e. ¼; section 7, less e. ½; section 8; section 9; section 10, less s.w. ¼; section 11, less s.e. ¼; section 14, less e. ½; section 15; section 16, less n.e. ¼; section 17; section 20, less e. ½ of n.e. ¼; section 21, less s. ½ and n.w. ¼; section 22; section 28; section 27, less e. ½; section 32, less e. ½; section 33; section 34, less e. ½. Township 7, range 2, west of 5th m.; section 18, 20 and 21 Township 6, range 3, west of 5th m.; sections 27 and 28; section 32, less w. ½; sections 33 and 34. Presented 22nd April, 1908.—*Mr. Ames*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

109. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 22nd January, 1908, showing on what dates since June 30th, 1906, advances were made on account of travelling expenses to Honourable L. P. Brodeur, to Mr. Wiallard, his private secretary, and to Napoléon Potvin, his messenger, respectively, for what amounts, and to what accounts they were severally charged; also what refunds, if any, have been made on any of these several advances, and on what dates. Presented 14th February, 1908.—*Mr. Foster*..*Not printed.*

109*a*. Return showing all advances to Ministers of the Crown and their private secretaries, on account of travelling or other expenses in connection with the Imperial Conference of 1907, the date of such advances, and the appropriation against which it was charged. Presented 2nd March, 1908.—*Mr. Foster*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 18—*Continued.*

109*b*. Return (as far as the Department of Inland Revenue is concerned), to an order of the House of Commons, dated 22nd January, 1908, showing the advances made each year since July 1, 1904, to December 31, 1907, on account of travelling expenses to Honourable L. P. Brodeur and his private secretary and messengers, the date and amount of each advance, and the appropriation to which it was charged, the dates at which each advance was finally accounted for, and the dates on which any repayments were made to the treasury, and the amount of such repayments, and all correspondence with the Auditor General's Department in connection therewith. Presented 2nd March, 1908.—*Mr. Foster*.. .. .. .

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 18—*Continued.*

ment of the Interior and any of its officials, and A. Samovici, H. Bolocan, and any other person or persons in regard to the n.w. ¼ section 20, township 22, range 13, west 2nd m., including applications for cancellation, protections, homesteads, inspectors' reports, &c. Presented 18th February, 1908.—*Mr. Lake*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

117. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th December, 1907, for a copy of all correspondence between the Departments of the Marine and Fisheries and Justice of Canada and the Attorney General of Nova Scotia, or any official acting under his authority, in connection with the suit in the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia of the King by Dr. Tait, of Cheticamp, in the county of Inverness, Nova Scotia, versus William Ancoin. Presented 18th February, 1908.—*Mr. McLennan*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

118. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th December, 1907, for a copy of all contracts for food for men at the volunteer camps throughout Canada for the season of 1907; also for the regular troops at Halifax, Quebec and other places. Presented 18th February, 1908.—*Mr. Smith (Wentworth)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

119. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd February, 1908, for a copy of all correspondence between the Railway Commission and the Department of Railways and Canals, or the Intercolonial Railway, and between the Railway Commission and the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the Grand Trunk Railway, and between the Railway Commission and the Fredericton Board of Trade, in reference to the alleged discrimination against the city of Fredericton in the matter of freight rates; and also for a copy of all other papers and documents on file with the Railway Commission in relation thereto. Presented 19th February, 1908.—*Mr. Crocket*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

120. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 16th December, 1907, for a copy of all offers, reports, valuations, plans, deeds of purchase, correspondence and other papers of every description in connection with the purchase of site for the new Montreal examining warehouse, together with a statement of all expenditure and all indebtedness incurred to date in this connection. Presented 19th February, 1908.—*Mr. Ames.*

Not printed.

121. Return to an order of the Senate, dated the 30th January, 1908, showing: 1. Title of each Bill by years sent by the Senate to the House of Commons, from 1867 to 1907, inclusive, that was (*a*) amended by the Hous of Commons, or (*b*) rejected. 2. Title of each Bill by years sent up by the House of Commons to the Senate, from 1867 to 1907, inclusive, that was (*a*) amended by the Senate, or (*b*) rejected. 3. The total number of Bills for each year as above to be tabulated in four periods, (*a*) 1867 to 1873, inclusive; (*b*) 1874 to 1878, inclusive; (*c*) 1879 to 1896, first session, inclusive; (*d*) 1896 to 1907, inclusive. Presented 19th February, 1908.—*Hon. Mr. Ross (Middlesex)*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

122. Report of the commissioners appointed to inquire into a dispute between the Bell Telephone Company of Canada (Limited) and the operators of the said company at Toronto, with respect to wages and hours of employment, etc. Also copy of evidence taken under Royal Commission in the dispute between the Bell Telephone Company of Canada and its operators, in February, 1907. Presented 24th February, and 11th March, 1908, by Hon. R. Lemieux.. .. ..*Not printed.*

123. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th February, 1908, for a copy of the contract and all correspondence relating to a payment of $3,900 to the Midland Towing and Wrecking Company, as set out at page P—32 of the Auditor General's Report for 1906-7, and of the advertisement calling for tenders. Presented 10th March, 1908.—*Mr. Bennett*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

124. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th December, 1907, showing what sums have been expended or voted for the dredging of the Rivière à la Graisse, at Rigaud; to whom the contracts were given; and what sums have been voted or paid out for dredging Dorion Bay, Vaudreuil station. Presented 24th February, 1908.—*Mr. Bergeron*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 18—*Continued.*

124*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th December, 1907, showing what sums have been voted or expended for the dredging of the river bottom between Charlemagne and Terrebonne; since when the dredging has been going on there; what sums have been voted or expended for wharfs at Terrebonne and at St. François de Sales; and who obtained the contracts. Presented 24th February, 1908.—*Mr. Bergeron.* *Not printed.*

124*b*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th December, 1907, showing: 1. What harbours or rivers in the province of Ontario were tenders invited for dredging work by the Department of Public Works during the present year. 2. The names of the successful tenderers at each of the said places for which dredging tenders were invited in Ontario in 1907, and the prices asked by each party respectively. 3. Amounts of the tenders respectively of the different persons tendering at each of the foregoing points. 4. Also at what points new tenders were invited, and when the first tenders were accepted. Presented 9th June, 1908.—*Mr. Bennett*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

124*c*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th of April, 1908, for a copy of all the correspondence exchanged between the Government and Messrs. T. B. Mongenais, Hugh McMillan and others, relating to dredging work done in the River Rigaud, formerly the River Graisse, up to the year 1890. A copy of the reports and correspondence relating to the construction or purchase of the Graham wharf. A copy of the report and correspondence relating to the dredging done at Como up to 1900. A copy of the reports and correspondence relating to the dredging done at Vaudreuil Village, and also those relating to the construction and repair of the wharf situated in that village since 1867. And also a copy of the report and correspondence relating to the deepening of the River St. Louis at Beauharnois. Presented 30th June, 1908.—*Mr. Boyer*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

125. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd February, 1908, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, engineer's reports, &c., in the hands of the Government or any member or official thereof, respecting proposed repairs to the wharf at Little Sands, in Prince Edward Island. Presented 25th February, 1908.—*Mr. Martin (Queen's).* *Not printed.*

126. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 12th February, 1908, for a copy of the report made by John Fraser, of the Auditor General's Department, on the 7th January, 1898, of a special examination held by him of the financial affairs of the Montreal Turnpike Trust. Presented 10th March, 1908.—*Mr. Monk*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

126*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 22nd January, 1908, showing: 1. The present indebtedness to the Dominion Government of the Montreal Turnpike Trust (*a*) on capital account, (*b*) for arrears of interest. 2. The amounts collected at each toll gate belonging to the said Turnpike Trust during the three years ending 31st December, 1905, 1906, 1907, respectively. 3. The names of all parties who have commuted their tolls during each of the above-mentioned years, 1905, 1906, 1907, and the amount of the commutation money paid to the Trust in each case. 4. The amounts expended on each section or road division, under the control of the said Trust, during each of the said years, ending 31st December, 1905, 1906, and 1907, respectively, and the contracts given out during each of the said years, with the name of the contractor and the date and amount involved in each case; and a statement in each case also as to whether the contract was awarded after tender called through the newspapers. 5. The amount paid out during each of the said three years, 1905, 1906, 1907, at each toll gate for salaries of day and night guardians, and any other expenditure at each of the toll gates maintained. 6. The names of all parties holding passes for free use of the roads under control of said Trust, during each of the said three years above referred to, 1905, 1906, 1907, with a statement in each case of the reason why the pass was so granted. 7. The expense of the said Trust during each of the said years, for rent, salaries of the

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 18—*Continued.*

office, inside or outside service, giving name and remuneration of each official. 8. The actual present indebtedness in detail of the said Trust outside of its bonds due to the Government of Canada. 9. The amounts collected, by said Trust, year by year, since the 1st February, 1905, from municipalities under special agreements made as to their share pro rata of the bonded indebtedness of the Turnpike Trust. 10. The names of all those members of the Trust appointed or elected to represent the bondholders since the 1st July, 1896, with the date of the election in each case. 11. The amounts paid by the Trust to any of its members or officials during each of the said three years, 1905, 1906, 1907, whether as travelling or personal expenses, or indemnity for attendance or for any other reason whatever. 12. The name of the auditor of the Trust, and the date of the audit made of the company's affairs, in each of the said three years, 1905, 1906, 1907, respectively. 13. A copy of the agreements between the Trust and any municipalities on the Island of Montreal, by which the Trust ceded to said municipalities any portion of its roads, said copy to be certified by the president and secretary of saia Trust. Presented 20th March, 1908.—*Mr. Monk*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

127. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 24th January, 1908, for a copy of the different tariffs in force upon the Intercolonial Railway, in 1896-7 and 1906-7, between [illegible] and St. Flavie, and all intermediate stations between those two points, for the carriage of passengers or of goods, under the operation of the winter-tariff and under that of the summer-tariff. Presented 24th February, 1908.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. ..*Not printed.*

128. Statement of the affairs of the British Canadian Loan and Investment Company, Limited, for the year ended the 31st of December, 1907. Presented 25th February, 1908, by the Hon. The Speaker.. .. ..*Not printed.*

129. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th February, 1908, showing how much money has been paid since 1896 to the Eclipse Manufacturing Company of Ottawa; how much each year; and the general character of the supplies furnished. Presented 27th February, 1908.—*Mr. Blain*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

130. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th February, 1908, for a copy of all correspondence between Mr. A. E. Dyment, M.P., and the Department of Marine and Fisheries as to granting of pound net licenses in 1905 to Messrs. Low & Roque, of Killarney, as also to any other persons; also a list of persons to whom pound net licenses were granted in that year. Presented 27th February, 1908.—*Mr. Bennett.*
Not printed.

131. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 12th December, 1907, showing: 1. The number of disputes dealt with under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, to the 1st of December, 1907. 2. The dates at which the several applications for the operation of the Act have been received. 3. Names of the parties concerned in the several disputes. 4. Name of the party making application. 5. Locality of dispute. 6. Number of persons affected. 7. Nature of dispute. 8. Names of members of board of conciliation and investigation where same has been established. 9. Date on which board was established. 10. Date of sittings of board. 11. Result of the reference of the dispute under Act. Presented 27th February, 1908.—*Mr. Smith (Nanaimo).*
Not printed.

132. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 12th February, 1908, for a copy of correspondence, plans, and other data in connection with the flooding of roads above the dam at Wilberforce, in Haliburton County, and the proposals, if any, for improving said roads and the bridge so as to prevent obstruction of traffic. Presented 27th February, 1908.—*Mr. Hughes (Victoria and Haliburton)*..... .. ..*Not printed.*

133. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th February, 1908, for a copy of reports, plans, surveys, and other data, in connection with the proposal to construct a branch canal from Balsam Lake, on the Trent Canal, to the head of Gull River waters, in Haliburton County. Presented 27th February, 1908.—*Mr. Hughes (Victoria and Haliburton)*... .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 18—*Continued.*

134. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th December, 1907, for a copy of all correspondence received by the Department of Agriculture in connection with the inspection of meats and the regulations in connection with the Inspection of Meats and Canned Foods Bill. Presented 27th February, 1908.—*Mr. Clements*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

134*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 9th March, 1908, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, reports and recommendations in possession of the Government, with respect to the inspection of packing houses, or the Meat Inspection Act, including the appointment of inspectors. Presented 25th March, 1908.—*Mr. Armstrong.* *Not printed.*

135. Return to an order of the Senate, dated 26th February, 1908, for a detailed statement of the expenses incurred during the past three years, in connection with the synoptical reports of the debates of the Senate, furnished by the special reporter of that House, as well as a statement of the nature and particulars of the agreement with the present reporter. Presented 27th February, 1908.—*Hon. Mr. Wilson*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

136. Return to an address of the Senate dated 11th February, 1908, showing the amount of imports of oxide of aluminum during the years 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906 and 1907, with the values of such imports for each one of said years separately. Presented 28th February, 1908.—*Hon. Mr. Ellis*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

136*a*. Return to an address of the Senate, dated the 11th February, 1908, showing the amount of aluminum exported during the years 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906 and 1907, with the values of such exports for each one of the said years separately. Presented 28th February, 1908.—*Hon. Mr. Ellis*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

137. Regulations in virtue of the provisions of the Act 6-7 Edward VII., chapter 16, "The Electricity and Fluid Exportation Act." Presented 17th March, 1908, by Hon. W. Templeman.. .. ..*Not printed.*

138. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 22nd January, 1908, for a copy of all correspondence, documents, resolutions and other papers, which have passed between the Government of Canada, or any member of the Government, and any railway company or any individual relating to the building of a railroad from any point in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, or British Columbia, to Fort Churchill or any point on Hudson Bay. Presented 2nd March, 1908.—*Mr. Schaffner*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

139. Copy of an order in council appointing Mr. Samuel Tovel Bastedo, agent on behalf of the Dominion Government, to confer with the provincial governments with a view to settlement of the Fisheries question. Presented 11th March, 1908.—*Hon. L. P. Brodeur.* *Not printed.*

140. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 12th February, 1908, for a copy of all correspondence, papers, writings, plans and letters between the Government and the International Waterways Commission, on one part, and the St. Lawrence Power Company and the Long Sault Development Company, of the other part, with regard to the entire damming of the St. Lawrence river, in the vicinity of Cornwall; together with a copy of all memorials, letters and resolutions of protest sent to the Government by the Board of Trade of Montreal, the Chambre de Commerce, District de Montreal, the Shipping Federation of Montreal, the Dominion Marine Association, and others. Presented 2nd March, 1908.—*Mr. Gervais*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

140*a*. Supplementary return to No. 140. Presented 13th July, 1908.. .. ..*Not printed.*

141. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th February, 1908, for a copy of advertisement calling for tenders for dredging work on Holland river, Trent Valley canal system, tenders received, schedules showing prices paid, recommendation of person for inspector, date of payments made to the contractors, and the contract with contractor. Presented 2nd March, 1908.—*Mr. Bennett*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 18—*Continued.*

141*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th January, 1908, showing what contracts for dredging in the St. Mary's river, Kaministiquia river, Mission river, Port Arthur harbour, Fort William harbour, and in Thunder Bay, or of any of the inlets or rivers thereof, have been let during the years 1904, 1905, 1906 and 1907, showing also: (*a*) the names, addresses and calling of all the tenderers in each case; (*b*) the amount of each tender; (*c*) the nature and extent of the work to be let in each case; (*d*) the names, addresses and calling of the successful tenderer in each case; (*e*) the prices at which each contract was let, (*f*) the nature or form of security for the due performance of the work in each case, and (*g*) the disposition of or change in the form of any such security after it was originally given or deposited; also, for a copy of all tenders, contracts, bonds or other securities, and of all correspondence relating or incident to all or any such tenders or contracts, including all correspondence relating to such contracts, or incident thereto, before and during the performance of the work and on file up to the date of the order for such return. Presented 17th July, 1908.—*Mr. Boyce.*
Not printed.

142. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 18th December, 1907, for a copy of all orders in council, correspondence, contracts, papers and reports in connection with the employment of certain experts to prepare a system of accounting and book-keeping in the Department of Marine and Fisheries. Presented 2nd March, 1908.—*Mr. Foster.*
Not printed.

143. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated, 11th December 1907, for a copy of all correspondence in connection with the application, granting, operation or renewal of license and lease conveying the privileges of fishing in Cedar, Moose, Cormorant and Clearwater Lakes; also a copy of said license and lease. Presented 3rd March, 1908.—*Mr. Ames*... .. .. ..

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 18—*Continued.*

148. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th February, 1908, showing the individual name and place of residence of the captain and crew of each of the Government steamers *Lansdowne, Aberdeen, Druid, Brant, Lady Laurier, Minto* and *Stanley.* Presented 5th March, 1908.—*Mr. Stanfield*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

148*a*. Return to an order of the Senate, dated the 5th of February, 1908, for a statement showing, in so many columns: 1. The names of the officers actually employed on board of Government vessels or of vessels hired by the Government for the season of navigation in the River St. Lawrence 2. The amount of wages or salaries paid monthly to each of them for the period of their annual engagement. 3. The amount of wages or salaries paid monthly to those who are only employed for a part of the year. 4. The amount of wages or salaries paid monthly to those who, over and above their real service, are paid a part of their wages or salaries during the months in which the vessels are laid up for the winter. Presented 20th February, 1908.—*Hon. Mr. Landry.*
Not printed.

149. Return showing what changes have occurred in the House of Commons branches of the Clerk of the House and the Sergeant-at-arms' service since 1st July, 1907. Presented 5th March, 1908.—*Mr. Owen*.... .. ..

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 18—*Concluded.*

154. Report of the Royal Commission on the Quebec Bridge inquiry; also the Report on the Design of the Quebec Bridge by C. C. Schneider; with Appendices. Presented 9th March, 1908. by Hon. G. P. Graham.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 19.

154. (Vol. 2.) Royal Commission Quebec Bridge inquiry. Minutes of proceedings. Evidence and exhibits.. .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

154*a*. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 12th December, 1907, for a copy of all orders in council, correspondence, reports, memoranda, papers and documents, since the 1st day of January, 1900, relating to the Quebec Bridge, including all reports and orders in council, relating to the plans and specifications for the works of the undertaking, or to any approval thereof by the Governor in Council, or by the Department of Railways and Canals. Presented 26th May, 1908.—*Mr. Borden (Carleton).*

See No. 154.

154*b*. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 29th Januray, 1908, for a statement showing: 1. If the Quebec Bridge and Railway Company has fulfilled the obligation which was imposed upon it by clause 4 of the agreement made, between it and the Government, on the 19th day of October, 1908, which clause reads as follows: "4. The company will procure subscriptions for additional stock to the amount of $200,000, such new stock to be issued at a price not below par and to be immediately paid up in full, the proceeds to be applied in the first place to the payment of the discount at which the bonds of the company were issued as aforesaid, to wit the sum of $188,721." (Being exactly the difference between the sum of $472,000, the amount of bonds issued, and the sum of $283,279, for which these same bonds were accepted.) 2. When did the company so furnish subscriptions for additional work to the amount of $200,000. 3. Who are the persons or the companies who divided among them this additional stock to the round sum of $200,000. 4. On what date and for what amount did each of these persons or each of these companies become owner of the aforesaid stock. 5. On what date did each of the aforesaid persons or companies pay into the hands of the company the price (in part or in whole) of the stock so subscribed. 6. And if this amount of $200,000 was paid in full and in what manner, distinguishing the amount paid in cash from the amount paid in promissory notes or in any other ways. Presented 2nd June, 1908.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. ..*See No. 154.*

154*c*. Return to an address of the Senate, dated the 29th January, 1908, showing: 1. The amount of money really paid by each of the present directors of the Quebec Bridge and Railway Company into the capital stock of the said company. 2. The date each of these directors made each of his payments. 3. Among these payments or instalments the proportion or amount that has been paid by means of promissory notes or of unaccepted cheques. 4. By whom individually, and for what amount each one. 5. The amount of money each of its directors has received from the Quebec Bridge Company and from the Quebec Bridge and Railway Company up to this date, directly or indirectly, personally or otherwise. 6. The nature of the services rendered for which each of these amounts was paid. 7. The amount the present secretary has received out of the funds of the company since he has been in the service thereof. 8. The resolution that subsequently to the collapse of the Quebec Bridge, within a few days immediately following the disaster, the bridge company has voted giving a bonus of $3,000 to its president. 9. The name of the funds, out of which the amount of this bonus was raised. 10. The resolution, if any, the company, on the same occasions, voted to aid the families of the victims of that disaster. Presented 18th February, 1908.—*Hon. Mr. Landry.*

Not printed.

155. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th February, 1908, showing what land has been withdrawn for settlement, or set apart, or sold, for colonization pur-

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 19—*Continued.*

poses, since 1896; the location and amount in each case, specifying townships, sections, half or quarter-section; to whom it has been sold, or alienated, and on what terms of settlement; the price per acre, on terms of payment, and the nationality of the settlers in each colony; when the land was sold, alienated, reserved, or set apart, for such purpose, in each case; and how many of these companies have complied with their contracts, and to what extent. Presented 9th March, 1908.—*Mr. Sproule*... ..*Not printed.*

155*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th February, 1908, showing what lands, if any, have been reserved for grazing purposes or for acquisition by means of irrigation within the tract described as follows: Townships 12 to 19, inclusive, in ranges 15 to 21, west of the 4th meridian; and when such lands were so reserved, and for how long it is the purpose of the Government to continue such reservation. Presented 16th March, 1908.—*Mr. Lennox*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

155*b*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th March, 1908, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, reports, applications, surveyors' plans and maps, in reference to the homestead entries for the southwest quarter of section 27, township 18, range 10, east, in the province of Manitoba. Presented 27th March, 1908.—*Mr. Staples.* *Not printed.*

155*c*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 29th January, 1908, for a copy of all correspondence, applications, recommendations for patent, and all papers in any way relating to the disposal of or granting of privileges in connection with the s.e. ¼ of section 2, township 8, range 2, west of the 5th meridian. Presented 3rd April, 1908.—*Mr. Herron*... .. ..*Not printed.*

155*d*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd March, 1908, for a copy of all correspondence, applications and all other papers and documents relating in any way to any and all applications for or in connection with or relating to the southeast quarter of section 14, township 12, range 6, west 4th meridian. Presented 6th April, 1908.—*Mr. Herron*.. .. ..*Not printed*

156. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd March, 1908, showing who made the seizures under the Inland Revenue Department in the fiscal years 1906 and 1907, in Cornwall, London, Ottawa, St. Catharines, Toronto, Joliette and Montreal, and what the seizures consisted of; the name of the party or parties from whom the material was seized; the amount realized by the sale of such seized material; and how this seized material was disposed of. Presented 9th March, 1908.—*Mr. Barr.* *Not printed.*

156*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th February, 1908, showing the number of seizures under the Inland Revenue Department in the years 1906 and 1907, the name of the party or parties making the seizure; the description and quantity of material seized; the name of the parties from whom the material was seized; how the seized material was disposed of, whether by public auction or by private sale, and what the amount realized thereon was. Presented 9th March, 1908.—*Mr. Barr*...*Not printed.*

156*b*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 9th March, 1908, showing the number of seizures made by the Customs Department for the fiscal years 1905, 1906 and 1907; the reason for each seizure; the disposition of each case; the amount received by the Government, and by the party seizing or giving information in each case; and the names of the ports at which such seizures took place. Presented 23rd April, 1908.—*Mr. Cockshutt*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

156*c*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 4th May, 1908, showing the names of all officers employed in the Customs Department at the ports of Niagara Falls, Port Erie, Sarnia and Windsor; the rank and duties of their respective appointments, their salaries at the time of appointment, present rank, and increase of salary to any of these officers since date of their appointment. Presented 4th May, 1908.—*Hon. W. Paterson*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 19—*Continued.*

157. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 8th January, 1908, for copies of all documents, petitions, memoranda and correspondence received by the Government since 1904, to this day, regarding the amendments to be made to the Inland Revenue Act for the purpose of encouraging and protecting still more the Canadian tobacco industry. Presented 9th March, 1908.—*Mr. Dubeau*.. .. ..*Not printed*

157*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 12th February, 1908, for a copy of all correspondence between the collector of customs at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, and the Minister of Customs, or the Commissioner of Customs, including declarations or statements in writing made by Messrs. Donald Nicholson and Evelyn B. Harnett, of the Hickey & Nicholson Tobacco Company, Limited, respecting alleged infraction of the provisions of the Inland Revenue Act, and of the regulations in respect of tobacco and cigars and tobacco and cigar manufactories, by Messrs. T. B and D. J. Riley, of Charlottetown, or one of them. Also a copy of the reports of William Caven and other officials and collectors of Inland Revenue; and of all correspondence, letters and telegrams between the said T. B. and D. J. Riley, or either of them, and the Government, or any department, or officer thereof; and of all correspondence between the officers of Inland Revenue in Charlottetown and the Government or any department or official thereof, respecting said alleged infraction of said Act or regulations; and all other correspondence, statements and information in possession of the Government relating to the matter aforesaid; together with a statement of the moneys paid voluntarily or otherwise in settlement or otherwise of penalties for such infraction of the law, to whom paid, and the date of payment. Presented 16th March. 1908.—*Mr. McLean (Queen's)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

158. Papers relating to Trade Conference at Barbados. Presented 10th March, 1908, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.... .. ..*Not printed.*

159. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 29th January, 1908, for a copy of all applications, tenders, correspondence, telegrams, or written communications of any kind, in connection with the sale of certain lands in the Ocean Man, Pheasant Rump, and Chasastapsin Indian Reserves, on the 15th November, 1901; together with a copy of advertisements of sales, the names of the newspapers in which they were inserted, and the dates of insertion. Presented 12th March, 1908.—*Mr. Lake*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

160. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 22nd January, 1908, showing how many fire extinguishers were purchased by the Government for the different departments of the public service since the 30th June, 1906, to January 1st, 1908; from whom they were purchased, and at what price; and the total amount paid for the same. Presented 12th March, 1908.—*Mr. Taylor*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

160*a*. Supplementary Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 22nd January, 1908, (as far as the Department of Marine and Fisheries is concerned), showing how many fire extinguishers were purchased by the Government for the different departments of the public service since the 30th of June, 1906, to 1st January, 1908; from whom they were purchased, and at what price; and the total amount paid for the same. Presented 26th March, 1908.—*Mr. Taylor*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

161. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 22nd January, 1908, for a copy of all letters, correspondence, plans, surveys, estimates, &c., in connection with the proposal to open a waterway in St. Anicet and Ste. Barbe, in the county of Huntingdon, from Lake St. Francis to St. Louis River. Presented 12th March, 1908.—*Mr. Walsh. (Huntingdon)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

162. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 12th March, 1908, for copies of all correspondence between the Auditor General and the Department of Marine and Fisheries, concerning the travelling expenses of Commander Spain in 1905-6. Presented 12th March, 1908.—*Hon. L. P. Brodeur*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 19—*Continued.*

163. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 12th February, 1908, showing: 1. The total revenue of Belleville, Ontario, Harbour, for the years 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906 and 1907. 2. The expenditure for the years above-mentioned in the harbour; (*a*) for salaries, and to whom, (*b*) dredging in each year; (*c*) for building retaining walls along the river at entrance of harbour; and (*d*) to whom or what persons such last-named sums were paid. 3. What money, if any, the Government has advanced to the Harbour Commissioners of Belleville for improvements, how much and when. 4. If any money has been advanced, what security the Government holds for repayment of the same. 5. The tenders received for building the retaining walls for improvement of Belleville Harbour, the tenderers, the amount of each tender, and to whom the contract was awarded. Presented 13th March, 1908.—*Mr. Porter*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

164. Copy of the order in council appointing Mr. Richard L. Drury, of Victoria, B.C., as a special officer of the Immigration Branch of the Department of the Interior in Japan. Presented 17th March, 1908, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.. .. ..*Not printed.*

165. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th February, 1908, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, reports, documents and papers (so far as the same are not of a confidential character) in relation to the trial and conviction of one Frederick Blunden, for cattle stealing at Macleod, in the province of Alberta, in 1904. Presented 19th March, 1908.—*Mr. Ward*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

166. Return to an order of the Senate, dated the 17th March, 1908, for a copy of the Minutes of the meeting of the Standing Committee of the Senate on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, held on the 21st and 22nd of May, 1901, be laid on the table. Presented 18th March, 1908.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

167. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd March, 1908, for a copy of the interim report of the commissioner appointed to investigate alleged irregularities at Sorel in connection with construction of piers on Lake St. Peter. Presented 23rd March, 1908.—*Hon. L. P. Brodeur*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

168. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 20th January, 1908, showing all fines imposed for violation of the Fisheries Act in Division No. 2, Nova Scotia, comprising the counties of Antigonish, Colchester, Cumberland, Guysborough, Halifax, Hants and Pictou, showing the amount of each fine, dates on which same were imposed and paid, the place of trial in each case, the offence charged, and the names of the convicting justices or fishery officers. Presented 23rd March, 1908.—*Mr. Sinclair.*
Not printed.

169. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 11th March, 1908, for a copy of all orders in council, reports, correspondence, documents, letters and papers not already brought down, relating to a grant by His Majesty of any Indian reserves in the province of British Columbia to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, or to any officer of the company, or to any person on behalf of that company. Presented 24th March, 1908.—*Mr. Borden (Carleton)*.. .. ..*Printed for sessional papers*

170. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 20th January, 1908, showing the amount paid each year for provisions on each of the Government steamers for the last three fiscal years, the average complement of officers and men provisioned on each for each year, and the cost per man per day. Presented 24th March, 1908.—*Mr. Foster.*
Not printed.

171. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 12th February, 1908, for a copy of all petitions and correspondence relating to the establishment of a post office at Mill Settlement, West, and also at north side of Newcastle Creek, in the electoral division of Sunbury and Queen's. Presented 26th March, 1908.—*Mr. Wilmot*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 19—*Continued.*

171*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th March, 1908, for a copy of all letters, petitions, correspondence and other papers in connection with the application to establish a post office at North Grove, in the county of Grenville. Presented 3rd April, 1908.—*Mr. Reid (Grenville)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

171*b*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 29th January, 1908, for a copy of all letters, telegrams and petitions, in possession of the Government, or any member or official thereof, respecting the dismissal of Mrs. Mary Finlay as postmistress at the head of St. Peter's Bay, and the appointment of her successor. Presented 3rd April, 1908.—*Mr. Martin (Queen's)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

171*c*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th December, 1907, showing the number of post offices receiving daily, tri-weekly, semi-weekly, and weekly mails, in each county of the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and the total postal revenue and expenditure in each of said counties. Presented 3rd April, 1908.—*Mr. Crocket*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

171*d*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 16th March, 1908, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, petitions, &c., in possession of the Government or any member or official thereof, respecting the dismissal of Archibald McDonald as postmaster at Whim Road Cross, Prince Edward Island, and the appointment of William McGinnon as his successor. Presented 3rd April, 1908.—*Mr. Martin (Queen's).*
Not printed.

171*e*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th December, 1907, showing what complaints respecting the inadequacy of postal service or delays therein, or respecting lack of or defects in postal facilities or means of communications, have been received by the Post Office Department since the 1st day of January, 1907, and the general nature of such complaints. Presented 29th April, 1908.—*Mr. Armstrong.*
Not printed

171*f*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 9th March, 1908, for a copy of all petitions, letters of recommendation, written requests and correspondence with the government in connection with the opening of a Post Office Savings Bank in the post office at St. Gabriel de Brandon, in the province of Quebec. Presented 29th April, 1908.—*Mr. Monk*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

171*g*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 9th March, 1908, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, petitions with signatures thereto, in possession of the Government, or any member or official thereof, respecting the removal of a post office from Angus McDonald's place in Pisquid, Prince Edward Island, to Russell Birt's, of the same place. Presented 29th April, 1908.—*Mr. Martin (Queen's)*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

171*h*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 16th March, 1908, for a copy of all correspondence ,telegrams and petitions in the possession of the Government or any member or official thereof, respecting the dismissal of Alex. McLeod in 1905, as postmaster at Valleyfeld East, Prince Edward Island, and the appointment of his successor. Presented 29th April, 1908.—*Mr. McLean (Queen's)*.. .. ..*Not printed*

171*i*. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 26th February, 1908, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, reports, memoranda, resolutions and any information in the possession of the Government, relating to changes in postal charges or regulations within the past two years, between the United States and Canada. Presented 5th May, 1908.—*Mr. Armstrong*.. .. ..*Not printed*

171*j*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th January, 1908, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, reports and memoranda, in possession of the Government, or any member or official thereof, respecting the establishment of daily mails and improvement of the mail service in the county of Queen's, Prince Edward Island. Presented 26th May, 1908.—*Mr. Martin (Queen's)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 19—*Continued.*

172. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th February, 1908, showing what sums of money were paid during the fiscal years 1905-6 and 1906-7 by any department of the Government to the Steel Concrete Company, Limited; for what purpose such payments were made; what orders for work or material to be done or supplied by that company are now being filled, and the aggregate amount payable for same. Presented 26th March, 1908.—*Mr. Boyce*.. .. .. .

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 19—*Continued.*

178. Maps and plans in connection with the Montreal, Ottawa and Georgian Bay Canal. Presented 30th March, 1908, by Hon. W. Pugsley.. .. ..*See 178b.*

178*a*. Further maps and plans in connection with the Montreal, Ottawa and Georgian Bay Canal. Presented 13th May, 1908, by Hon. W. Pugsley.. .. ..*See 178b.*

178*b*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th July, 1908. Report of the engineer on the Georgian Bay Ship Canal, together with estimates, plans, &c., illustrating the project in its main features. Presented 6th July, 1908.—*Hon. W. Pugsley.*
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

179. Return to an order of the Senate, dated the 12th February, 1908, for a copy of: 1. The number of convicts under the age of twenty, and their respective nationalities. 2. The number of convicts from the age of twenty and upwards, and their nationalities, in each of the penitentiaries under Dominion control, for the years 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906 and 1907. Presented 31st March, 1908.—*Hon. Mr. Comeau.. .. ..Not printed.*

180. Return to an order of the Senate, dated the 18th February, 1908, showing with respect to the two routes of the Transcontinental Railway that were surveyed between Grand Falls and Chipman, in the province of New Brunswick, the estimated cost of each of the lines, that is to say: 1. The "Back Route," so-called. 2. The St John Valley route. With the following details: (*a*) Cubic yards of ordinary excavation and fills; (*b*) cubic yards of loose rock; (*c*) cubic yards of solid rock; (*d*) cubic yards of concrete; (*e*)miles of steel trestle and cost; (*f*)number and cost of bridges. And with respect to the "Back Routes," giving the last-mentioned details as regards the following subdivisions of that route: 1. Grand Falls and Tobique River. 2. Tobique River and Intercolonial Railway. 3. Intercolonial Railway and Chipman. And is it the intention to adopt a pusher grade in the route selected? Presented 31st March, 1908.—*Hon. Mr. Thompson.. .. ..Not printed.*

181. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th February, 1907, for a copy of all letters, accounts, vouchers, cheques, correspondence and documents relating to any amount paid to Mr. R. T. McIlreith, barrister, of Halifax, for legal services, by the Government of Canada, during each of the fiscal years ending, respectively, 30th day of June, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905 and 1906. Also relating to all amounts similarly paid to any legal agent or representative of the Government at Halifax during each of the fiscal years ending respectively, 30th June, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896 and 1897. Presented 1st April, 1908.—*Mr. Crocket.. .. ..Not printed.*

181*a*. Supplementary return to No. 181. Presented 3rd April, 1908.. .. ..*Not printed.*

182. Copy of order in council relative to the appointment of the Honourable Walter Cassels, a commissioner to investigate and report upon certain statements contained in the Report of the Civil Service Commission, reflecting upon the integrity of the officials of the Department of Marine and Fisheries. Presented 2nd April, 1908, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.. .. ..*Not printed.*

182*a*. Correspondence between Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Honourable Mr. Justice Cassels on the subject of the appointment of the latter to investigate and report upon certain statements contained in the Report of the Civil Service Commission, reflecting on the integrity of the officials of the Department of Marine and Fisheries. Presented 7th April, 1908, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.. .. ..*Not printed.*

182*b*. Correspondence between the Honourable Mr. Aylesworth and the Honourable Mr. Justice Cassels on the subject of the appointment of the latter to investigate and report upon certain statements contained in the Report of the Civil Service Commission, reflecting on the integrity of the officials of the Department of Marine and Fisheries. Presented 19th April, 1908, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.. .. ..*Not printed.*

182*c*. Letter of instructions from the Minister of Justice to George H. Watson, Esq., K.C., respecting the appointment of the latter as counsel to act with Honourable Mr. Justice Cassels in the investigation upon certain statements contained in the Report of the

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 19—*Continued.*

Civil Service Commission, reflecting on the integrity of the officials of the Department of Marine and Fisheries. Presented 1st May, 1908, by Hon. A. B. Aylesworth.
Not printed.

182*d*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 15th January, 1908, showing all commissions of inquiry appointed between 1896 and 1908, the dates of appointment thereof, the names of the commissioners appointed and the secretary and counsel, or others appointed to assist them, the purpose or object of each such commission, the date of report of each such commission, what legislation, if any, has been enacted in consequence of such commissions and reports, the cost of each such commission, including salaries, travelling expenses, witness fees, fees of counsel, and other assistants, and for printing, distinguishing each separately. Presented 5th May, 1908.—*Mr. Porter.*
Not printed.

183. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th December, 1907, showing the various Marconi stations established by the Government, their location, the cost of construction and maintenance of each, the messages sent by each, the rate of tolls and the receipts, and all contracts, reports, papers and correspondence, in connection therewith. Presented 3rd April, 1908.—*Mr. Foster*.. .. ..*Not printed*

183*a*. Supplementary Return to No. 183. Presented 11th May, 1908.. .. ..*Not printed.*

184. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th February, 1908, showing what quality or quantity of goods or supplies have been furnished by the Office Specialty Company to the Dominion of Canada in every department of the service since 1896, and the total amount for each year. Presented 3rd April, 1908.—*Mr. Bennett*..*Not printed.*

185. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 19th February, 1908, for a copy of a memorial addressed to His Excellency the Governor General, respecting a reference to the Privy Council in regard to the constitutionality of the Saskatchewan Act passed by the Legislative Assembly of the province of Saskatchewan on the 23rd May, 1906; together with a copy of all correspondence, telegrams or other communications, relating thereto, between the Dominion Government or any member thereof, and the Government of Saskatchewan or any member thereof. Presented 31st March, 1908.—*Mr. Lake*.. .. ..*Printed for sessional papers.*

186. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 29th January, 1908, for a copy of all reports, plans, specifications, tenders, correspondence, telegrams, and all other papers, documents, and other information in connection with the construction of the Hillsboro' Bridge and approaches, including land purchases necessary therefor. Presented 6th April, 1908.—*Mr. Lefurgey*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

187. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th February, 1908, showing what action, if any, has been taken by this Government since 19th March, 1903, which would have for its object the removal of the cattle embargo upon Canadian cattle entering Great Britain. 2. For a copy of a resolution said to have been passed some years ago by the committee on agriculture, which requested that the Minister of Agriculture of the Dominion should invite the ministers of the different provinces in the Dominion to form themselves into a committee, whose object was to lay before the Government of Great Britain the importance of removing the cattle embargo. 3. Also showing what efforts, if any, have been made by the Minister of Agriculture to comply with the wishes of the above-named committee so expressed; together with a copy of the report, if any, of the same to the House, and what efforts have been so made; with what reason, if any, the Government assigns for not taking action in the matter. Presented 6th April, 1908.—*Mr. Armstrong*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

188. Census and Statistics, Bulletin V., Agricultural Census of Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, 1907. Presented 6th April, 1908, by Hon. S. A. Fisher..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 19—*Continued.*

189. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1908, for a copy of all memorials, documents, telegrams, and correspondence between the government of Prince Edward Island and the Government of Canada since 30th June, 1904, with respect to the non-fulfilment of the terms of union and for claims for damages in respect thereof. Presented 7th April, 1908.—*Mr. McLean (Queen's).. .. ..Not printed.*

190. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th February, 1908, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, reports, memoranda, resolutions, and any other information in possession of the Government or any member or official thereof, respecting the construction of branch railway lines in Prince Edward Island. Presented 13th April, 1908.—*Mr. Martin (Queen's).. .. ..

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 19—*Continued.*

statement showing what was the daily pay paid to the soldiers of these two corps and that which the militiamen belonging to Company No. 2 of the Ottawa Field Battery received at the same time, or that which was received by other corps of the Military District of Ottawa, which were also called out for active service. Presented 8th April, 1908.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. .. .

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 19—*Continued.*

papers in connection with the selling or otherwise disposing of 1,000 acres or any lands to the Calgary Power and Transmission Company (Limited). A statement showing an estimate of about the number of acres and territory owned by the Stony Indian Reserve, held in trust for the Indians, the said statement showing the quantity on each side of Bow river. Presented 13th April, 1908.—*Mr. Reid (Grenville).. .. ..Not printed.*

203. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 29th January, 1908, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, memoranda and reports, between the Government and its officers and solicitors and the provincial or territorial governments, in regard to the cases taken to test the liability for taxation of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in the cases Rural Municipality of North Cypress vs. Canadian Pacific Railway; Rural Municipality of Argyle vs. Canadian Pacific Railway; Springdale School District vs. Canadian Pacific Railway; together with copies of all judgments of the courts before whom the cases were tried, and of the refusal of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council of the application for leave to appeal to that court. Presented 21st April, 1908.—*Mr. Lake.. .. ..Not printed.*

204. Copy of a Report of the Privy Council approved by His Excellency the Administrator on the 21st April, 1908, on a memorandum dated 20th April, 1908, from the Minister of Public Works, recommending that the order in council of the 30th March, 1908, providing for the continuation of certain contracts therein mentioned for dredging at various places in the provinces of Ontario and Nova Scotia be cancelled. Presented 23rd April, 1908, by Hon. W. Pugsley.. .. ..*Not printed.*

205. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 27th April, 1908, showing claims for damages to property, or personal injury or loss or damage on the Intercolonial Railway, which have been settled since 1st January, 1908; nature of the claims so settled; amount of damage claimed in each case; the settlements arrived at, and the names of the persons so settled with. Presented 27th April, 1908.—*Hon. G. P. Graham. Not printed.*

205*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th April, 1908, for a copy of the Report of the Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals, and the Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries in reference to their meeting with delegates of the Boards of Trade of Prince Edward Island at Charlottetown in June last, to take into consideration the removal of the heavy freight and passenger rates on the Prince Edward Island Railway and the Intercolonial Railway, and on freight and passenger rates to and from Prince Edward Island; also all correspondence, telegrams, &c., in possession of the Government or any member or official relating thereto, and other questions discussed at said meeting. Presented 27th April, 1908.—*Mr. Martin (Queen's).Not printed.*

205*b*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1908, for a copy of all letters, telegrams and other documents relating to an accident which happened at Mulgrave, Nova Scotia, on the 3rd of December last, whereby Captain James Forrestall lost his life; and also the evidence taken at the investigation subsequently held by officers of the department and the report made thereon. Presented 7th May, 1908.—*Mr. Sinclair.. .. ..

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 19—*Continued.*

205*e*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th April, 1908, showing the number of tons of new steel rails lying along the line of the Intercolonial Railway unused, date when purchased, if required, and when to be used. Presented 18th May, 1908.—*Mr. Reid (Grenville)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

205*f*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th April, 1908, showing the number of locomotives in service on the Intercolonial Railway on the several Sundays in the months of October, November and December, 1907, hauling freight trains. Presented 18th May, 1908.—*Mr. Reid (Grenville)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

205*g*. Return to an order of the Senate, dated the 12th May, 1908, for a copy of all the correspondence exchanged in 1906 and 1907, between Mr. L. C. A. Casgrain, of Nicolet, and Messrs. J. Butler, Deputy Minister of Railway and Canals, and T. C. Burpee, engineer, or any other persons in the Department of Railways and Canals, on the subject of the fences along the line of the Intercolonial Railway across the county of Nicolet and the neighbouring counties. Presented 21st May, 1908.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

205*h*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th June, 1908, for copies of all accounts, vouchers, correspondence and other papers relating to a payment of $8,399.68 to K. Falconer in connection with New Accounting System on Government Railways, as set out at Page W—192, Report Auditor General, 1906. Presented 10th June, 1908.—*Hon. G. P. Graham*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

205*i*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th April, 1908, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, reports and recommendations in possession of the Government, or any member or official thereof, with respect to improved railway service on the Belfast and Murray Harbour Branch Railway. Presented 10th June, 1908.—*Mr. Martin (Queen's)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

206. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th March, 1908, for a copy of all papers necessary to bring the information contained in Sessional Paper No. 90, 1907, up to date. (Robins Irrigation Company.) Presented 28th April, 1908.—*Mr. Imes.*
Not printed.

207. Certified copies of Reports of the Committee of the Privy Council, dated 30th March, 1908, and 16th April, 1908, approved by His Excellency the Administrator, and of the 28th April, 1908, approved by His Excellency the Governor General, on certain estimates of expenses in connection with the celebration of the founding of Quebec by Samuel de Champlain, submitted by the National Battlefields Commission for the sanction and approval of the Governor General in Council. Presented 30th April, 1908, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.. .. ..*Printed for sessional papers.*

208. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th April, 1908, for a copy of all correspondence, reports, telegrams, resolutions, petitions, &c., in possession of the Government or any member or official thereof, respecting the demand of the Charlottetown Board of Trade or any person in Prince Edward Island, for federal legislation to give sailing vessels and steamers equal rights in their proper loading turns at the coal ports in Nova Scotia and Cape Breton. Presented 5th May, 1908.—*Mr. Martin (Queen's).*
Not printed.

209. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 10th April, 1908, showing: 1. The number of automatic low pressure acetylene gas buoys which have been purchased by the Government during the years 1904-5-6-7 from the International Marine Signal Company, of Ottawa, giving each year separate, and the prices paid for the same. 2. Whether tenders were called for their supply; if so how many tenders were received, from whom, and the prices at which they were offered. 3. How many other gas buoys, beacons, whistling buoys and light appliances were purchased from the same company during the same period of time, the prices paid for the same; whether any tenders were called for; if so, the names of the tenderers and the prices asked. 4. The quantity of the carbide purchased by the Government during the years 1903-4-5-6-7, the price paid, from

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 19—*Continued.*

whom purchased and whether by tender or otherwise. Presented 6th May, 1908.—*Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell*.. .. .. .

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 19—*Continued.*

217. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th December, 1907, for a copy of all correspondence, contracts and appointments of overseers in respect to Port Burwell Harbour, in the county of Elgin, Ontario, since 1st January, 1907; also a return showing pay-sheets, amount of new material used, from whom purchased, of all day or contract work on the said harbour, giving names of overseers and by whom appointed for the same. Presented 26th May, 1908.—*Mr. Marshall*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

218. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th May, 1908, showing the names of all persons who furnished supplies to the steamer *Petrel* between the 31st March, 1907, and 30th April, 1908, the amount paid to each such person, and the date of each payment. Presented 4th June, 1908.—*Mr. Chisholm (Huron)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

219. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th February, 1908, (*a*) showing the revenue contributed by the province of British Columbia for each and every year from 1872-3 to 1905, inclusive, under the following heads: 1. Customs. 2. Chinese Immigration. 3. Inland Revenue, Excise, Weights and Measures, Gas Inspection, Electric Light Inspection, Methylated Spirits, Sundries. 4. Post Offices. 5. Public Works, Telegraphs, Esquimalt Graving Dock, Casual. 6. Experimental Farm. 7. Penitentiary. 8. Marine and Fisheries, Sick Mariners' Fund, Steamboat Inspection, examination of Masters and Mates, Casual and Harbours, Fisheries. 9. Superannuation. 10. Dominion Lands and Timber. 11. Vancouver Assay Office. 12. Miscellaneous. 13. Public Debt. 14. Any other source. And (*b*)showing expenditure by the Dominion of Canada on account of the province of British Columbia, for each and every year from 1872-3 to 1905, inclusive, under the following heads : 1. Public Debt. 2. Charges of Management. 3. Lieutenant Governor. 4. Administration of Justice, Judges, &c. 5. Penitentiary. 6. Experimental Farm. 7. Quarantine. 8. Immigration. 9. Pensions, &c. 10. Militia. 11. Public Works, Buildings, Harbours and Rivers, Dredging. 12. Telegraphs, Agency. 13. Mail subsidy. 14. Marine and Fisheries, Dominion Steamers, Lighthouses, Meteorological Marine Hospital, Steamboat Inspection, Miscellaneous, Fisheries, Fisheries Inspection, Hatcheries. 15. Indians. 16. Subsidies. 17. Dominion Lands. 18. Customs. 19. Inland Revenue, Excise, Weights and Measures, Gas and Electric Light. 20. Esquimalt Dry Dock. 21. Post Office. 22. Chinese Immigration. 23. Defences, Esquimalt. 24. Chinese Immigration Inquiry. 25. Bounty on Minerals. 26. Miscellaneous. 27. Vancouver Assay Office. 28. Railway Subsidies. 29. Any other source. Presented 10th July, 1908.—*Mr. Ross (Yale-Cariboo)*..*Printed for distribution.*

220. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd February, 1908, showing during the last ten years how much money has been expended by years by this Government for printing and lithographing done outside of Canada; and for what reason such work was done out of Canada. Presented 4th June, 1908.—*Mr. Macdonell*..*Not printed.*

221. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 5th June, 1908, for a copy of the evidence taken in the *Montcalm-Milwaukee* collision case, and a copy of the decision of the wreck commissioner and of the assessors on the collision. Presented 5th June, 1908.—*Hon. L. P. Brodeur*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

222. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th January, 1908, for the production of the following: 1. A copy of the appointment of Doctor Edmond Savard, of Chicoutimi, as paymaster for the county of Chicoutimi. 2. A copy of the instructions given to him as such regarding the validity of the receipts. 3. A copy of all correspondence that took place between Doctor Edmond Savard and the Department of Public Works of Canada in regard to the St. Fulgence pier, in the county of Chicoutimi. 4. A copy of all correspondence that took place between the Auditor General and the Department of Public Works regarding the said Doctor Edmond Savard, paymaster, concerning the St. Fulgence pier. 5. A copy of all the pay lists in connection with the said St. Fulgence pier during the period of time that the said Doctor Savard

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 19—*Continued.*

was paymaster. 6. A copy of all the pay lists for works done to the wharfs of Chicoutimi and St. Alexis during the time that the said Doctor Savard was paymaster. Presented 9th June, 1908.—*Mr. Bergeron*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

223. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th March, 1908, showing: 1. All lands or interests in lands granted by the Government to the Temperance Colonization Society, together with the dates of such grants, description of lands granted, consideration paid, or terms upon which such lands were granted, and all other particulars of sale. 2. Showing the terms of settlement or otherwise upon which such lands were granted, or held by the Society, and the conditions or regulations in force from time to time regarding such grants, and the holding thereof respectively. 3. Showing wherein or in what respect and with respect to what lands, the said Society lived up to, and complied with such conditions and regulations, and wherein the Society failed to comply therewith. 4. Showing what lands, if any, have been reclaimed by the oGvernment from the Society for such non-compliance with such terms and conditions, or for any other cause or reason. 5. Showing what lands the said Society still hold, as far as known. 6. Showing whether the said Society is still in existence, and if so, who compose the same as far as known. 7. Also for a copy of all correspondence, reports, memoranda, orders in council, or other documents in possession of the Government, relating to the said Society or the lands granted thereto. Presented 10th June, 1908.—*Mr. Macdonell*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

224. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th January, 1908, showing the number of men and the quantity of supplies,. material and mails transported on Government account over the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway, the Calgary and Edmonton Railway, the Lake Manitoba Railway and Canal Company, and the Winnipeg Great Northern Railway, with the cost of same at current transport rates, since the beginning of the contract arrangements made with each, up to date. Presented 17th June, 1908.—*Mr. Foster*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

225. Supplementary Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th December, 1906, for: 1. A copy of all leases and agreements between the Government, represented by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, and (*a*) the Athabasca Fish Company (J. K. McKenzie, Selkirk, Manitoba), or their assigns, Messrs. Butterfield & Dee; (*b*) A. McNee, Windsor, Ontario; (*c*) the British American Fish Corporation, of Montreal and Selkirk (F. H. Markey). 2. A copy of all reports, correspondence or documents, relating to or touching upon the application for securing of, transfer of, or enjoyment of any privileges under said leases. 3. A statement of all rentals, bonuses, or payments to the Government in respect of such leases to date. 4. All information in the possession of or procurable by the Government with reference to (*a*) the number of tugs, boats and men employed; (*b*) the quantity and value of nets used; (*c*) the number and value of fish taken; (*d*) the quantity of fish exported under each of said leases during the last period of twelve months, for which such figures are available. Presented 26th June, 1908.—*Mr. Ames*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

226. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd March, 1908, for a copy of all contracts, papers and other documents between the Government or the Department of Militia and Defence, or any member thereof, or any one acting for or on its behalf, and the Sutherland Rifle Sight Company, or any one acting for or on its behalf, relating to the purchase of rifle sights or any other materials. Presented 26th June, 1908—*Mr. Worthington*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

227. Return to an order of the Senate, dated 18th June, 1908, showing the tonnage entered at St. John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S., for the years 1905, 1906 and 1907. Also the value of imports for the same years at St. John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S., and also the value of exports for same year from St. John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S. Presented 7th July, 1908.—*Hon. Mr. Domville*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 19—*Continued.*

228. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th July, 1908, for a copy of a memorandum by Major General P. H. N. Lake, C.B., C.M.G., Inspector General, upon that portion of the Report of the Civil Service Commissioners, 1908, which deals with the Military Administration of the Militia. Presented 13th July, 1908.—*Sir Frederick Borden*.. .. .. .

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 19—*Concluded.*

234. Copy of a telegram from the Canadian Manufacturers' Association relative to the woollen industries, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier's reply thereto. Presented 18th July, 1908, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.. .. .. *Not printed.*

234*a*. Correspondence, &c., from the Canadian Manufacturers' Association relating to the woollen industries in Canada. Presented 20th July, 1908, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. *Not printed.*

235. Return to an order of the Senate, dated 6th May, 1908, calling for copies of all correspondence with the Department of Inland Revenue and officers, referring to analysis of fertilizers and for the decision of the department on questions raised during the years 1906, 1907 and 1908, to date. Presented 18th July, 1908.—*Hon. Mr. Domville.* *Not printed.*

REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINERS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31

1907

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA
PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1908

[No. 31—1908]

REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINERS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1907.

The undersigned, constituting the Board of Civil Service Examiners for the Dominion of Canada, have the honour to report that during the year ended December 31, 1907, they held, or caused to be held, the Promotion and Entrance Examinations prescribed by 'The Civil Service Act.'

Accompanying this report will be found the following appendices, viz.:—

1. Civil Service Act.
2. Regulations governing the Board.
3. Statements giving particulars of attendance at promotion and entrance examinations.
4. Copy of papers set at the promotion examination.
5. Copy of papers set at the preliminary examination.
6. Copy of papers set at the qualifying examination.
7. Copy of papers set for optional subjects.
8. List of candidates who were successful in passing the preliminary or lower grade examination.
9. List of candidates who were successful in passing the qualifying or higher grade examination.
10. List of candidates who succeeded in options, specifying the subject or subjects in which they passed.
11. List of graduates of Canadian universities who have exhibited their diplomas to the Board, and who in consequence are qualified for employment in the public service without examination.

Section 107 of the Civil Service Act which directs the submission of an annual report covering the operations of the Board reads as follows:—

The Secretary of State shall lay before Parliament within fifteen days after the commencement of each session, a report of the proceedings of the Board under this Act during the preceding year, which report shall include a copy of the examination papers, a statement of all examinations held and of the number of candidates at each, and the names of the successful candidates, and also the rules and regulations made

during the year under the provisions of this Act respecting appointments, promotions, examinations, and all other matters appertaining to the Civil Service.

The Board has always interpreted the foregoing provision of the Statute as intending that they should report as to what changes were necessary from time to time in the Act and in the regulations governing examinations, and in each succeeding annual report of the Board, notably those for the years 1905 and 1906, there will be found numerous recommendations of amendments to the Act and regulations with a view to the raising of the standard of the examinations 'all along the line;' to the more rigorous enforcement of penalties against any candidate who might offend against the rules and regulations; and, looking in general terms to the improvements of the Civil Service Act.

The members of the Board now feel that it would be to a degree unbecoming for them to offer any suggestions along the same lines while the entire status and organization of the Civil Service of Canada are under review and criticism by the Royal Commission appointed by His Excellency in Council for that purpose. The whole question of the Civil Service and of the Civil Service Act may be said truly to be *sub judice* at the present time. All, therefore, that the members of the Board feel justified in stating now is that they await with confidence the report of the Royal Commission, which will, in all probability, have been given to the government before the printing of this document,—such confidence being very largely based on the knowledge that the distinguished chairman of the commission is well known to be thoroughly in sympathy with the needs and aspirations of the Civil Service of the Crown in Canada, and is eminently fitted to act as an exponent and interpreter of them because of his long and honourable tenure of office, as deputy head of the Department of Finance.

General Promotion Examination.

The general promotion examination for the employees of the Civil Service, was this year held on Tuesday, May 7, and the following day, at Quebec, Toronto and Ottawa. Candidates presented themselves from the following departments, viz: Auditor General, Post Office, Justice, Interior, Inland Revenue, Indian Affairs, Geological Survey, Public Works, Public Printing and Stationery, Militia and Defence, Railways and Canals, Customs, Agriculture, and Privy Council Office.

The question having frequently been asked the Board whether junior second-class clerks who were third-class clerks prior to the Act of 1895 came into force, and who had passed the qualifying examination before appointment, were eligible for promotion to a second-class clerkship without passing a promotion examination, a ruling upon which was obtained from the Law Officers of the Crown and, as it will be of interest to a great many in the Service, it is here given in full for their information as follows:—

'Ottawa, April 22, 1907.

'Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, in which you ask for an opinion as to whether persons who were appointed third-class clerks previous to the year 1895, and who now belong to the junior second-class, still enjoy the privilege of being dispensed from the promotion examination in case of their appointment to the rank of second-class clerk.

'In reply, I take you to refer to persons who were appointed third-class clerks before the Act of 1895 came into force, that is, before the first day of January, 1896, and who under section 13 of the Act of 1900 became junior second-class clerks from

the date on which that Act came into force, viz.: July 1, 1900, subject to the proviso that the said section should not prejudice or affect any of the rights or privileges which such third-class clerks would otherwise have.

It had been held under the Act of 1895 that second-class clerks, who had passed the qualifying examination were eligible for appointment to the second-class without undergoing the promotion examination, on the ground that, by reason of section 12 of that Act, the third-class clerks were no longer in the service, and their advancement to the second-class was, therefore, not a promotion within the meaning of the Civil Service Act; and after the Act of 1900 was passed, it was held that this right or privilege was preserved to them by the proviso or saving clause contained in section 13 of the latter Act.

'The question now is whether they are still entitled to that right or privilege since the Revised Statutes came into force?

'In reply I beg to state, that in my opinion, they are so entitled, their rights in this respect being preserved by the provisions of the Act 6 and 7 Edward VII, respecting the Revised Statutes, 1906, and especially by section 5, paragraph (*b*) thereof.

'I have the honour to be, sir,

'Your obedient servant,

'E. L. NEWCOMBE,

'Deputy Minister of Justice.'

Special Promotion Examination.

During the year with which this report deals, special promotion examinations under authority of orders in council, passed in pursuance of the provisions of section 22 of 'The Civil Service Act' were held to enable promotions to be made in the following departments, viz.: Marine and Fisheries, Secretary of State, Inland Revenue, Militia and Defence and Interior. Except in the case of the Department of Inland Revenue the examination was confined to the single subject of 'Duties of Office.' In the department named the candidates were required to undergo examination in all the subjects of the curriculum, viz.: penmanship, orthography, arithmetic, composition and duties of office. It is hoped that one of the results of the work of the Civil Service Commission will be to establish a uniform system with regard to special promotion examination.

No Excise promotion examination was held during the year 1907, presumably because the needs of the department did not call for one. Of course no injustice was done to Excise officials by reason of this intermitting of the examination, as it is generally understood that this examination is only held from time to time as the requirements of the department render it necessary.

Entrance Examinations.

The undersigned have the honour to report that personally on the usual days in November last at Montreal, Toronto and Ottawa, and by sub-examiners at Charlottetown, Halifax, Saint John, Quebec, Kingston, Hamilton, London, Port Arthur, Windsor, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Prince Albert, Calgary, Vancouver and Victoria, the preliminary and qualifying examination prescribed by the statute for entrance into the public service were held.

The entrance examinations this year were again held on two separate occasions (5, 6 and 7th, and 12th, 13th and 14th November) at Winnipeg and all points west thereof, for the purpose of enabling all employees of the Postal Service who desired to do so to attend such examinations. While, as already stated, the Board desires this

year to refrain from commenting in any way upon the examination, they feel constrained to record their satisfaction not only at the increase of candidates, but at the notable improvement of their quality and at the interest and assiduity evinced in their work. So much is this the case that whereas in former years percentages of sixty and seventy in most subjects were rare exceptions, they are now rather the rule.

At the same time the Board feels that satisfaction should not be expressed at the increase in the number of candidates, if that increase is to result in a great army of young men—to say nothing at all of young women—'waiting around,' to use a homely expression, for a government position which is not available. A competitive system of examination would eliminate this difficulty, because they who did not secure high percentages would recognize the hopelessness of their obtaining employment in the Civil Service until all those ahead of them in proficiency should have been provided for.

Apart from all this, however, the Board feels that much good is done to the cause of education in general by the preparation of young people for these examinations; they acquire knowledge necessarily in the process; they get the discipline of submitting to the ordeal of expressing themselves by the written word; and they are benefited in other ways too, as for example, if successful, by obtaining a certificate which is accepted as a guarantee of competency by many banks and business houses of repute. Only—things being as they are now—candidates should learn what they frequently appear to have no idea of, despite all the experience of others—namely, that the passing of the examinations and the obtaining of certificates are no guarantee at all of securing employment in the Public Service of Canada.

The Board is pleased to report that, so far, no irregularities have been reported in connection with the different examinations held during the past year. This gratifying result is unquestionably due to the fact that candidates recognize that wrong doing of any kind cannot be practised with impunity, and that all cases brought to the notice of the Board are dealt with promptly and severely.

The Board desires to again call attention to their recommendation that a fee of two dollars should be charged upon all applications received from unsuccessful candidates for a review of their papers, which, in the event of their appeal being sustained, shall be returned to the applicant, otherwise, the amount to be deposited to the credit of the Receiver General. This practice of asking for a re-examination of papers has grown to such a magnitude that it is now the exception rather than the rule for candidates to accept the Board's decision in the first instance, and as a great deal of additional labour is entailed as a result on the examiners, it is deemed fair and just that some fee should be charged for the service.

Sub-Examiners.

The Board have again pleasure in reporting that the staff of sub-examiners continue to give every satisfaction in the performance of their duties.

The staff of sub-examiners in connection with the Board is as follows:—

Charlittetown, Ewen Stewart.
Halifax, J. O. Foley.
Saint John, W. S. Carter.
Kingston, W. H. Godwin.
Hamilton, H. Carpenter.
London, George Duncan.

Windsor, J. H. Dempster.
Port Arthur, Revd. J. W. Healy.
Sault Ste. Marie, James Bassingthwaighte.
Winnipeg, The Venerable Archdeacon Fortin.
Regina, R. D. McMurchy.
Edmonton, William Read.
Moosejaw, J. W. Coldwell.
Calgary, Stanley Jones.
Vancouver, T. S. Baxter.
Victoria, Reverend Dr. Campbell.
Nelson, Dr. E. C. Arthur.

Fees.

The fees received from the candidates at the Promotion Examination in May, and deposited to the credit of the Receiver General amounted to $226.

The fees received from the candidates at Special Promotion Examination, and deposited to the credit of the Receiver General, amounted to $22.

The fees received from the candidates at the Entrance Examinations in November, and deposited to the credit of the Receiver General, amounted to $3,331.

Candidates at the Promotion Examination numbered, at Special Promotion Examination, 113, and at the Entrance Examinations, 868.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JNO. THORBURN, M.A., LL.D.,
Chairman.
A. D. DeCELLES, LL.D., F.R.S.C.
J. C. GLASHAN, LL.D., F.R.S.C.

Wm. Foran,
Secretary.

APPENDICES.

1. The Civil Service Act.

2. Regulations governing the Board.

3. Statements giving particulars of attendance at promotion, entrance, special and excise examinations.

4. Copy of papers used at special and regular promotion examinations.

5. Copy of papers used at the preliminary entrance examination, 5th November.

6. Copies of the qualifying examination papers, 6th November.

7. Copies of papers used at the preliminary examination, 12th November.

8. Copies of the qualifying examination papers, 13th November.

9. Copies of the option papers used at both examinations.

10. List of the candidates who were successful in passing the preliminary or lower grade examination.

11. List of the candidates who were successful in passing the qualifying or higher grade examination.

12. List of the candidates who succeeded in options, specifying the subject or subjects in which they passed.

13. List of graduates of Canadian universities who have exhibited their diplomas to the Board, and who, in consequence are qualified for employment in the public service without examination.

APPENDIX 1

An Act respecting the Civil Service of Canada.

SHORT TITLE.

1. This Act may be cited as the Civil Service Act. R.S., c. 17, s. 1. Short title.

INTERPRETATION.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,— Definitions.

(a) 'head of the department' means the minister of the Crown for the time being presiding over the department;

(b) 'deputy,' 'deputy head,' or 'deputy head of the department,' means the deputy of the minister of the Crown presiding over the department, and the Clerk of the Privy Council; and includes also the Auditor General, in all cases in which such meaning is not inconsistent with his powers and duties under the Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act;

(c) 'Board' means the examiners appointed for the purposes of this Act. R.S., c. 17, s. 2; 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 1.

CONSTITUTION.

3. The Civil Service for the purposes of this Act includes and consists of all classes of officers, clerks and employees, elsewhere than in the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta and in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory, in or under the several departments of the Executive Government of Canada and in the office of the Auditor General, included in schedules A and B to this Act, appointed by the Governor in Council or other competent authority before the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, or thereafter appointed or employed in the manner provided by the Civil Service Act for the time being in force; and also includes,— Of whom the Civil Service shall consist.

(a) such officers, clerks or employees in the lower grades as are determined by order in council; and,

(b) such officers, clerks and employees in the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta and in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory, holding positions which if held in other parts of Canada would bring them under the provisions of this Act, as the Governor in Council brings under the provisions hereof.

Exception.

2. The Civil Service shall not, however, include nor shall this Act apply to any of the officers or employees to whom by the provisions of the Post Office Act that Act instead of the Civil Service Act is intended to apply. R.S., c. 17, s. 3; sch. B.; 2 E. VII., c. 28, s. 1.

Two divisions.

4. The service shall be divided into two divisions, namely:—

Inside division.

(a) The first or inside departmental division which shall comprise officers, clerks and employees of those classes mentioned in schedule A, employed on the several departmental staffs at Ottawa, and in the office of the Auditor General; and,

Outside division.

(b) The second or outside departmental division which shall comprise officers, clerks, and employees of those classes mentioned in schedule B, and the other officers, clerks and employees included in the Civil Service who are employed otherwise than on the departmental staffs at Ottawa. R.S., c. 17, s. 4.

Regulations.

5. The Governor in Council may, from time to time, make general rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, respecting the appointments and promotions of the officers, clerks and employees in the Civil Service and all other matters pertaining thereto. R.S., c. 17, s. 5.

Governor in Council to determine number of officers, etc.

6. The Governor in Council shall, from time to time, determine the number of officers, clerks of the several classes and grades, messengers and other employees who are required for the working of the several departments in each division of the Civil Service, but the collective amount of the salaries of each department shall, in no case, exceed that provided for by vote of Parliament for that purpose.

If the actual number exceeds that allowed.

2. If the number of officers, clerks, and employees then attached to any department in either division thereof is greater than the number allowed to the department, as herein provided, the Governor in Council shall name the persons to fill the several offices; and the remainder shall be supernumerary clerks, ineligible for increase of salary, of that class respectively in which they rank, and shall so remain until promoted in the manner herein provided or until severed from the service. R.S., c. 17, s. 6.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Examiners.

7. Three examiners shall, from time to time, be appointed by the Governor in Council, who, for the purposes of this Act, shall be known as the Board; and they shall examine all candidates for admission to the Civil Service, and give certificates of qualification to such persons as are found qualified, according to such regulations as are authorized by the Governor in Council for the guidance of the Board.

2. The Governor in Council may appoint a person who shall be clerk to the Board, at a salary not exceeding seven hundred dollars per annum. Clerk.

3. Each member of the Board shall receive such salary, not exceeding four hundred dollars per annum, as is fixed by the Governor in Council. Salary of members.

4. The members of the Board, while engaged in their work, shall be paid such travelling expenses as are determined by the Governor in Council. Travelling expenses.

5. Such persons as are selected by the Board to assist it in the conduct of examinations shall receive such sum, not exceeding five dollars a day, as is fixed by the Governor in Council. Pay of assistants.

6. The meetings of the Board shall be held at such times, and the proceedings thereof shall be governed by such rules and regulations as the Governor in Council, from time to time, determines. Meetings.

7. The Board shall be supervised by the Secretary of State. R.S., c. 17, s. 8; 52 V., c. 12, s. 1. Supervision.

8. The Board may obtain the assistance of persons who have had experience in the education of the youth of Canada, and with such assistance shall hold, or cause to be held, periodical examinations for admission to the Civil Service, at such times and places as shall be determined, from time to time, by the Governor in Council. Who may be appointed as assistants.

2. Examinations shall, as far as possible, be in writing, and the cost thereof shall be defrayed out of moneys previously voted by Parliament for that purpose. R.S., c. 17, s. 9. Examinations in writing.

9. Whenever the Board is satisfied that any irregularity or fraudulent practice has obtained at any examination held by it or by any person deputed by it, the Board may summon before it by an instrument signed by the chairman or acting chairman of the Board, and may examine under oath or affirmation, any person who, in its opinion, is in a position to give evidence in relation to such irregularity or fraudulent practice. 58-59 V., c. 14, s. 1. Proceedings in case of irregularity at examination.

10. If the person so summoned does not appear at the time and place appointed by such instrument, the chairman or acting chairman of the Board shall be vested with all the powers conferred upon a justice of the peace by the Criminal Code, in the case of a person to whom a summons has been directed, requiring such person to appear before such justice at a time and place therein mentioned to give evidence respecting a charge of an indictable offence, and who does not appear in obedience thereto. 58-59 V., c. 14, s. 1. Refusal to appear as witness.

11. Whenever any person appearing in obedience to any such instrument, or by virtue of a warrant issued under the Punishment of persons re-

fusing to answer.

last preceding section, refuses to be sworn, or having been sworn refuses to answer such questions as are put to him, or refuses or neglects to produce any documents which he is required to produce, without in any such case offering any just excuse for such refusal or neglect, the chairman or acting chairman of the Board shall, as to such person, be vested with all the powers, as to process and punishment in respect to witnesses, conferred in like cases upon a justice of the peace by the Criminal Code. 58-59 V., c. 14, s. 1.

Oath how administered.

12. Every oath or affirmation required for the purpose of such inquiry may be administered by any member of the Board. 51 V., c. 12, s. 2.

Report to Secretary of State.

13. If any person is proved upon such inquiry to have been concerned in any fraudulent practice, or to have been guilty of any breach of the regulations made by the Governor in Council with respect to any examination held under the authority of this Act, the Board shall report the same to the Secretary of State, who may thereupon cause such person's name to be removed from the list of persons who are found qualified. 51 V., c. 12, s. 2.

Disqualification.

Personation at examination.

14. Every person who, at any examination held under this Act, personates any candidate or employs, induces or allows any person to personate him, is guilty of an offence against this Act, and liable, on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or to a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, and, if he is employed in the Civil Service, to be dismissed therefrom. 51 V., c. 12, s. 2.

Procuring or furnishing examination question paper.

15. Every person who surreptitiously procures from any printer or other person, and every person who, without authority, furnishes to any other person any examination question paper or any other paper relating to any such examination as aforesaid, is guilty of an offence against this Act, and liable, on summary conviction, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding six months, or to a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, and, if he is employed in the Civil Service, to be dismissed therefrom.

Disqualified.

2. No such person shall be allowed to present himself at any subsequent examination. 51 V., c. 12, s. 2.

EXAMINATIONS.

No appointment without examination.

16. Except as herein otherwise provided no person shall be appointed to or employed in either division of the Civil Service unless the person so appointed or employed has passed the examination hereinafter required in order to qualify him for such appointment or employment. R.S., c. 17, s. 29.

17. It shall be necessary to pass the first or preliminary examination in order to qualify for the following appointments or employments:— Preliminary examination.

Messenger;
Porter;
Sorter;
Packer;
Tidewaiter;
Assistant inspector of weights and measures; and,
Such other appointments or employments in the lower grades as are determined by the Governor in Council. R.S., c. 17, s. 29; 58-59 V., c. 15, ss. 4 and 8.

18. It shall be necessary to pass the second or qualifying examination in order to qualify for the following appointments or employments:— Qualifying examination.

Third-class clerkships in the first division;
Third-class clerkships and the offices of landing waiters and lockers in the second division for Customs service;
Third-class excisemen and stenographers or typewriters in the second division of the Inland Revenue service;
Third-class clerkships, railway mail clerkships and the offices in the second division for Post Office service; and,
Temporary clerks or writers in either division. R.S., c. 17, s. 29; 51 V., c. 12, s. 14; 58-59 V., c. 15, ss. 4 and 8; 63-64 V., c. 14, s. 3; 3 E. VII., c. 9, ss. 15 and 26.

19. Candidates may pass both the preliminary and qualifying examinations at their option. R.S., c. 17, s. 29. Both examinations passed at option.

20. No person shall be admitted either to the preliminary or qualifying examination until he has satisfied the Board,— Candidates for admission.

(a) that at the time appointed for such examination he will, if the examination is for an appointment which the passing of the preliminary examination is sufficient to qualify for, be of the full age of fifteen years, and, in other cases, be of the full age of eighteen years; and, if for the inside departmental division, that his age will not then be more than thirty-five years; Age.

(b) that he is free from any physical defect or disease which would be likely to interfere with the proper discharge of his duties; and, Physique.

(c) that his character is such as to qualify him for employment in the service. R.S., c. 17, s. 30; 58-59 V., c. 15, s. 5. Character.

21. The preliminary and qualifying examinations shall be held only once a year and during the month of November, under such regulations, not inconsistent with this Act, as are from time to time made by the Governor in Council, and published in the English and French languages in the *Canada Gazette*. 51 V., c. 12, s. 5. Times and method.

Promotion examinations.

22. Except as herein otherwise provided no promotion in either division of the Civil Service shall take place without special examination under regulations made by the Governor in Council. R.S., c. 17, s. 39.

In May.

23. Except as herein otherwise provided promotion examinations shall be held once a year in the month of May and at such other time as is from time to time fixed by the Governor in Council, and shall be in such subjects as are determined from time to time for each department by the Governor in Council,

Subjects.

and in such subjects as by report of the deputy head of the department in which the promotion is to be made, concurred in by the head of the department, are submitted to the Board as best adapted to test the fitness of the candidates for the vacant office. 51 V., c. 12, s. 8; 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 22.

Age.

24. When a vacancy to be filled by promotion exists in the inside division, the examination shall not be open to any person appointed to the outside division who at the date of his first appointment was of a greater age than thirty-five years. R.S., c. 17, s. 39.

Yearly estimate of probable vacancies.

25. Once in each year, not later than the fifteenth day of March, the deputy head of each department shall make and lay before the Board through the Department of the Secretary of State estimates of the number of vacancies to which promotions may be made in the first and second divisions respectively of his department during the ensuing year, either by reason of retirement, death, failure of health or other cause, in the respective classes of chief, first-class and second-class clerks.

Limitation.

2. The number so estimated shall be the number with reference to which the examinations for promotion shall be held. R.S., c. 17, s. 40; 51 V., c. 12, s. 9.

To whom examinations shall be open.

26. The examinations shall be open to all persons who comply with the requirements of this Act as to proof of age, health and character, and conform to the regulations made as herein provided, upon payment of such fees as are determined by the Governor in Council. R.S., c. 17, s. 32.

Either language.

27. All examinations under this Act shall be held in the English or French language, at the option of the candidate. R.S., c. 17, s. 32; 51 V., c. 12, s. 6.

Notice.

28. Notice of every examination, whether for admission into the Civil Service or for promotion therein, shall be published in the English and French languages in the *Canada Gazette* at least one month before the date fixed for the examination, and such notice in the case of promotion examinations shall state the number of promotions expected in each class in each division. R.S., c. 17, ss. 33 and 41; 51 V., c. 12, s. 7.

29. Immediately after each examination a list of the persons who are found qualified shall be made out, and published in the *Canada Gazette*. R.S., c. 17, s. 34. Pass list.

APPOINTMENTS.

30. Except as herein otherwise provided all appointments to the Civil Service shall be during pleasure, and no person shall be appointed to any place below that of a deputy head unless, in addition to passing the requisite examination, he has served the probationary term hereinafter mentioned. R.S., c. 17, s. 10. Tenure. Probationary service.

31. No person shall be appointed to any place in the first or inside departmental division of the Civil Service, other than that of a deputy head, controller of railway mail service or superintendent of railway mail service, on probation or otherwise, whose age exceeds thirty-five years, or who has not attained the full age of eighteen years: Provided that this section shall not render ineligible any officer or employee, not within the said age limits, to be transferred from the outside service to the railway mail service branch. 58-59 V., c. 15, s. 12; 60-61 V., c. 14, s. 1. Age limits.

32. Whenever it becomes necessary to make any appointment to any of the classes to which it is herein provided that first appointments shall only be made after qualifying examination, such necessity shall be reported to the head of the department by his deputy; and upon such report being approved by the head of the department, and after the salary to be paid has been voted by Parliament, the head of the department shall select and submit to the Governor in Council for probation, from the lists of qualified candidates made by the Board, a person fitted for the vacant place. R.S., c. 17, s. 35. First appointments.

33. The person so selected shall not receive a permanent appointment until he has served a probationary term of at least six months. R.S., c. 17, s. 35. Probation.

34. The head of the department or the deputy head may, at any time during the period of probation, reject any clerk or employee appointed to his department. R.S., c. 17, s. 35. Rejection during probation.

35. No probationary clerk shall remain in any department more than one year, unless, at or before the end of that time, the deputy head signifies to the head of the department in writing that the clerk is considered by him competent for the duty of the department. R.S., c. 17, s. 36. Report of deputy head as to competency.

36. If such probationary clerk be rejected, the head of the department shall report to the Governor in Council the reasons Further selections.

for rejecting him, and another clerk shall thereupon be selected in like manner in his stead.

2. The head of the department shall decide whether the name of the person rejected shall be struck off the list as unfit for the service generally, or whether he shall be allowed another trial. R.S., c. 17, s. 36.

Another trial.

Officers requiring special qualifications.

37. When the deputy head of a department in which a vacancy occurs reports, for reasons set forth in such report,—

(a) that the qualifications requisite for such office are wholly or in part professional or technical; and,

(b) that it would be for the public interest that the examination herein provided for should, as regards such vacancy, be wholly or partially dispensed with;

the Governor in Council may, without reference to the age of the person, if the head of the department concurs in such report, select and appoint or promote such person as is deemed best fitted to fill the vacancy, subject to such examination as is suggested in the report. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 21.

Exceptions.

38. City postmasters and post office inspectors; inspectors, collectors and preventive officers in the Customs Department; inspectors of weights and measures, and deputy collectors and preventive officers in the Inland Revenue Department, may be appointed without examination and without reference to the rules for promotion herein prescribed. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 21.

Three years' experience in outside Customs.

39. Notwithstanding anything in this Act a person who has served over three years as an officer or acting officer in the outside service of the Customs may be appointed an examining officer in such service subject to such examination on the duties of office and other qualifications as is prescribed by the deputy head in a report to be concurred in by the head of the department. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 21.

College graduates.

40. Graduates of the Royal Military College, or of any university in Canada, shall be exempt from the qualifying examination. 51 V., c. 12, s. 5.

Vacancy in Auditor General's office.

41. If a vacancy occurs in the office of the Auditor General, the report required as to such vacancy shall be made to the Minister of Finance. R.S., c. 17, s. 38.

Re-entry.

42. Any officer, clerk or employee who has resigned, shall be eligible, without examination, under the authority of an order in council, to re-enter the service, in the class in which he was serving at the time of such resignation, and at the salary which he was then receiving, if funds are available for the payment of his salary. R.S., c. 17, s. 53.

PROMOTIONS.

Exemptions from examination.

43. The promotion examination may be dispensed with on a report from the deputy head, concurred in by the head of the department, that such examination is not necessary in the case of the following persons when employed or when seeking promotion in the line of their profession:—

Barristers;
Attorneys;
Military or civil engineers;
Officers of the artillery in the Department of Militia and Defence;
Architects;
Draughtsmen and land surveyors.

Special class excisemen.

2. Such examination may also be so dispensed with in the case of special-class excisemen seeking promotion in the Department of Inland Revenue. 51 V., c. 12, s. 8.

Railway mail clerks.

44. Railway mail clerks and clerks employed in post offices shall not be required to pass the promotion examination. 60-61 V., c. 26, s. 2; 61 V., c. 20, s. 6.

Excisemen.

45. No such examination shall be required for the re-employment or promotion of excisemen who passed the departmental examinations for the special class in the excise service before the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two. R.S., c. 17, s. 39.

Selection for vacancies in higher classes.

46. Except as herein otherwise provided, when any vacancy occurs in one of the higher classes, in either division, the head of the department shall select from the list of successful candidates for promotion, the person whom he considers best fitted for the office, having due reference to any special duties incident to such office, to the qualification and fitness shown by the candidates respectively during their examination and to the record of their previous conduct in the service. R.S., c. 17, s. 42; 51 V., c. 12, s. 10.

Probation.

47. Every promotion so made shall be subject to a probation of not less than six months.

In case of rejection.

2. At any time during the first year the head of the department may reject the person promoted, or he may be definitely accepted at any time during the second period of six months after his promotion.

Return to duties.

3. If the person so selected is rejected he shall then return to the performance of the duties in which he was previously engaged. R.S., c. 17, s. 43.

Further selection.

48. When any clerk who is promoted on probation is rejected, the head of the department shall select another in his stead from the candidates whose names still remain on

the lists of qualified persons made by the Board. R.S., c. 17, s. 44.

Former duties by whom performed.

49. During the period for which a clerk is promoted on probation the duties of the office previously held by him shall, if necessary, be performed by a person selected for that purpose by the head of the department. R.S., c. 17, s. 45.

EXCHANGES AND TRANSFERS.

Without examination.

50. An exchange of positions between two officers serving in different departments, or in different divisions of the same department, and the filling of a vacancy in one department by a transfer from another division of the same department or from another department, may be authorized by the Governor in Council to be made without examination of either officer.

No increase.

2. Such exchange or transfer shall be made without increase of salary of either of the persons exchanging or transferred.

Age.

3. No person shall be transferred from the outside to the inside division, whose age at the date of his first appointment exceeded thirty-five years. R.S., c. 17, s. 46.

DEPUTY MINISTERS.

Office.

51. There shall be a deputy head for each department.

Created by Parliament.

2. No officer shall hereafter be raised to the rank of deputy head except in the case of a vacancy occurring, or when a new department is created by Act of Parliament. 51 V., c. 12, s. 3.

Appointment.

52. The deputy heads of departments shall be appointed by the Governor in Council, and shall hold office during pleasure.

Removal, statement of reasons.

2. Whenever such pleasure is exercised in the direction of removing a deputy head from his office, a statement of the reasons for so doing shall be laid on the table of both Houses of Parliament within the first fifteen days of the next following session. R.S., c. 17, s. 11.

Salary of Deputy Minister of Justice.

53. The Deputy Minister of Justice may, if at the time of his appointment he is a barrister of at least ten years' standing, be paid a salary beginning on appointment at four thousand five hundred dollars per annum, with an annual increase of one hundred dollars until a maximum salary is reached of five thousand dollars. 3 E. VII., c. 9, ss. 2 and 6.

Salary of Deputy Minister of Finance.

54. The Deputy Minister of Finance may, if at the time of his appointment he has been for at least ten years in the service of one or more of the chartered banks of Canada as general manager or as manager of a branch of such bank or in both capacities, be paid a salary beginning on appointment at four

thousand five hundred dollars per annum, with an annual increase of one hundred dollars until a maximum salary is reached of five thousand dollars.

2. The salary of the Deputy Minister of Finance holding office on the twenty-fourth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and three, shall, so long as he remains in office, be five thousand dollars per annum. 3 E. VII., c. 9, ss. 2 and 3. Present Deputy.

55. The Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals may, if at the time of his appointment he is a civil engineer of at least ten years' standing, be paid a salary beginning on appointment at four thousand five hundred dollars per annum, with an annual increase of one hundred dollars until a maximum salary is reached of five thousand dollars. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 2. Salary of Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals.

56. In all cases not hereinbefore provided for the salary of a deputy head of a department shall on appointment be three thousand five hundred dollars per annum, with an annual increase of one hundred dollars until a maximum salary is reached of four thousand dollars per annum. 3 E. VII., c. 9, ss. 2 and 4. Salaries of other deputy heads.

57. The increases of salary hereinbefore authorized to be made to any deputy head shall be made by the Governor in Council upon the recommendation of the head of his department. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 2. Increases how made.

58. Nothing herein contained shall operate to diminish the salary or emolument of any deputy head holding office on the twenty-fourth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and three, who was at that date in receipt of a salary larger than would be payable to him under this Act. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 5. No salary diminished.

59. The deputy head of each department shall, subject to the directions of the head of the department, oversee and direct the officers, clerks and employees of the department, and shall have general control of the business thereof, and shall perform such other duties as are assigned to him by the Governor in Council. Duties.

2. He shall give his full time to the public service and shall discharge all duties required by the head of the department, or by the Governor in Council, whether such duties are in his own department or not. Full time.

3. No deputy head shall receive any pay, fee or allowance in any form in excess of the amount of the salary hereinbefore authorized to be paid to him. 3 E. VII, c. 9, s. 7. No extra pay.

60. In the absence of any deputy head, a chief clerk named by the head of the department shall perform the duties of such deputy head, unless the performance of such duties is otherwise provided for by the Governor in Council. Acting deputy.

For Auditor General.

2. There shall be in the office of the Auditor General a chief clerk who shall at all times act for the Auditor General in his absence. R.S., c. 17, s. 14.

CHIEF CLERKS, GRADE A.

How created.

61. A chief clerkship, grade A, in any department shall only be created by order in council, passed after,—

(a) the deputy head has reported that such an officer is necessary for the proper performance of the public business in the department, stating the reasons on which he has arrived at that conclusion;

(b) the concurrence of the head of the department in such report; and,

(c) the salary has been voted by Parliament. 3 E. VII., c. 9, ss. 8 and 19.

Salary.

62. The minimum salary of a chief clerk, grade A, shall be two thousand four hundred dollars per annum, with an annual increase of one hundred dollars up to a maximum of two thousand eight hundred dollars per annum.

Idem.

2. If, however, a person upon his appointment or promotion to a chief clerkship, grade A, is in receipt of a salary greater than the minimum salary of such chief clerkship, he may be appointed or promoted at the salary which he is then receiving if it does not exceed the maximum salary of such chief clerkship. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 8.

Promotion of chief clerk to grade A.

63. A chief clerk in any department may without being required to undergo any examination be promoted to a chief clerkship, grade A, by an order in council passed after,—

(a) the deputy head has reported that the duties devolving upon such officer are of special importance, and that the officer recommended for such promotion is specially qualified for their performance;

(b) the concurrence of the head of the department in such report; and,

(c) the salary has been voted by Parliament. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 8.

CHIEF CLERKS.

How created.

64. A chief clerkship in any department shall only be created by order in council, passed after,—

(a) the deputy head has reported that such an officer is necessary for the proper performance of the public business in the department, stating the reasons on which he has arrived at that conclusion;

(b) the concurrence of the head of the department in such report; and,

(c) the salary has been voted by Parliament. R.S., c. 17, s. 15.

65. The minimum salary of a chief clerk shall be one thousand nine hundred dollars, with an annual increase of fifty dollars up to a maximum of two thousand five hundred dollars. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 9. Salary.

FIRST-CLASS CLERKS.

66. A first-class clerkship shall only be created by order in council, passed on the report of the deputy head, concurred in by the head of the department, setting forth the reasons for creating the office, and after the salary has been voted by Parliament. R.S., c. 17, s. 17. How created.

67. The minimum salary of a first-class clerk shall be one thousand five hundred dollars per annum, with an annual increase of fifty dollars up to a maximum of one thousand nine hundred dollars. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 10. Salary.

SECOND-CLASS CLERKS.

68. A second-class clerkship shall only be created by order in council, passed on the report of the deputy head, concurred in by the head of the department, setting forth the reasons for creating the office, and after the salary has been voted by Parliament. R.S., c. 17, s. 19. How created.

69. The minimum salary of a second-class clerk shall be one thousand two hundred dollars per annum, with an annual increase of fifty dollars up to a maximum of one thousand five hundred dollars. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 11. Salary.

JUNIOR SECOND-CLASS CLERKS.

70. A junior second-class clerkship shall only be created by order in council, passed on the report of the deputy head, concurred in by the head of the department, setting forth the reasons for creating the office, and after the salary has been voted by Parliament. 63-64 V., c. 14, s. 2. How created.

71. The minimum salary of a junior second-class clerk shall be eight hundred dollars per annum, with an annual increase of fifty dollars up to a maximum of one thousand one hundred dollars. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 12. Salary.

72. The Governor in Council may, upon the recommendation of the head of the department, concurred in by the Treasury Board, appoint a person who is a graduate of the Royal Military College or of any university in Canada to be a junior second-class clerk. 63-64 V., c. 14, s. 7. College graduates.

Condition of such appointment.

73. An appointment shall only be made under the last preceding section in one of the following cases:—

(a) Where the person to be appointed is to take the place of a clerk of the second or a higher class;

(b) Where the deputy head of the department reports that, owing to the special class of work to be performed, an appointment under the said section is desirable. 63-64 V., c. 14, s. 7.

THIRD-CLASS CLERKS.

How created.

74. Except as hereinafter otherwise provided a third-class clerkship shall only be created by order in council passed on the report of the deputy head, concurred in by the head of the department, setting forth the reasons for creating the office, and after the salary has been voted by Parliament. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 19.

Salary.

75. The minimum salary of a third-class clerk shall be five hundred dollars per annum, with an annual increase of fifty dollars up to a maximum of seven hundred dollars. 3 E. VII., c. 9, ss. 16 and 18.

Supplement for optional subjects.

76. The Governor in Council may give to any person who is appointed a third-class clerk, in addition to the salary herein provided for on appointment, an amount not exceeding fifty dollars per annum for each optional subject not exceeding two in which he has passed the qualifying examination.

2. Such optional subjects shall be book-keeping, shorthand and typewriting. 63-64 V., c. 14, s. 6; 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 15.

Appointment of certain employees as third-class clerks.

77. Any person who at the time of his appointment as third-class clerk is in the service of the Government and receiving or entitled to receive a salary, and who has been or is a writer, clerk, packer, sorter or messenger, either temporary or otherwise, in the inside service of one of the departments of the Government at Ottawa, or in the office of the Auditor General, may be so appointed at the salary which he was so receiving or entitled to receive at the time of such appointment, not exceeding, however, the maximum salary of a third-class clerk. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 20.

Without qualification.

78. Any such person as in the last preceding section mentioned who had for two years prior to the twenty-fourth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and three, been continuously in the inside service, either in the capacity of writer, clerk, packer, sorter or messenger, or in any other capacity, may be appointed a third-class clerk without regard to his age, and without passing the qualifying examination.

Except order in council.

2. The order in council appointing him shall be held to create the third-class clerkship in respect of which such appointment is made. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 20.

MESSENGERS, PACKERS AND SORTERS.

Permanent messengers, packers and sorters.

79. This Act in so far as applicable shall continue to apply as heretofore to permanent messengers, packers and sorters appointed before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six. 58-59 V., c. 15, ss. 2 and 14.

Salary.

80. The salary of a messenger, packer or sorter appointed to the Civil Service previous to the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, may be increased to a maximum of seven hundred dollars per annum by amounts not exceeding fifty dollars in any one year. 58-59 V., c. 15, ss. 2, 12 and 14; 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 27.

PRIVATE SECRETARIES.

Additional salary.

81. Any member of the Civil Service may be appointed private secretary to the head of a department, and may be paid an additional salary not exceeding six hundred dollars a year whilst so acting.

If voted.

2. No salary shall be payable to any private secretary unless the amount has been voted by Parliament. R.S., c. 17, s. 48.

SALARIES.

Begin at minimum.

82. Except as herein otherwise provided the salary of a clerk on appointment or promotion to any class shall begin at the minimum of such class. 58-59 V., c. 15, s. 3; 63-64 V., c. 14, s. 5; 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 17.

Schedule B.

83. The officers, clerks and employees mentioned in schedule B to this Act shall be paid according to the scale thereby established.

Other outside salaries.

2. The salaries of officers, clerks and employees in the second or outside division of departments other than the Customs, Inland Revenue and Post Office Departments shall, subject to the provisions of any Act relating thereto, be fixed in each case by the Governor in Council. R.S., c. 17, s. 25.

Salary in excess of minimum in certain cases.

84. If an officer, clerk or employee who is promoted to a higher class, or who is transferred from one class to another class, is, at the time of such promotion or transfer, in receipt of a higher salary or emolument than the minimum salary of the class to which he is promoted or transferred, the Governor in Council may authorize the payment to him of the salary or emolument he was receiving at the time of such promotion or transfer, if it does not exceed the maximum salary of the class to which he is promoted or transferred. 63-64 V., c. 14, s. 12.

Conditions of increase.

85. No officer, clerk or employee shall receive any increase of salary except by order in council passed on the report of the

deputy head, concurred in by the head of the department, stating that such officer, clerk or employee is deserving of such increase. R.S., c. 17, s. 26; 63-64 V., c. 14, s. 8; 3 E. VII., c. 9, ss. 18, 25 and 27.

May be suspended.

86. The increase of salary of any officer, clerk or employee authorized under this Act for the then current year may be suspended by the head of the department for neglect of duty or misconduct, and may be subsequently restored by such head, but without arrears. R.S., c. 17, s. 26.

From what time payable.

87. Except as herein otherwise provided any increase of salary authorized by this Act shall be payable from the first day of the official quarter next succeeding the date on which, from his length of service, any clerk or employee for whom such increase is recommended, is eligible for such increase.

In case of promotion.

2. In case of promotion, the increase of salary shall become payable from the day on which such promotion takes place. R.S., c. 17, s. 27.

Post office inspectors and assistants.

88. Increases of salary of post office inspectors and assistant post office inspectors shall, however, be payable at the expiration of one year from the date of appointment, or at the expiration of one year from the date on which the post office inspector or assistant post office inspector last received an increase, as the case may be. 3 E. VII., c. 49, s. 7.

Payment of salary prohibited.

89. Except as herein otherwise provided no salary shall be paid to any member of the Civil Service whose appointment or promotion, or whose increase of salary, after the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, has not been made in the manner provided by the Civil Service Act in force at the time of such appointment, promotion or increase, or otherwise authorized or confirmed by law. R.S., c. 17, s. 28.

No extra payment.

90. No extra salary or additional remuneration of any kind whatsoever shall be paid to any deputy head, officer, clerk or employee in the Civil Service or to any other person permanently employed in the public service. 51 V., c. 12, s. 12.

Status of clerks preserved.

91. The status of clerks in the service on the twenty-fourth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and three, is hereby preserved, and if the salary of any such clerk is less than the minimum salary of his class as fixed by this Act, his salary may be increased to such minimum. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 13.

Deduction from pay for unauthorized absence.

92. When the absence of any officer is not occasioned by his employment on other duties by the Government, by leave of absence or on account of illness certified by an authorized medical practitioner, appointed by the Governor in Council for that

purpose, his salary for each day of such absence shall be deducted from his monthly salary. R.S., c. 17, s. 51.

93. Nothing contained in this Act shall prejudicially affect the salary or emoluments of any deputy head, officer, clerk or employee in the Civil Service, appointed on or before the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, so long as he continues in office, nor shall anything herein contained prejudicially affect any salary or emolument granted and fixed by any Act in force on the day in this section mentioned. R.S., c. 17, s. 54. Act not to prejudice certain officers.

TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT.

94. When from a temporary pressure of work or from any other cause extra assistance is required in any branch of either the first or second division, the Governor in Council may, on the report of the deputy head of the department, concurred in by the head of the department, that such extra assistance is required, authorize the employment of such number of temporary clerks, writers, messengers, porters, packers, or sorters, as are required to carry on the work of the department. 58-59 V., c. 15, s. 7. How authorized.

95. Temporary employment shall not give to any person any claim to permanent appointment or to continued or further temporary employment. 58-59 V., c. 15, s. 9. No permanent appointment.

96. Temporary clerks employed on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, may be continued in such temporary employment, notwithstanding their not having passed any examination, at such rate of pay as fixed by the Governor in Council, not exceeding the rate of pay which they were then receiving. 58-59 V., c. 15, s. 8. Temporary clerks of January 1st, 1896.

97. Graduates of the Royal Military College or of any university in Canada may be employed without passing the qualifying examination. 51 V., c. 12, s. 5. College graduates.

98. The remuneration of temporary clerks and writers and of messengers, porters, packers and sorters, shall be at the rate to begin with of five hundred dollars per annum, which may be increased by annual sums not exceeding fifty dollars up to a maximum of seven hundred dollars per annum. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 27. Remuneration of temporary employees.

99. The Governor in Council may in the case of any temporary clerk, or in the case of any temporary messenger, porter, packer or sorter, whose salary was, on the twenty-fourth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and three, less than five Increase.

hundred dollars per annum increase such salary to the amount last mentioned. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 27.

Vote.

100. Temporary employees shall be paid only out of moneys specially voted by Parliament for the purpose. 58-59 V., c. 15, s. 11.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

How granted.

101. The head of a department may grant to each officer, clerk or other employee, leave of absence for purposes of recreation for a period not exceeding three weeks in each year.

When.

2. Every such officer, clerk or employee, whether in the first or second division, shall take the leave so granted at such time during each year as the head of the department determines. R.S., c. 17, s. 49.

In case of illness, etc.

102. In case of illness or for any other reason which to him seems sufficient, the Governor in Council may grant to any officer, clerk or other employee, leave of absence for a period not exceeding twelve months. R.S., c. 17, s. 49.

SUSPENSION.

How.

103. The head of a department, and in his absence the deputy head, may,—

In what cases.

(a) suspend from the performance of his duty or from the receipt of his salary any officer, clerk or employee guilty of misconduct or negligence in the performance of his duties;

Removal of suspension.

(b) remove such suspension;

Pay forfeited.

but no person shall receive any salary or pay for the time during which he was under suspension.

Report.

2. All cases of suspension by the deputy head of a department shall be reported by him to the head of the department. R.S., c. 17, s. 50.

DISMISSAL.

Governor in Council may dismiss.

104. No provision herein contained shall impair the power of the Governor in Council to remove or dismiss any deputy head, officer, clerk or employee, but no such deputy head, officer, clerk or employee, whose appointment is of a permanent nature, shall be removed from office except by authority of the Governor in Council. R.S., c. 17, s. 55.

ATTENDANCE BOOK.

Form and use.

105. There shall be kept in each department, and in the office of the Auditor General, at the seat of Government, and in each office of the second division, a book or books to be called the attendance book, which shall be in such form as is

determined by the Governor in Council, in which each officer, clerk and employee of such office or department shall sign his name, at such times as are determined by the Governor in Council. R.S., c. 17, s. 56.

OATHS.

106. The deputy heads of departments and all officers, clerks, messengers, sorters and packers of the Civil Service who have not already done so, and every deputy head, officer, clerk, messenger, sorter or packer hereafter appointed, before any salary is paid him, shall take and subscribe the oath of allegiance and also the oath contained in schedule C to this Act, or such other oath as is provided by any other Act, in that behalf. Allegiance and office.

2. In the case of the Clerk of the Privy Council, and all officers, clerks and employees under him, and in the case of any officer, clerk or employee of whom the Governor in Council requires the same, there shall be added to the oath at the asterisks, in the form of the oath in the said schedule C, the words contained in schedule D to this Act. Secrecy.

3. The Clerk of the Privy Council shall take and subscribe the said oaths before the Governor General or some one appointed by him to administer the same. Clerk of Privy Council.

4. In the case of persons residing or coming to reside at the city of Ottawa, the oaths shall be taken and subscribed before the Clerk of the Privy Council. Before whom taken in Ottawa.

5. In other cases the oaths may be taken and subscribed before a justice of the peace or other proper authority, who shall forward the same to the Clerk of the Privy Council. And elsewhere.

6. The Clerk of the Privy Council shall keep a register of all such oaths. R.S., c. 17, s. 57. Register.

REPORT.

107. The Secretary of State shall lay before Parliament within fifteen days after the commencement of each session, a report of the proceedings of the Board under this Act during the preceding year, which report shall include a copy of the examination papers, a statement of all examinations held and of the number of candidates at each, and the names of the successful candidates, and also the rules and regulations made during the year under the provisions of this Act respecting appointments, promotions, examinations, and all other matters appertaining to the Civil Service. R.S., c. 17, s. 58; 51 V., c. 12, s. 13. Contents.

CIVIL SERVICE LIST.

108. The Secretary of State shall cause to be printed each year a list, to be called the Civil Service List of Canada, of Contents.

all persons employed in the several departments of the Government, together with those employed in the two Houses of Parliament, upon the first day of July, next preceding, showing the dates of their several appointments and promotions, their age, rank in the service, and salary; and shall lay the same before Parliament within the first fifteen days of each session. R.S., c. 17, s. 59.

SCHEDULE A.

(a) Deputy heads of departments;

(b) Officers who have special professional or technical qualifications;

(c) Chief clerks of both grades;

(d) First-class clerks;

(e) Second-class clerks;

(f) Junior second-class clerks.

(g) Third-class clerks. R.S., c. 17, sch. A; 58-59 V., c. 15, s. 12; 63-64 V., c. 14, s. 1; 3 E. VII., c. 9, ss. 14 and 19.

SCHEDULE B.

CUSTOMS.

Higher Classes.

Inspectors	Salary from	$1,600 to $2,500
Collectors	"	300 to 4,000
Chief clerks	"	1,200 to 2,000
Surveyors	"	1,200 to 2,400
Assistant surveyors (comprising tide surveyors, chief landing waiters and chief lockers)	"	800 to 1,200

Technical Officers.

Appraisers	Salary from	$800 to $2,000
Assistant appraisers	"	600 to 1,500
Gaugers	"	600 to 1,200

Other Classes.

Clerks	Salary from	$400 to $1,200
Examining officers (including lockers and landing waiters)	"	400 to 1,000
Packers, messengers and tide waiters	"	300 to 600

3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 23.

INLAND REVENUE.

Inspectors	Salary from	$1,600 to $2,500
Collectors	"	500 to 2,400
Deputy collectors	"	400 to 1,700
Accountants	"	600 to 1,500
Special-class excisemen (chief officers in charge of distilleries)	"	1,400 to 1,800
Special-class excisemen, other than the foregoing	"	1,200 to 1,400
First-, second- and third-class excisemen	"	600 to 1,200
Probationary excisemen	"	500
Stenographers and typewriters	"	400 to 600
Messengers	"	400 to 750

To which may be added for surveys of important manufactories an additional salary for the special-class excisemen and other officers connected with such survey, not exceeding in any one case two hundred dollars per annum. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 24.

POST OFFICE.

Post Office Inspectors and Assistant Post Office Inspectors.

The salary of a post office inspector on appointment shall be two thousand dollars, with increases of fifty dollars per annum for six years, and one hundred dollars per annum thereafter up to a maximum of two thousand six hundred dollars.

Any post office inspector who, on the thirteenth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and three, had completed six years of service as such may be granted an increase of one hundred dollars per annum up to the maximum of two thousand six hundred dollars.

Any post office inspector who, on the last mentioned date, had completed less than six years of service as such may be granted an increase of fifty dollars per annum until he has completed six years of service, and one hundred dollars per annum thereafter up to the maximum of two thousand six hundred dollars.

The salary of an assistant post office inspector on appointment shall be twelve hundred dollars, with increases of fifty dollars per annum for the first six years, and one hundred dollars per annum thereafter up to a maximum of one thousand eight hundred dollars.

Any assistant post office inspector who, on the thirteenth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and three, had completed six years of service as such may be granted an increase of one hundred dollars per annum up to a maximum of one thousand eight hundred dollars.

Any assistant post office inspector who, on the last mentioned date, had completed less than six years of service as such may be granted an increase of fifty dollars per annum until he has completed six years of service, and of one hundred dollars per annum thereafter up to a maximum of one thousand eight hundred dollars. 3 E. VII., c. 49, s. 7.

Railway Mail Clerks.

—	On Appointment.	After 2 years service in any class of Railway Mail Clerks.	After 5 years service in any class of Railway Mail Clerks.	After 10 years service in any class of Railway Mail Clerks.
	$	$	$	$
Chief Clerk	1,000	1,200	1,350	1,500
First Class	720	800	880	960
Second Class	600	640	720	800
Third Class	480	520	560	640

To Railway Mail Clerks, in addition to regular salary, an allowance not exceeding half a cent per mile for every mile travelled on duty in the Post Office cars, and an additional allowance of half a cent per mile for every mile so travelled between eight in the afternoon and eight in the forenoon.

52 V., c. 12, s. 3.

City Postmasters.

Class 1.	When postage collections exceed			$250,000	$4,000
" 2.	"	"	are from	$200,000 to 250,000	3,750
" 3.	"	"	"	150,000 to 200,000	3,500
" 4.	"	"	"	100,000 to 150,000	3,250
" 5.	"	"	"	80,000 to 100,000	2,800
" 6.	"	"	"	60,000 to 80,000	2,400
" 7.	"	"	"	40,000 to 60,000	2,200
" 8.	"	"	"	20,000 to 40,000	2,000
" 9.	"	"	are less than	20,000	1,400

to $1,800, as the Postmaster General determines. These salaries shall not be supplemented by any allowances, commissions or perquisites whatsoever.

Assistant Postmasters.

Class 1.	When postage collections exceed			$80,000	$2,000
" 2.	"	"	are from	$60,000 to 80,000	1,800
" 3.	"	"	"	40,000 to 60,000	1,600
" 4.	"	"	"	20,000 to 40,000	1,400
" 5.	"	"	are less than	20,000	1,100

to $1,400, as the Postmaster General determines. 52 V., c. 12, s. 3.

Clerks in City Post Offices, and the Offices of Post Office Inspectors and Superintendents of Railway Mail Service.

Fourth class, on appointment, four hundred dollars; by annual increases of fifty dollars up to seven hundred dollars. If any stamper and sorter is promoted to the fourth class, his initial salary as such class clerk shall be not less than his salary as such stamper and sorter at the time of such promotion.

Junior third class, on appointment, seven hundred dollars; by annual increases of fifty dollars up to eight hundred dollars.

Senior third class, on appointment, eight hundred dollars; by annual increases of fifty dollars up to nine hundred dollars.

Junior second class, on appointment, nine hundred dollars; by annual increases of fifty dollars up to one thousand dollars.

Senior second class, on appointment, one thousand dollars; by annual increases of fifty dollars up to one thousand two hundred dollars.

First class, specific duties, with fixed salaries in each case to be determined by the Postmaster General; no salary to be less than one thousand two hundred dollars, or more than one thousand five hundred dollars.

Any clerk in any of the said offices who on the thirteenth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and three, was in the third class, shall be deemed to be a junior third-class clerk, his salary until otherwise ordered, continuing to be the amount which he was then enjoying, subject to annual increases not exceeding fifty dollars until it reaches eight hundred dollars per annum.

Any clerk in the second class on the last mentioned date shall be deemed to be a senior second-class clerk, except that if his salary was then less than one thousand dollars, it shall, until otherwise ordered, continue to be the amount which he was then enjoying, subject to annual increases, not exceeding fifty dollars each, until it reaches twelve hundred dollars per annum. 3 E. VII., c. 49, s. 6.

SCHEDULE C.

I *(A.B.)* solemnly and sincerely swear that I will faithfully and honestly fulfil the duties which devolve upon me as and that I will not ask, or receive any sum of money, services, recompense or matter or thing whatsoever, directly or indirectly, in return for what I have done or may do in the discharge of any of the duties of my said office, except my salary or what may be allowed me by law or by an order of the Governor in Council; * * * * So help me God. R.S., c. 17, sch. C.

SCHEDULE D.

(After the asterisks in schedule C.)

And that I will not, without due authority in that behalf, disclose or make known any matter or thing which comes to my knowledge by reason of my employment as *(as the case may be)*. R.S., c. 17, sch. D.

APPENDIX 2

REGULATIONS FOR THE GOVERNANCE OF THE BOARD OF CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINERS IN HOLDING EXAMINATIONS UNDER THE CIVIL SERVICE ACT.

Chairman and secretary.

1. One of the members shall be chairman, and when present shall preside at the meetings of the Board, and one may be secretary, if appointed to that office by the Governor General in Council.

Two members of board may transact business.

2. In the absence of one of the members of the Board the other two shall be competent to transact business, and their decision shall be as valid as if the three had been present.

Regular entrance examinations.

3. Regular entrance examinations shall be held annually at as many of the places named in the Civil Service Act as the Governor General in Council may direct, and also at any other places similarly selected and designated to the Board. The examination shall commence on the second Tuesday in the month of November, and shall continue until completed.

Meetings of board.

4. The Board shall meet prior to the examination in sufficient time to make the preparations necessary for holding the said examination, and shall continue to meet until their work is finished.

Examinations to be held simultaneously and in same manner.

5. The examinations shall be held simultaneously, that is, on the same days and hours at the several places designated by the Council, and shall be conducted at every place precisely in the same manner and by means of the same questions.

Answers in writing.

6. The answers of the candidates shall be in writing and on paper prepared and supplied by the Board.

Sub-examiners to be appointed.

7. In the places at which the examiners cannot personally attend, sub-examiners shall be appointed to conduct the examinations according to the printed regulations supplied to them by the Board.

Written papers to be sealed up and transmitted to secretary.

8. At the close of the examination it shall be the duty of the examiners in charge, to collect and seal up the written papers of the candidates and to transmit the same, duly attested, to the secretary of the Board at Ottawa.

Requirement of candidate.

9. Every candidate for examination shall be required to satisfy the Board:—

Preliminary examination, age. Qualifying examination, age.

1. If coming up for the Preliminary examination only and if intending to serve in the Inside Departmental Division, that he is of the full age of fifteen years and not over thirty-five; if coming up for the Qualifying examination, that he is of the full age of eighteen years; and if for the Inside Departmental Division, not over thirty-five years old.

Proof of age.

NOTE.—The proof of age shall be by a properly certified extract from the birth registration, and should this not be procurable, then by such other evidence as may be satisfactory to the Board.

Sound health.

2. That he is in sound health and free from any defect or disease, mental or physical, which would be likely to interfere with the proper discharge of his duties.

Proof of health

NOTE.—The proof of health shall be by the certificate of a practising physician.

Character.

3. That his character is such as to qualify him for employment in the Civil Service.

Proof as to character.

NOTE.—The proof of character shall be by the certificate of a minister of religion, mayor, or justice of the peace.

APPLICATIONS.

Application for admission to examination, forms to be used.

10. The applications for admission to the examination shall be by means of forms which will be supplied to the candidate by the Board, and said forms correctly filled up shall be re-addressed to the secretary, at least one month before the day appointed for commencing the examination.

Fees to be paid.

11. A fee of two dollars in the case of the Preliminary examination and of four dollars in the case of the Qualifying examination, shall be paid by each candidate, and shall be collected on the first day of the examination as the roll is being called. In the case of candidates coming up for examination in one subject the fee shall be two dollars, and a fee of one dollar shall be payable for the privilege of taking optional subjects.

Admission to next ensuing examination.

Should insuperable difficulties preclude the attendance of a candidate at the examination for admission to which he has sent the regular application and certificates such candidate, on communicating the facts to the secretary, may be admitted at the next ensuing examination, by simply sending an application without new certificates.

EXAMINATIONS.

Examinations open. English or French language may be used.

12. The examinations shall be open to all persons who shall have complied with the requirements of the Civil Service Act, as to proof of age, health and character, and in doing their examination work, the candidates shall be at liberty to use either the English or the French language.

Notice of examination.

13. Notice of every examination to be held under the Civil Service Act shall be published in the *Canada Gazette*, in the English and French languages, one month at least before the date fixed for the examinations, and shall state when and where it is to be held.

Examinations, how designated.

Optional subjects.

14. The examinations shall be known as the Preliminary or Lower Grade and the Qualifying or Higher Grade. In conjunction with the latter, there will be certain optional subjects, any or all of which the candidates may take or decline to take as may be minded.

Preliminary examination.

15. The Preliminary examination will be in,—

1. Penmanship;
2. Orthography;
3. The first four rules of arithmetic;
4. Reading print and manuscript.

Maximum marks and minimum of average required.

16. The maximum marks in each subject will be 60, and in order to pass, the candidate will require to make not less than 30 per cent on any subject, and an average of 50 per cent of the combined value on all subjects, or 120 out of the 240.

17. The Preliminary examination will qualify for the following appointments:—

18. Messengers in both Inside and Outside divisions, porters, railway mail porters, sorters, packers, letter carriers, mail transfer clerks, box collectors, tide waiters, assistant inspectors of weights and measures, and such other offices of the Lower Grades as may be determined by the Governor General in Council.

Appointments for which the preliminary examination will qualify.

19. The Qualifying or Higher Grade examination shall be held immediately after the Preliminary, and shall be in,—

Qualifying or higher grade examination.

1. Penmanship;
2. Orthography;
3. Arithmetic, including interest, vulgar and decimal fractions;
4. Geography, chiefly of the Dominion of Canada;
5. History,—British, French and Canadian—chiefly the latter;
6. Grammar;
7. Composition;
8. Transcription.

List of subjects included in the examination.

20. The same scale shall govern in this as in the Preliminary examination, viz., a minimum of not less than 30 per cent on any one subject, and an average on the whole eight of 50 per cent. As the subjects are valued at 100 marks each, the average required will be 400. This examination will qualify for the following appointments:—

Same scale shall govern as in the preliminary examination.

1. Temporary writers in the first division;
2. Third-class clerkships and the offices of landing waiters and lockers in the second division for Customs service;
3. Third-class clerkships and the office of exciseman in the second division for Inland Revenue service;
4. Third-class clerkships, railway and marine mail clerkships, and the offices in the second division for Post Office service;
5. Junior second-class clerkships in the first division.

Appointments for which the qualifying or higher grade examination shall qualify.

21. Candidates who fail in one subject only at the Qualifying examination, but who make the required average (50 per cent, or 400 marks) will be allowed to come up at the next ensuing examination, and then only for that one subject, and if they secure the minimum will be held to have passed.

Conditions upon which candidates may come up at the next ensuing examination.

22. Candidates who fail at the Qualifying examination, excepting those who fail in one subject only, will receive no advantage from the optional subjects they may have treated successfully, the failure in the Qualifying subjects neutralizing success in options.

Candiates failing at qualifying examination; effect as to optional subjects.

23. Candidates who may desire to be examined in optional subjects must take them at the time of the Qualifying examination, at which they present themselves, and will not be permitted to come up for that purpose at any subsequent examination.

Subsequent examinations in optional subjects not allowable.

24. Candidates who pass in options will, in the event of appointment to office, be credited with the subjects in which they were successful up to two, but not in excess of two.

Candidates who passed in options.

List of optional subjects.

25. The options are:—

1. Bookkeeping—by double entry;
2. Shorthand;
3. Typewriting.

Minimum of marks in option.

26. In order to pass in options, the candidates will require to make at least 50 marks in each subject taken.

Option candidates will inform secretary.

27. Candidates who intend taking options will inform the secretary of the Board.

CERTIFICATES.

Certificate. Option 'with honours.'

28. Every candidate who passes the Preliminary or Qualifying examination successfully will receive a certificate to that effect, and in the cases of candidates who have gained options, a certificate 'with honours,' specifying the options passed.

TIME TABLES.

Board will prepare time tables.

29. The Board will prepare time tables for the several examinations, showing the order in which the subjects are to be taken up, and the time allowed for each, which time shall be strictly observed by the examiners.

FORMS.

Board will provide forms.

30. The forms necessary for giving effect to the foregoing rules will be provided by the Board, and on application to the secretary, not less than one month before the day of examination, will be forwarded to the candidates and others interested.

REPORT.

When report shall be made by board, and what it shall embrace.

31. Not later than the 31st day of January in each year, the Board shall make a report to the Secretary of State of the proceedings for the year ended on the preceding 31st day of December, which report will embrace copies of the printed examination question papers used at the several examinations, the names of the successful candidates, and copies of any rules or regulations adopted during the year.

STATIONERY.

Stationery and other requisites.

32. The stationery and other requisites shall be provided by the Department of Public Printing and Stationery upon requisitions from the Board of Examiners approved by the head of said department.

Regulations for Conducting the Civil Service Entrance Examinations.

Preparation and printing of questions.

33. The Board of Examiners shall prepare and cause to be printed (confidentially) the questions to be used at the Preliminary, Qualifying (including options) and Promotion examinations, excepting always the Promotion papers on 'Duties,' which papers the departments interested will supply.

How examination shall be commenced.

34. The examiner will begin by calling the roll and marking, opposite to the names of the candidates in attendance, the word 'present,' and to these he will communicate the number by which they are to be severally identified throughout the examination.

35. Each subject for examination shall be dealt with in a separate paper, and sufficient time will be allowed the candidates to give their work a careful and intelligent treatment. Separate paper for each subject.

36. The examinations will commence each day at 9.30 a.m., continuing until noon, when a recess will be taken. They will commence at 1.30 p.m., and continue day by day till 4 p.m., or to the time specified in the time table, till finished. Hours of examination.

37. Each candidate shall be designated by a number, which he will place in plain figures at the head of each sheet of paper he may use and also (together with the name of the subject treated) on the back of the outside sheet, which papers, at the expiration of the time allowed, he will hand to the examiner. Each candidate shall be designated by a number.

38. The questions will be numbered, and the number of marks assigned to each question will be shown in the margin of the printed question paper. Questions will be numbered.

39. The date and hour for the issue of each examination (question) paper and the time allowed for its treatment will be plainly stated at the head thereof. Date, hour and time to be stated.

40. The examiners will exercise the greatest possible care in order to prevent the nature of the examination questions from becoming known before the time fixed for the issue of the papers has arrived. Examiners will exercise care.

41. Should the Board have reason at any time to believe that candidates have been guilty of misconduct, by copying from each other or by improperly obtaining information relative to the subjects under treatment during the examination, they (the Board) will hold the results of the examination respecting such candidate in suspense until they have thoroughly investigated the circumstances; and if such misconduct should be found to have occurred, the papers of such candidates will be cancelled and the offending persons will be disqualified from future examinations. Candidates guilty of misconduct by copying from each other, or improperly obtaining information how to be dealt with.

42. Should the sub-examiners have cause to believe that the irregularities referred to in the preceding paragraph, or any others, have taken place among their candidates, they will faithfully report the facts to the Board. Irregularities to be reported to the board.

43. The number of examination (question) papers on each subject required at each place of examination will be sent to the examiners, inclosed in sealed envelopes, indorsed with the subject and the number of papers they contain, and said envelope shall only be opened when the time specified in the time table for doing so has arrived, and in the presence of the candidates. Number of papers on each subject shall be sent to the examiners, and endorsed with the subject, etc.

44. The stationery required for the examinations will be supplied by the Board, and the paper shall be written upon one side only. The margin must also be left blank, as it will be wanted for noting the valuations. Stationery will be supplied by the board.

45. No persons other than the examiners, their assistants and the candidates shall be allowed within the rooms during the examinations. Who allowed in during examination.

46. The examiners shall refrain from communicating to any one the results of the examinations until the same shall have been reported to the Secretary of State. Examiners not to communicate.

Position of candidates during examination.

47. The candidates shall, if possible, be placed five feet apart during the examinations, and any attempt at holding communication with each other must be promptly and effectually checked by the examiners.

Books, etc., not permitted.

48. No books, notes, maps or diagrams shall be permitted in the examination rooms.

Candidates shall be seated five minutes before the commencement of the examinations.

Entering or leaving room.

49. The candidates shall all be seated five minutes before the commencement of the examinations, and no candidate will be allowed to enter the room later than fifteen minutes after the time fixed for commencing the treatment of a subject. Nor shall any candidate be allowed to leave the room during the treatment of a subject—save in cases of extreme necessity—but so soon as any candidate shall have finished his paper he may hand it to the examiner after which he will be at liberty to retire, but he will not, however, be allowed to re-enter until the time for the commencement of the next subject is called.

Perfect silence.

50. Perfect silence shall be observed during the time devoted to the treatment of the subjects.

At expiration of time examiner will collect paper.

51. Punctually at the expiration of the time allowed for the treatment of a subject, the examiners in charge shall notify the candidates of the fact, and will collect the papers whether finished or unfinished.

Examiner will check papers with list of candidates present.

How papers are to be arranged and inclosed in envelopes.

52. On receiving the papers the examiner in charge will check them with the list of candidates present, so as to satisfy himself that he has one from each person, and should he find any short he will at once proceed to inquire for them. If any candidate fails to put in a paper the examiner will state the fact and the reason for its having been withheld in the report of the secretary. After receiving and collecting the papers he will arrange them in numerical order and inclose them in an envelope with,—

1. The place of examination;
2. The subject of the paper; and
3. The number of papers inclosed.
4. He will then seal and sign the cover.

At close of examination examiner will fill up form.

53. At the conclusion of the examination the examiners in charge will fill up a form certifying that the rules and regulations have been faithfully observed, and if anything requiring explanation has occurred they will state the facts to the secretary of the Board.

Promotion Examinations.

Time of holdinng promition examinations.

54. These examinations are held annually in the month of May, and are conducted in all respects like the examination for entrance. (See the instructions relating to the latter).

Subjects designated 'obligatory' and 'supplementary.'

55. The subjects in which the candidates are examined are known as 'Obligatory' and 'Supplementary,' or subjects which may be prescribed by the deputy heads of departments.

List of 'obligatory' subjects.

56. The 'Obligatory' subjects are:—

1. Penmanship;.
2. Orthography.
3. Arithmetic (the nature of which is to be determined by the deputy head of the department to which the candidate belongs, according to the

requirements of the service the candidates are rendering or may be expected to render, if promoted to the higher classes they are aspiring to).

4. Composition.

5. Duties of office, or of the higher office sought.

6. Efficiency, by which is understood the value placed by the deputy heads upon the service rendered, or which is being rendered by the candidates.

List of 'supplementary' subjects.

57. The 'Supplementary' subjects, any or all of which the deputy heads may prescribe, are:—

1. Translations (from English into French or French into English).
2. Geography.
3. Bookkeeping.
4. Précis.
5. Constitution (The British North America Act).

'Obligatory' subjects; how rated.

58. The 'Obligatory' subjects, including 'Efficiency,' together with the 'Supplementary' subjects, which the deputy heads of departments may select from, are each rated at 100 marks.

Employees appointed prior to 1882 not required to pass examinations in subjects other than 'duties of office.'

59. No clerk on the staff of any department of the public service, who was in the service and employment of the government on the first day of July, 1882, and has since been continuously engaged therein, shall as a condition of promotion be required to pass an examination in any subject other than the duties of the office to which he seeks promotion, unless in any special case the deputy minister, by a report concurred in by the head of the department, submits to the Board of Examiners other subjects of examination as a test of fitness for such office.

Order of progress in the service.

60. The order of progress in the service is from a lower to the next higher class, and as there are three degrees of advancement, the candidates at the examination have to exhibit their eligibility for promotion according to the following scale:—

Third-class men.

1. Third-class men must obtain not less than 30 marks in any one subject, and an average of 50 on all the subjects prescribed for their examination, so that if there are six subjects (Efficiency included) and there can not be less, they will require to make a total of not less than 300.

Second-class men.

2. Second-class men must make not less than 40 per cent an average of 60 per cent, and first-class men 50 and 70.

First-class. Candidates on 'duties of office.'

3. Candidates examined on 'Duties of Office' must obtain, if third-rate men, 50 marks; if second-class men, 60 marks; and if first-class men, 70 marks in their examination.

4. All marks for efficiency and for duties of office obtained by any candidate in any promotion examination, shall be held to apply only to the department for which he has taken the examination in duties and been awarded marks for efficiency.

If a candidate makes the average required.

61. If a candidate in any of the classes makes the average required, but falls below the minimum in one subject only, he will have the privilege of coming up at the next ensuing (annual) examination in that one subject, when the minimum of marks will pass him.

Penal clauses added to the Act.

62. The following penal clauses were added to the Civil Service Act by Chapter 12 of the Acts of Canada, 51 Victoria (1888), and are inserted here for convenience of reference:—

Inquiry as to irregularities at examination.

Penalty for neglecting or refusing to appear or to be examined on oath.

'2. Whenever the Board are satisfied that any irregularity or fraudulent practice has obtained at any examination held by them, or by any person deputed by them to hold the same, they may summon before them, by an instrument signed by the chairman or acting chairman of the Board, and may examine under oath or affirmation, any person who in their opinion is in a position to give evidence in relation to any such irregularity or fraudulent practice; and if the person so summoned neglects or refuses to appear, or having appeared, refuses to be examined upon oath or affirmation concerning the premises, or refuses to take an oath or affirmation, or having taken the oath or affirmation, refusing to answer such questions concerning the premises as are then put to him, without offering any just and lawful excuse for his refusal, the chairman or acting chairman of the Board shall be vested with all the powers conferred, in like cases, upon a justice of the peace by section thirty-two of *The Summary Convictions Act.*

Administration of oath.

'3. Every oath or affirmation required for the purpose of such examination may be administered by any member of the Board.

Name of person offending to be removed from the list.

'4. If any person is proved by such inquiry to have been concerned in any fraudulent practice, or to have been guilty of any breach of the regulations made in virtue of section thirty-one of this Act, the Board shall report the same to the Secretary of State, who may thereupon cause such person's name to be removed from the list of persons who are found qualified.

'5. Any person who at any examination held under this Act, personates any candidate, or employs, induces or allows any person to personate him, is guilty of an offence against this Act, and is liable, on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or to a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, and if he is employed in the Civil Service, to be dismissed therefrom.

Penalty for wrongfully receiving or furnishing examination papers.

'6. Every person who surreptitiously procures from any printer, or other person, and every person who without authority furnishes to any other person any examination question paper, or any other paper relating to any such examination as aforesaid, is guilty of an offence against this Act, and liable, under summary conviction, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding six months, or to a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, and if he is employed in the Civil Service, to be dismissed therefrom; and no such person shall be allowed to present himself at any subsequent examination.'

Ninth section of Act added.

63. The ninth section of 'The Civil Service Act' is added hereto for convenience of reference and is as follows:—

Who may be appointed assistants.

Place and time of examinations.

'The Board may obtain the assistance of persons who have had experience in the education of the youth of Canada, and with such assistance shall hold or cause to be held, periodical examinations for admission to the Civil Service, in the cities of Halifax, St. John, N.B., Charlottetown, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Winnipeg, Victoria, and such other places as are determined by the Governor in Council; it shall not be necessary to hold such examinations in all the said places but the places at which the examinations shall be held, shall be determined from time to time by the Governor in Council; examinations shall, as far as possible, be in writing, and the cost thereof shall be defrayed out of moneys previously voted by parliament for that purpose.'

APPENDIX 3.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

Place.	Present.	Passed.	Failed.
Charlottetown	2	2	0
Halifax	16	15	1
St. John	6	5	1
Quebec	12	9	3
Montreal	60	44	16
Ottawa	39	31	8
Toronto	54	48	6
Kingston	2	1	1
Hamilton	8	7	1
London	6	5	1
Windsor	4	4	0
Sault Ste. Marie	0	0	0
Winnipeg	39	39	0
Regina	0	0	0
Edmonton	16	16	0
Prince Albert	0	0	0
Calgary	27	26	1
Vancouver	15	14	1
Victoria	2	2	0
Nelson	0	0	0
Moosejaw	6	6	0
Port Arthur	1	1	0
	315	275	40

QUALIFYING EXAMINATION.

Place.	Present.	Passed.	Failed.
Charlottetown	6	6	0
Halifax	27	7	20
Saint John	18	6	12
Quebec	22	9	13
Montreal	41	21	20
Ottawa	322	234	88
Toronto	47	26	21
Kingston	18	12	6
Hamilton	22	9	13
London	11	7	4
Windsor	7	4	3
Sault Ste. Marie	0	0	0
Winnipeg	60	27	33
Regina	11	8	3
Edmonton	11	5	6
Prince Albert	0	0	0
Calgary	17	14	3
Vancouver	17	7	10
Victoria	3	1	2
Nelson	0	0	0
Moosejaw	8	5	3
Port Arthur	4	1	3

OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.

Place.	Present.	Passed.	Failed.
Charlottetown	2	0	2
Halifax	2	2	0
Saint John	2	0	2
Quebec	2	1	1
Montreal	1	0	1
Ottawa	22	13	4
Toronto	2	0	2
Kingston	2	0	0
Hamilton	1	1	0
London	2	2	0
Windsor	0	0	0
Sault Ste. Marie	0	0	0
Winnipeg	2	1	0
Regina	1	0	1
Edmonton	2	0	2
Prince Albert	0	0	0
Calgary	1	0	1
Vancouver	1	0	1
Victoria	1	0	1
Nelson	0	0	0

APPENDIX 4

SPECIAL PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE—DUTIES OF OFFICE.

Values.	
10	1. When and under what statute was the Department of the Secretary of State created? Into how many branches is the department divided?
10	2. What official duties, apart from those of private secretary, have you been performing? Describe them fully.
10	3. Name the several Acts of Parliament administered by the department.
10	4. Give the title of the present Companies Act, and state in what year it was passed by parliament. State what you know of the procedure necessary to procure incorporation thereunder.
10	5. What are the particular duties of the department with regard to returns ordered by parliament?
10	6. In what manner and to what extent has the adoption of the present Naturalization Act affected the work of the department?
10	7. What is understood by 'Convict Cases'? State what you know of the 'Ticket of Leave' system of releasing convicts.
10	8. What course is to be pursued with respect to Bills passed by parliament and received at the department for the purpose of procuring thereto the assent of the Governor General?
10	9. Into how many classes of clerkships is the Civil Service divided? Name them, and state what examination is necessary to qualify for appointment and promotion.
10	10. Write a letter of 250 words or more on the general working of the department, as you have observed it in the capacity of private secretary.
100	

SPECIAL PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE—DUTIES—REGISTRY BRANCH.

Values.	
	1. What are the duties of the branch generally?
	2. What documents are engrossed and recorded?
	3. What documents are engrossed only?
	4. What documents are recorded only?
	5. What statutory returns are made to parliament?
	6. What other returns—if any—are made in the branch?
	7. State, briefly, the procedure in the branch with naturalization returns.
	8. Under what Act are (1) boards of trade registered. (2) Trade unions registered?
	9. Give form of certificate for certified copies.
	10. Give title of the present Governor General, Earl Grey.
100	

SPECIAL PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE—CHIEF CLERK'S DIVISION—PAPER ON OFFICE DUTIES.

(March 20, 1907.)

Values.	
10	1. How is the Department of Militia and Defence organized, and how is the organization benefited by the Militia Council?
5	2. How should correspondence for headquarters be addressed, and by whom is it opened?
5	3. What empowers the Deputy Minister (his appointment being a civilian one) to write to, or issue instructions to an Officer Commanding a Command?
10	4. Name the Commands, the Districts they comprise and the headquarters of each; also the separate Districts and their headquarters.
5	5. What are the designations of officers on the Command Staff?
10	6. What is the procedure followed in acquiring land for military purposes?
10	7. What use is made of lands under the control of the Department of Militia and Defence which are not in military occupation?
5	8. If the Adjutant-General should require information from the War Office on any subject, how should he proceed to obtain it?
40	9. Write a history of about three hundred words on the acquisition of the lands for the Petawawa Camp site, stating how the matter stands at present.
100	

SPECIAL PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE—DUTIES OF OFFICE.

(March 20, 1907.)

Values.	
	1. What are the principal duties of the inspectors of clothing and equipment?
	2. What is the use of a packing slip; a store charge requisition; a sealed pattern?
	3. The Director of Clothing and Equipment makes a requisition for certain clothing, which is authorized. Trace the various steps of the whole transaction until the goods are delivered and the account paid.
	4. Give the substance of the certificate, or recommendation of the Director of Contracts on bills recommended for payment.
	5. To what tests are cloth samples submitted (*a*) for strength of material; (*b*) for permanence of dye?
	6. What record is kept in the inspection room of goods received and sent out again without undergoing inspection?
	7. What proof of the delivery and acceptance of goods is necessary (*a*) when a departmental inspection has been made; and (*b*) when they are shipped direct to destination by contractor without inspection—in order that payment may be recommended?
100	

SPECIAL PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—DUTIES OF OFFICE.

(March 28, 1907.)

Values.	
10	1. State in general terms what your official duties are, and how long you have performed these duties.
20	2. An order from the Minister of the Department to make a grant of money to the Calgary Women's Hostel is referred to you for action, what is your action? (The order states that the grant is to equal one-half the amount paid to another similar institution.)
20	3. The Town Clerk of Cobourg, Ont., writes that there is a vagrant immigrant in that town and asks for his deportation. What is your action in this case if the immigrant proves to have come from (*a*) Great Britain or Ireland; (*b*) some European continental country; (*c*) United States?
10	4. What it the method of communicating with (*a*) the Imperial Government; (*b*) the United States Immigration Department; (*c*) the Canadian Government Agents in Europe, on immigration matters?
30	5. Who are the Canadian Government Agents (*a*) in Great Britain and Ireland; (*b*) on the European Continent; (*c*) in the United States, where situated, and what are their duties?
10	6. About how many sub-agents are employed in these countries, and how are the sub-agents paid? How long has the present system of payment been in vogue? Upon what classes of immigrants does the Department pay? How are the commissions paid, and by whom?
100	

SPECIAL PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—DUTIES OF OFFICE.

(March 28, 1907.)

Values.	
10	1. State in general terms what your official duties are.
10	2. About how many letters, &c., pass through your hands in a year? After they pass through your hands what becomes of them?
10	3. What system of indexing and filing of correspondence do you use?
15	4. If a file is not in its envelope what means have you of looking it up?
10	5. About how many different forms are used in the Immigration Service, and where is the stock of these forms kept?
25	6. In addition to your duties as Registrar of Correspondence, are you asked to perform other work, such as the preparation of statements, making of reports, compiling lists, &c.? If so, mention a few cases.
20	7. State what you know about the landing and civil and medical examination of immigrants at ocean ports.
100	

SPECIAL PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES—PAPER ON DUTIES.

(April 17, 1907.)

Candidates are at liberty to answer any of the following questions, not exceeding ten in all, each question being valued at 10 marks and the maximum value of the paper is 100 marks:—

Value.

1. Give a brief description of your official duties.
2. Draft a reply of not less than 35 words (in English or French) to an application, dated 5th April, 1907, from Mr. William Blank, of Ottawa, for employment as an extra clerk in the Department, informing him that there is no vacancy at present.
3. Name the Agents of the Department at Charlottetown, Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Montreal and Victoria, B.C.
4. When does the fiscal year begin?
5. What is the law regarding the purchase of supplies?
6. What are the functions of the Lighthouse Board, and who compose the Board?
7. How does a Government wharf come under the control of the Department of Marine and Fisheries; how is a wharfinger appointed, and how paid?
8. Draft a Report to Council appointing William Blank, of Prescott, Keeper of the lighthouse at that place, at a salary of $300 per annum, to date from the 1st of June, 1907.
9. How does a candidate become eligible for appointment as a Clerk in the inside division of the Civil Service, and what is the age limit for such appointment?
10. What is essential before an increase of salary can be paid to a member of the Civil Service?
11. Make an application to the Auditor General for a sterling draft for the sum of £315 7s. 8d. in Canadian currency in the name of Fleming & Ferguson, Paisley, Scotland.
12. What is the Sick Mariners Fund, by whom and from whom is it collected?
13. What steps are necessary to pay a gratuity to the widow of a lightkeeper, and on what is the amount based?
14. What certificates are required on a steamer paylist, and by whom should they be signed?
15. For what purpose is the Winter Mail Service Vote required?
16. What kinds of observations are required for meteorological purposes, and what instruments are used for wind and weather at sea?
17. Describe the method of filing and indexing correspondence in the Branch in which you may be employed.
18. Explain the manner of installing a tide gauge for use during the summer months.
19. Explain the calculation of a tide table by means of tidal differences, and the best way of checking the figures.
20. Describe the use of a camera in photographing from a boat.
21. What object or aim had Parliament in view in passing the Fishing Bounty Act?
22. State from what fund the amount appropriated annually by Statute as Bounty to Fishermen, is derived, and what the amount of said fund was.

23. What are the conditions required to be fulfilled by fishermen in order to be entitled to the bounty?
24. Describe the system of receiving the fishermen's applications for bounty.
25. How is the amount paid annually to each individual claimant determined and what action is necessary to make the expenditure legal?

100

PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

PENMANSHIP.

Tuesday, May 7, 1907, from 9 a.m. to 9.30 a.m.

(Candidates are required to observe the Regulations strictly.)

Values.

100

COSTLY FIRE IN MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, April 5.—(Special.)—In less than an hour fire this morning completely destroyed the Macdonald engineering building, McGill University, one of the noblest and best equipped scientific structures on the continent. The damage, it is believed, will amount at least to $600,000, but the insurance will cover the loss. The building in itself was exceedingly costly, but it was the value of the numerous scientific appliances contained therein that makes the conflagration a costly one. In one room, for example, there were models valued at $40,000.

The fire will rank as one of the most spectacular seen in Montreal for years. How it originated no one apparently is in a position to explain. It is thought that before discovery the flames had been burning for at least half an hour.

Shortly after 4.30 o'clock this morning the outbreak was noticed. The entire roof suddenly seemed to burst into flames and the fire soared scores of feet toward the sky and burst from the windows of the fourth floor. When the first section of the fire department arrived all that could be done was to prevent the spreading of the flames to adjoining buildings.

When the fire broke out hundreds of students lodging in the near-by streets rushed to the campus and an immense crowd soon gathered at the scene. Between 4.30 and 5.30 o'clock the flames were at their height and the building, although constructed in such a way as to stop the rapid spread of the flames, went like a torch. It was shortly after five o'clock that the tower fell. The wooden roof was already falling in places and the floors were crumbling.

PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Tuesday, May 7, 1907, from 9.30 a.m. to 11 a.m.

(Candidates are required to observe the Regulations strictly.)

Values.	
20	1. Combine the following statements so as to form a compound sentence:—
	He passed through many adventures. He assumed many disguises.
	He wandered about in imminent peril during forty-one days.
	He escaped in a sloop from Shoreham. Shoreham is in Sussex.
	He arrived safe at Fecamp. Fecamp is in Normandy.
15	2. Write three complex sentences, the first containing an adverbial clause of cause, the second containing an adverbial clause of consequence, the third containing an adverbial clause of concession.
5	3. Change the following compound sentence into a complex one:—Many of the natives surrounded the Spaniards, and gazed with admiration upon their strange appearance.
30	4. Show in what respect the following sentences are objectionable, and correct them:—
	(*a*) He not only owns a house, handsome and well furnished, but also a large farm.
	(*b*) It was very evident, as he proceeded in his address, that he presented more and more convincing arguments than his adversary.
	(*c*) My friends turned back after we reached the vessel, on board of which I was received with kindness by the passengers, who vied with each other in showing me attention.
30	5. Write a letter of not less than 250 words on 'The future of Canada.'
100	

PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

Tuesday, May 7, 1907, from 11 a.m. to 12 a.m.

(Candidates are required to observe the Regulations strictly.)

N.B.—Copy the following extract, correcting the errors in spelling; 5 marks will be deducted for each word misspelled in your copy.

Value.	
100	But further and what is far more emportent, from the numbre of youn-aversities, Liberaris, colecshuns of art. mewzeums, and other littrary or sientifick institushuns of a Publik or privit naiture, we kwestyun whither the Chanse which a merritoreous man of leters has befour him, of obtaneing sum permanant apointment, sum indipendant sivic existance, is not a hundred to won in faver of the german compaird with the inglish-man. This is a waytie eyetem, and indede the waytyist of all; for it will be granted, that, for the votery of littrature, the relayshun of intyre dependans on the merchents of litrature is, at bes, how ever librel the terms, a hicly kwestyonible won. It tempts Him daylie and ourlie to sink from an artist into a Manyoufakturer; neigh, so prekaireous, fluctueateing and every weigh unsatisfactry must his sivic and ekonommic cunserns bee come, that two menny of his Class can

not even atane the preys of comon onestie as manyoufactuerers. Their is no dout, a spirite of Martirdum, as we have aserted, which can sustane this two; but fue in-deed hav the Spirite of martirs; and that stait of Matters is the saifest which rekwires it leest. The german awethers, moar over, to there credit be it spoakn, seam too set less stoar by welth than do menny of ours. Their hav bean pruedant kwyet men amung them hoo actuelly apeerd not to want moar welth; hoom welth cood not tempt, ether to this hand or to that, from their preeapointed aimes.

Write down the names of the days of the week and of the months of the year.

PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

ARITHMETIC.

Tuesday, May 7, 1907, from 1.30 p.m. to 4 p.m.

(Candidates are required to observe the Regulations strictly.)

N.B.—The work of solution of each question except the first must be given in full.

Values.

9 1. From the following statement find the total number of male teachers, of female teachers, of male pupils and of female pupils in the Public Schools of the cities named.

	Male Teachers.	Female Teachers.	Male Pupils.	Female Pupils.
Boston	238	1,997	50,633	48,696
New York	1,166	11,408	312,882	309,319
Philadelphia	187	3,503	98,549	100,969
Baltimore	151	1,541	40,224	41,358
Washington	156	1,234	23,605	26,184
New Orleans	18	813	14,917	16,623
Cleveland	94	1,237	34,904	33,908
St. Louis	56	1,654	40,608	43,425
Chicago	301	5,015	140,277	138,906
Minneapolis	27	850	20,174	20,943
San Francisco	57	854	23,017	23,324

(Answers only required; do not copy down the question.)

9 2. Multiply 7986459768 by 9500786.

10 3. A man's coal bill for the year was $127.80. If coal had cost him 10 per cent less, he would have been able, with the same sum, to purchase 2 tons more than he did. Find the price of coal a ton.

12 4. A mortgage for $1,800, dated April 1, 1903, and bearing interest at 6 per cent, has endorsed upon it the following payments: Oct. 12, 1903, $300; Sept. 15, 1904, $450; Nov. 1, 1905, $250. How much would pay off the mortgage on Nov. 1, 1906, each payment to cover the interest to date?

12 5. A man with $7,000 to invest has a choice of two investments, each for three years, one yielding 5 per cent simple interest, the other yielding 4½ per cent compound interest. What will be the amount of the advantage at the end of the time, in choosing the better investment?

16	6. A man whose income is $3,200 finds that his net income, after paying a tax of 19½ mills on the dollar, is $3,151.25. Find how much of his income is exempt.
16	7. A merchant marks his goods at an advance of 30 per cent on the cost price, and in selling makes a reduction of 5 per cent of the marked price. Find the marked price and the cost price of goods sold for $46.93.
16	8. The proceeds of a note for $7,920 discounted April 5, 1906, at 6 per cent were $7,887.44. Find when the note became nominally due.
100	

PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—DUTIES—DEAD LETTER BRANCH.

Values.	
10	1. State the classification and rates of mail matter under the regulations of the Postal Union Convention.
10	2. To what does the Postmaster General's exclusive privilege extend?
10	3. Into what classes is domestic mail matter divided? Name the articles comprised in each class.
10	4. Describe the duties of a Post Office Inspector as defined by the Post Office Act.
10	5. What are the conditions to be observed in posting transient newspaper packets?
10	6. What are the requirements of the Post Office Act regarding the advertising of mail contracts?
5	7. Within what period after the death of a Postmaster may the Department enter suit against his sureties?
5	8. An unpaid letter is posted at one office in Canada for another office in Canada. Has the Department legal power to collect the postage, and from whom?
10	9. What treatment should be accorded a parcel received at the Dead Letter Office fully addressed, but totally unpaid?
10	10. Describe fully the treatment of a parcel posted in a Postal Union country addressed to a person in a town in Canada in which there is no Customs House, and which reaches the Dead Letter Office as 'unclaimed at Customs.'
10	11. Describe the treatment accorded letters containing coin addressed to Postal Union countries.
100	

PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—DUTIES—RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE BRANCH.

Values.	
10	1. State the classification and rates of mail matter under the regulations of the Postal Union Convention.
10	2. To what does the Postmaster General's exclusive privilege extend?
10	3. Into what classes is domestic mail matter divided? Name the articles comprised in each class.
10	4. Describe the duties of a Post Office Inspector as defined by the Post Office Act.

10	5. What are the conditions to be observed in posting transient newspaper packets?
10	6. What are the requirements of the Post Office Act regarding the advertising of mail contracts?
5	7. Within what period after the death of a Postmaster may the Department enter suit against his sureties?
5	8. An unpaid letter is posted at one office in Canada for another office in Canada. Has the Department legal power to collect the postage and from whom?
10	9. How are accounts for the conveyance of mails by railways and steamboats dealt with in the Controller's office?
10	10. What returns are received at the Controller's office from the office of the different Superintendents of the Railway Mail Service, daily, weekly, and monthly?
10	11. What information is contained in the 'Schedule of Mail Trains' issued by the Controller, and what is the frequency of issue?
100	

PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—DUTIES—POSTAGE STAMP BRANCH.

Values.	
10	1. State the classification and rates of mail matter under the regulations of the Postal Union Convention.
10	2. To what does the Postmaster General's exclusive privilege extend?
10	3. Into what classes is domestic mail matter divided? Name the articles comprised in each class.
10	4. Describe the duties of a Post Office Inspector as defined by the Post Office Act.
10	5. What are the conditions to be observed in posting transient newspaper packets?
10	6. What are the requirements of the Post Office Act regarding the advertising of mail contracts?
5	7. Within what period after the death of a Postmaster may the Department enter suit against his sureties?
5	8. An unpaid letter is posted at one office in Canada for another office in Canada. Has the Department legal power to collect the postage, and from whom?
10	9. Specify the various items supplied to Postmasters by the Postage Stamp Branch.
10	10. Should a Postmaster find on receipt of a box or package of postage stamps supplies that the contents do not correspond with the invoice, what is his duty under the circumstances?
10	11. Give the name of the office at the conclusion of No. 1 Division, and the name of the office which commences No. 2 Division of the work of stamp distribution.
100	

PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—DUTIES—MAIL CONTRACT BRANCH.

Values.	
10	1. State the classification and rates of mail matter under the regulations of the Postal Union Convention.
10	2. To what does the Postmaster General's exclusive privilege extend?
10	3. Into what classes is domestic mail matter divided? Name the articles comprised in each class.
10	4. Describe the duties of a Post Office Inspector as defined by the Post Office Act.
10	5. What are the conditions to be observed in posting transient newspaper packets?
10	6. What are the requirements of the Post Office Act regarding the advertising of mail contracts?
5	7. Within what period after the death of a Postmaster may the Department enter suit against his sureties?
5	8. An unpaid letter is posted at one office in Canada for another office in Canada. Has the Department legal power to collect the postage, and from whom?
10	9. Under what conditions can the rate paid a contractor be increased without inviting tenders, and how is such increase determined.
10	10. If after public tenders have been invited for a service, it is considered that the lowest tender is exeessive. shall the Postmaster General be compelled to accept it; if not, what is the proper course to complete a contract?
10	11. If, after a tenderer has been notified of the acceptance of his offer, he fails to enter into an obligation and provide sureties for the proper performance of the service, what power has the Postmaster General, under the Statute, to provide for the service?
100	

PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—DUTIES—POSTAL STORES BRANCH.

Values.	
10	1. State the classification and rates of mail matter under the regulations of the Postal Union Convention.
10	2. To what does the Postmaster General's exclusive privilege extend?
10	3. Into what classes is domestic mail matter divided? Name the articles comprised in each class.
10	4. Describe the duties of a Post Office Inspector as defined by the Post Office Act.
10	5. What are the conditions to be observed in posting transient newspaper packets?
10	6. What are the requirements of the Post Office Act regarding the advertising of mail contracts?
5	7. Within what period after the death of a Postmaster may the Department enter suit against his sureties?
5	8. An unpaid letter is posted at one office in Canada for another office in Canada. Has the Department legal power to collect the postage, and from whom?

10	9. What action is requisite by the Postal Stores Branch, on receipt of information that a Post Office has been destroyed by fire?
10	10. How does the establishment of a free delivery system affect the Postal Stores Branch as regards stores?
10	11. Explain the system of checking the issue of stores to the Outside Postal Service in operation in the Postal Stores Branch.
100	

PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—DUTIES—SAVINGS BANK BRANCH.

Values.	
10	1. State the classification and rates of mail matter under the regulations of the Postal Union Convention.
10	2. To what does the Postmaster General's exclusive privilege extend?
10	3. Into what classes is domestic mail matter divided? Name the articles comprised in each class.
10	4. Describe the duties of a Post Office Inspector as defined by the Post Office Act.
10	5. What are the conditions to be observed in posting transient newspaper packets?
10	6. What are the requirements of the Post Office Act regarding the advertising of mail contracts?
5	7. Within what period after the death of a Postmaster may the Department enter suit against his sureties?
5	8. An unpaid letter is posted at one office in Canada for another office in Canada. Has the Department legal power to collect the postage, and from whom?
10	9. What are the objects sought to be attained by the process of summarizing the depositors' ledger accounts at the end of the fiscal year?
10	10. What do the Statutory Regulations provide:— (*a*) As to payment of a balance exceeding $300 of a deceased depositor who was domiciled in Ontario at the time of his death; (*b*) As to payment of a balance not exceeding $300 in the same circumstances?
10	11. If a depositor loses a cheque which has been delivered to him in repayment of his deposit, what procedure is necessary before he can obtain his money?
100	

PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—DUTIES—MONEY ORDER BRANCH.

Values.	
10	1. State the classification and rates of mail matter under the regulations of the Postal Union Convention.
10	2. To what does the Postmaster General's exclusive privilege extend?
10	3. Into what classes is domestic mail matter divided? Name the articles comprised in each class.
10	4. Describe the duties of a Post Office Inspector as defined by the Post Office Act.

10	5. What are the conditions to be observed in posting transient newspaper packets?
10	6. What are the requirements of the Post Office Act regarding the advertising of mail contracts?
5	7. Within what period after the death of a Postmaster may the Department enter suit against his sureties?
5	8. An unpaid letter is posted at one office in Canada for another office in Canada. Has the Department legal power to collect the postage, and from whom?
10	9. Describe, in as full a manner as you can, the treatment of a paid Money Order from the time it reaches the Money Order Branch until it is finally disposed of, and explain how any errors of a Postmaster in accounting for either the issue or payment of a Money Order are adjusted.
10	10. What are the regulations in regard to the issue of Duplicate Money Orders? Describe the precautions taken in the Branch before a Duplicate is made out. What means have been adopted to prevent double payment at the paying offices? What means have been adopted to catch double payment in the Branch?
10	11. Describe fully the different ways in which Money Orders issued in Canada are finally disposed of, stating clearly where they are ultimately filed.
100	

PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—DUTIES—SECRETARY'S BRANCH.

Values.	
10	1. State the classification and rates of mail matter under the regulations of the Postal Union Convention.
10	2. To what does the Postmaster General's exclusive privilege extend?
10	3. Into what classes is domestic mail matter divided? Name the articles comprised in each class.
10	4. Describe the duties of a Post Office Inspector as defined by the Post Office Act.
10	5. What are the conditions to be observed in posting transient newspaper packets?
10	6. What are the requirements of the Post Office Act regarding the advertising of mail contracts?
5	7. Within what period after the death of a Postmaster may the Department enter suit against his sureties?
5	8. An unpaid letter is posted at one office in Canada for another office in Canada. Has the Department legal power to collect the postage, and from whom?
10	9. Write a letter describing concisely the duties you are performing from day to day.
10	10. Define a circular and give the rate of postage.
10	11. Describe fully the nature of the information the Department requires in considering an application for a new Post Office.
100	

PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—DUTIES—ACCOUNTANT'S BRANCH.

Values.	
10	1. State the classification and rates of mail matter under the regulations of the Postal Union Convention.
10	2. To what does the Postmaster General's exclusive privilege extend?
10	3. Into what classes is domestic mail matter divided? Name the articles comprised in each class.
10	4. Describe the duties of a Post Office Inspector as defined by the Post Office Act.
10	5. What are the conditions to be observed in posting transient newspaper packets?
10	6. What are the requirements of the Post Office Act regarding the advertising of mail contracts?
5	7. Within what period after the death of a Postmaster may the Department enter suit against his sureties?
5	8. An unpaid letter is posted at one office in Canada for another office in Canada. Has the Department legal power to collect the postage, and from whom?
10	9. Has there been any recent change made in the method of collecting insufficiently or wholly unpaid postage? If so, explain both the old and the new systems, and what advantage, if any, the new system has over the old.
10	10. Does the Department provide the public with any means by which exact information may be furnished in order that a lost Postal Note may be duplicated? If so, what?
10	11. What precautions should be taken by a Postmaster at an Accounting Office, when preparing his cash remittance, to protect himself from loss in the event of a dispute between the Bank and himself as to the amount contained in the remittance?
100	

PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—DUTIES PAPER—MAILING ROOM.

Values.	
10	1. State approximately the number of Sub-agents of Dominion Lands and Homestead Inspectors.
10	2. Give the location of the Dominion Lands Agencies in each Province or District, also of Crown Timber Agencies and Registrars.
5	3. What rights have squatters on Dominion Lands?
10	4. What sections are set apart as Hudson Bay Lands?
10	5. What are school lands, and how are they administered?
10	6. Describe how a free homestead may be entered for, and what requirements are necessary to earn a patent.
10	7. Describe the system of indexing letter books, and how names of Dominion Lands Agents, C.P.R. Officials, and Yukon Officials are indexed.
5	8. What out-going letters should be registered?
10	9. How are Townships designated, into what divisions are they laid out, and how are these divisions numbered?

10	10. Name the different branches of the Department of the Interior, and to which of them are letters generally referred for enclosures?
5	11. Can a woman obtain a homestead? If so, under what conditions?
5	12. What lands are controlled by the Dominion Government in the Province of British Columbia?
100	

PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—DUTIES.

Values.	
20	1. What are the different branches of the Department of the Interior? Designate briefly the work administered by each.
15	2. What are the chief terms of a timber license?
10	3. What is the difference between a timber license and a timber permit?
15	4. What is the procedure for acquiring the right to divert water under the Northwest Irrigation Act?
15	5. What are the essentials of a proper system of indexing papers? Describe the methods followed in the Department of the Interior.
15	6. How can grazing leases be obtained from the Department, in what districts and upon what terms?
10	7. What are the purposes of the establishment of Forest Reserves, and by what authority have they been set apart?
10	8. By whom are hay permits issued, and for what period? What dues are charged?
5	9. Name the Timber Agencies under control of the Department of the Interior.
10	10. What provision is made by the Timber Regulations for a supply of timber for settlers?
125	

PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—DUTIES OF OFFICE.

Values.	
15	1. Give in general the terms of a timber license.
10	2. How are licenses granted?
5	3. May assignments of timber berths or grazing leases be registered in the Department? What are the requirements and the procedure for registration?
15	4. On what terms and in what districts are grazing leases granted?
10	5. Describe the method of dealing with an application for a grazing lease.
5	6. What is the difference between a timber permit and a timber license?

10	7. How are hay permits issued, and what fees and dues are charged in connection therewith?
10	8. What powers has the Minister of the Interior to require operations to be carried on on a timber berth held under license?
10	9. What is the procedure followed to have lands withdrawn from a timber berth when applied for for settlement?
10	10. What are the main points of difference between a permit berth and a license berth?
100	

PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—DUTIES PAPER—ACCOUNTS BRANCH.

Values.	
20	1. Describe briefly the duties of your office, and state what changes, if any, might be made to improve the present system.
5	2. In what year was the Department of the Interior created?
5	3. Which Department of the Government was charged with the administration of Dominion Lands prior to the creation of the Department of the Interior?
10	4. What Branches of the Government Service are now administered by the Department of the Interior?
5	5. From what source does the Department of the Interior derive revenue? Give a list of the sub-heads of revenue?
5	6. Name the different School Lands Funds controlled by the Department in 1904 and those in existence to-day.
5	7. State briefly the regulations respecting the collection of revenue?
5	8. Give a list of the Immigration Agents in the United States, and state where each one resides.
5	9. On what basis are payments made to Hospitals in Western Canada?
10	10. State briefly the regulations existing in regard to bonuses and commissions on immigrants and settlers?
5	11. What allowances are made to Surveyors for services and expenses, when in the field and in Ottawa?
10	12. State what is required before a cheque can be issued for services and expenses, and what routine must be followed in regard to such cheque before it finally reaches the Audit Office.
10	13. State briefly what action has to be taken in regard to (1) Cancelled cheques; (2) Cheques which cannot be used say two months after issue, and (3) Lost cheques.
100	

PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—LANDS PATENTS BRANCH.

Values.	
10	1. State briefly the procedure followed in issuing Letters Patent for Dominion Lands.
	2. What are the general reservations in Letters Patent for Dominion Lands recently disposed of:—
10	(*a*) In the Province of Manitoba?

10	(*b*) In the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta?
10	(*c*) In the Province of British Columbia?
10	3. In the event of the death of a homesteader, to whom is the patent for his homestead issued?
10	4. Under what circumstances and for what cause may Letters Patent be cancelled by the Minister of the Interior and patents issued in lieu thereof?
10	5. What lands are open to Homestead Entry?
10	6. What sections are reserved for the Hudson's Bay Company and School Endowment, respectively?
10	7. On what class of land may Half-breed land scrip be located?
10	8. How are the available odd-numbered sections being dealt with at present by the Department?
100	

PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—DUTIES OF OFFICE PAPER.

Values.	
10	1. What lands are available for Homestead entry?
10	2. Who are eligible to enter for a Homestead?
10	3. Are 'Squatters' recognized in any way?
10	4. How are Homestead entries to be obtained?
10	5. What number of Homestead entries may be granted to an individual?
10	6. Give a concise statement of the duties required of a Homesteader.
10	7. What renders an entry liable to cancellation?
10	8. How may cancellation be effected?
10	9. When may a Homesteader apply for a patent?
10	10. Who are authorized to take applications for patent?
100	

PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—DUTIES OF OFFICE PAPER.

Values.	
20	1. State in general terms what your official duties are, and how long you have performed the same.
20	2. What form is observed in beginning and ending official letters, where is address placed, and how many copies are made?
20	3. What is your system of filing private and unofficial correspondence?
20	4. What means have you of finding any letter thus filed?
20	5. How do you address a letter to the present High Commissioner for Canada in London, England, and how do you begin and end such letter, (*a*) if official, (*b*) if personal?
100	

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—DUTIES PAPER—ORDNANCE LANDS BRANCH.

Values.	
10	1. State the basis upon which Odnance Lands are held in the City of Ottawa.
10	2. State the names of the respective caretakers of Ordnance Lands, and where they are located.
10	3. Describe the method of registering, indexing and gazetting Orders in Council, relating to the business of the Department of the Interior.
10	4. Are there any Ordnance Lands which may be sold without competition? If so, why?
20	5. From whom, under what circumstances, on what conditions, and for what purposes did Canada acquire the Crown property known as Ordnance and Admiralty Lands? Give the classes into which the Lands are now divided, how the several classes may be dealt with under the law, and state by what Departments of the Government they are now administered.
10	6. How many lands in either class can be placed or replaced in the other class?
10	7. State what disposal should be made, under existing rules, of the revenue derivable from the sales or leases of Ordnance and Admiralty Lands.
10	8. Where are the undisposed of Ordnance Lands in class Two principally situated?
10	9. Where are the Naval Reserves situated, and under what conditions are they held?
100	

PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—DUTIES OF OFFICE.

Values.	
10	1. What classes of accounts are kept in the Timber, Grazing and Irrigation Branch?
10	2. What are the differences in the dues charged under a timber license and under a timber permit?
10	3. What rental is charged for a grazing lease and what are the terms of payment? What is the rule in regard to overdue payments?
10	4. In what different ways are reports of timber cut recorded in the Department? What is the procedure in regard to reports of timber cut in trespass?
10	5. What are the dues charged for hay permits? By whom are they issued? What is required of the permittee at the expiration of the permit?
10	6. What evidence would be required in dealing with an application for a refund of moneys paid to the Department? What procedure is followed in making a refund?
10	7. What statements of revenue are required for the Auditor General and for the Accountant of the Department? Describe them generally.
10	8. How are the reports of timber cut by licensees checked at the scene of operations, and when received in the Department?

10	9. What was the territory in dispute between the Province of Ontario and the Dominion? What final arrangements were made in regard to the timber revenue from that territory?
10	10. What are the provisions of the regulation granting permit berths to small sawmills?
100	

PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—CORRESPONDENCE REGISTRATION BRANCH—DUTIES PAPER.

Values.	
15	1. In what Provinces, Districts or Territories of the Dominion are the Public Lands controlled by the Department of the Interior, (*a*) in whole, (*b*) in part?
20	2. A great part of the correspondence recorded in the Registration Branch is received from the several Agencies of the Department in the West; name the Agencies, the Agents, and very briefly tell what the general nature of their correspondence is.
20	3. With what Branches of the Department is the work of the Registration Branch carried on? Name the Clerks in charge, and explain briefly the character of the work with which each deals.
30	4. Describe in detail the system of Correspondence Registration as at present carried out, and make any suggestions of changes which you think might improve the system.
15	5. Draw a diagram of a Township, containing the following particulars:— (*a*) The various sections in proper order; (*b*) The legal sub-divisions of Section 1; and (*c*) Indicate what lands belong to the School Endowment and the Hudson's Bay Company.
100	

PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE—DUTIES—CORRESPONDENCE.

Values.	
12	1. Explain your duties in connection with the official work you are called upon to perform.
12	2. Please prepare a submission recommending the refund of duty paid on malt used in the manufacture of beer which turned sour and was destroyed, the quantity of beer being 3,850 gallons and the result of the analysis showing 2½ pounds of malt per gallon to have been used in its production.
10	3. Please write a letter to a Collector of Inland Revenue advising him of the appointment in his division of Mr. John Jones as a Probationary Third-class Exciseman.
5	4. Please acknowledge the receipt of a letter applying for, and supplying, bulletins issued under the Adulteration Act.
11	5. Describe as concisely as possible the manner of recording correspondence received at, and sent out from, the Department.
10	6. Name the different branches of the Public Service administered by the Department of Inland Revenue.

15 7. What is rFequired before a person can procure Methylated Spirits Grade No. 1, and in what respect do the conditions differ when Grade No. 2 is required? State generally your idea of the benefits derived from the Department's policy as respects the denaturing of alcohol. Name the different grades supplied and the present price of each.

10 8. What course is pursued when it becomes necessary to utilize, for Excise purposes, the services of a Collector of Customs? How, and at what rate, is he paid?

15 9. Name the various articles upon which an Excise duty is levied, and state the rate of duty on each.

100

PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY DEPARTMENT—DUTIES OF OFFICE—ACCOUNTANT'S BRANCH.

Values.

10 1. State the Chapter and Section of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, by which appointments may be made under Schedule A of the Civil Service Act, and the qualifications necessary for appointment.

10 2. When a cheque has been lost and application is made for the issue of a duplicate, what should be done before granting the application?

10 3. Under what Section of the Civil Service Act may a person be appointed to or promoted in the Department without reference to age or examination, indicating concisely the reasons?

10 4. Make out an application for sterling exchange to pay Smith & Co. £165 10s. 6d. for instruments, giving the amount in Canadian currency at 9½ per cent prem.

10 5. State the Act and Section under which leave of absence may be granted for a period exceeding three weeks, and by whom.

10 6. How are field explorers provided with funds to carry on field-work?

10 7. Name the returns which the law requires to be made to the Auditor General, monthly, annually.

10 8. Name five of the largest amounts voted for the Department for 1907-8.

10 9. Describe generally the nature of the duties you have to discharge in the Survey, giving the names of the different books required to be used for the same.

10 10. How are temporary draughtsmen employed, and from what vote or votes paid?

100

PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PRINTING AND STATIONERY—STATIONERY OFFICE BRANCH.

(May, 1907.)

ARITHMETIC.

Values.

10 1. Calculate 99 reams 19 quires and 9 sheets, at $9.95 per ream of 480 sheets.

10 2. Add together $19\frac{5}{8}$—$4\frac{3}{4}$—$12\frac{1}{4}$—$7\frac{1}{2}$.

15 3. An invoice amounting to £75, 10 shillings and 9 pence is received at the Stationery Office from England for different articles of stationery manufactured there upon which there is a duty of 30 per cent. The Preferential clause in the Tariff, however, admits of a deduction of ⅓ on articles of British manufacture. Find out the amount of duty that would have to be paid on this consignment.

10 4. Add these figures up, placing the answer in the space indicated:—

$127,468 91	$324,949 72
177 87	18,894 63
6,234 98	7,667 71
97,847 26	484,946 87
164,789 61	
200 47	
99,764 32	
6,743 29	
237,948 65	
11,764 91	

Carried forward

15 5. Paper is required for 500 copies of a volume of 450 pages Demy 8vo. Give quantity in reams, &c., and net value at $4.05 per ream of 480 sheets.

15 6. Paper is imported at 70 shillings sterling per ream, charges and freight amount to 10 per cent and duty 22½ per cent on net price. Give net cost laid down in $ and cts. Exchange being at 9½ per cent premium.

10 7. State and properly place in figures the following sums and add them up:—

Four hundred and forty-four thousand and four.
Six millions and sixty thousand.
Seventy-five thousand and seventy-seven.
Seven hundred and eight.
One hundred millions one hundred and eighty thousand one hundred and eight.
Twenty-nine.
One thousand and eight.
Sixty-four thousand and fifty-nine.

15 8. 150,000 No. 7 white envelopes are required. The paper from which they are to be made is 24 x 37½, 68 lbs., and costs 7¼ cents per pound. This paper cuts 15 envelopes to the sheet, and the waste in making is equal to 3 per cent. The cost of making is 40 cents per M., and the cost of boxing and casing 6 cents per M. Allowing the manufacturers a profit of 25 per cent, what will be the total cost of the envelopes?

100

PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE—DUTIES.

(May 8, 1907.)

Values.

4 1. What provision is made for the signing of Letter-of-Credit cheques?
5 2. What certificates are required on vouchers?

5 3. What are the regulations with reference to removal expenses?

5 4. What are the regulations with reference to travelling expenses?

5 5. Can appointments or promotions be made to date back of the date of the Order in Council approving of the same?

5 6. (*a*) Can any extra salary be paid to a Civil Servant?
(*b*) If so, under what conditions?

4 7. Salaries of deceased officers—to what date can they be paid?

5 8. Departmental employees' pay-list—what are the regulations in reference to audit before payment?

10 9. Revenue audit—give a number of the regulations in reference to this subject.

15 10. Answers required to any three (3), but not more than three of the following questions (*a* to *f*):—

(*a*) Under what conditions should the certificate 'Prices fair and just,' be required on accounts for work done under a contract?

(*b*) What are the regulations regarding the payment of the militia when called out to aid the civil power?

(*c*) The North Atlantic Trading Co. contracted to perform certain services and to make certain expenditures in promoting emigration from Europe to Canada. What evidence is required as to the fulfilment of the terms of the contract?

(*d*) In the contract forms used by the Departments of Public Works and Railways and Canals, what are the provisions governing payment for extras?

(*e*) In the case of a radical modification in the service performed under a contract, or the omission of a part of the service, what authority is necessary to alter the terms of the contract and to authorize payment of the full contract price?

(*f*) In what form should the statements of the travelling and living expenses of members of the Senate and House of Commons be made out, and how should such statements be certified?

8 11. What information should be furnished to the Audit Office in support of payments for landed property purchased by the Government?

5 12. 4-5 Edw. VII., Chap. 7, provides that tenders shall be invited by public advertisement for the *construction of any work* which is estimated to cost $5,000, or more. What extension of this principle might be adopted with advantage?

9 13. In several instances advances have been obtained by Departments from banks, out of which to make expenditures before expected Parliamentary appropriations were available. What objections are there to this action? What course should have been adopted, (1) if Parliament was in session; (2) if Parliament was not in session?

15 14. Criticise briefly any five (5), but not more than five, of the following transactions (*a* to *i*):—

(*a*) Purchase by Departments of typewriters and surveyors' instruments direct from dealers.

(*b*) Payment by the Transcontinental Railway Commission of accounts for legal services certified by an officer of the commission only.

(*c*) Advances to Government officials when no immediate expenditure is anticipated.

(*d*) Dept. of.....Dr.

To A..... B.....

1906.

July 1	Ry. fare, Ottawa to Montreal..	$ 3 50
" 2	Letters, telegrams, telephones..	3 00
" 3	Newspapers, 25c.; suit case, $8..	8 25
	Ry. fare, Montreal to Ottawa, $3.50; cabs and st. cars, $3.	6 50
	Living expenses, 3 days at $3.50..	10 50
		$31 75

Approved,
G. M., Dep. Minister.

Certified correct,
A..... B.....

(*e*) Dominion Lands Agents paying office contingencies out of revenue and depositing the balance to the credit of the Receiver General, the expenditure to be subsequently repaid to the revenue from the Vote for Dominion Lands Agencies.

(*f*) Payments for repairs to the str. *Neptune* charged to the vote for Dominion Steamers, because the appropriation properly chargeable, viz.: Expenses of Hudson Bay Expedition, was exhausted.

(*g*) Repairs made by an officer to his quarters in a military building and an account subsequently sent to the Department for authorization and payment.

(*h*) Medical and other expenses of illness of a Government official, absent from his headquarters on duty, repaid to the official and treated as an ordinary expense of the service on which he was employed.

(*i*) Retention in a Department of a cheque given by a contractor as security for the performance of his contract, the cheque being returned to the contractor upon completion of the work.

10 15. Translate the following letter into English:—

(Marks on this question will be extra, and 100 per cent can be made without them.)

BUREAU DE L'AUDITEUR GÉNÉRAL,
OTTAWA, 6 october, 1903.

MONSIEUR,—Relativement à un crédit pour un quai à Big-Harbour (Port Bevis), vous avez dit à la Chambre, d'après le compte-rendu officiel, que lorsque les travaux sont terminés, le quai est transféré au ministère de la Marine et des Pêcheries, qui perçoit les droits de quaiage.

Je dois vous informer qu'il y a un bon nombre de quais qui sont achevés depuis quelque temps et qui ne sont pas encore, si j'en crois mes renseignements, transférés au ministère de la Marine et des Pêcheries. A ce sujet, je puis vous renvoyer à mes lettres adressées au sous-ministre en date du 5 décembre 1902 et du 18 avril 1903.

Je suis, monsieur,
votre abéissant serviteur,

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditeur Général.

A l'honorable JAMES SUTHERLAND,
Ministre des Travaux publics.

PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE—BOOKKEEPING.

(May, 1907.)

Values.

1. Journalize and Post the following transactions, and make out a balance sheet.

It is not necessary to make Day-book entries.
In the Journal entries, details need not be given.

Mr. J. W. Cox enters into business as a provision and produce merchant, with a capital of $6,000 in cash, which he deposits in the Bank of Ottawa.

He purchases from—

Brown Bros. & Co., Chicago,
200 bbls. pork, at $14.

Customs Flour Co., Toronto,
300 bbls. flour, at $3.50.

Jennings, Smith & Co., Hamilton,
1,000 bush. oats, at 27c.
200 bush. feed, at 22c.

Ontario Farming Co., Orillia.
150 tons hay, at $11.

for all of which he pays by cheque.

He makes the following sales—

White & Co., Arnprior.
50 bbls. pork, at $17.50.
75 bbls. flour, at $4.25.

for which he takes a note at 3 months.

McLaughlin & Co., Pembroke,
40 tons pressed hay, at $12.50

for which cash is paid, which is deposited in Bank of Ottawa.

J. H. Martin, Carleton Place,
10 bbls. pork, at $17.50
15 bbls. flour, at $4.25,

for which he takes a note at 60 days.

Ottawa Transfer Co.,
7 tons hay, at $13,
100 bush. oats, at 33c.,
50 bush. feed, at 26c.,

for which he takes a note at 3 months.

Kippewa Lumber Co.,
70 bbls. pork, at $17.50,
50 bbls. flour, at $4.25,
300 bush. oats, at 33c.,
30 tons hay, at $13,

for which he takes a note at 3 months.

Gilmour & Co., Smiths Falls,
20 bbls. pork, at $17.50,
30 bbls. flour, at $4.25,
200 bush. oats, at 33c.,
15 tons hay, at $13,

for which he takes a note at 60 days.

Cobalt Supply Co., Haileybury,
30 bbls. pork, at $17.50,
50 bbls. flour, at $4.25,
150 bush. oats, at 33c.,
30 bush. feed, at 26c.,
20 tons hay, at $13,
for which he is paid $300 in cash, and note for balance at 3 months. The cash is deposited in Bank of Ottawa.

James Bromley, Petawawa,
40 bbls. flour, at $4,
for which he is paid in cash, deposited in Bank of Ottawa.

Ottawa Transfer Co.,
150 bush. oats, at 31c.,
40 bush. feed, at 25c.,
10 tons hay, at $12.50,
for which he is paid in cash, deposited in Bank of Ottawa.

The balance of stock on hand was sold for cash, which was deposited in Bank of Ottawa:

Pork at $12 per bbl.
Flour at $3 per bbl.
Oats at 25c. per bush.
Feed at 20c. per bush.
Hay at $10 per ton.

The expenses for rent, assistance, heat, light and sundries amounted to $447.

The notes were all paid at maturity and deposited in Bank of Ottawa.

2. Describe the procedure as to the Public Revenue, from the time of its receipt by the several collectors till it is brought to account in the books of the Finance Department and this office.
3. By what authority are the Public Funds paid out?
4. Describe shortly the Letter-of-Credit system.
What class of payments are generally made by direct application to this office?
5. Describe the procedure through which an account, against a Department, passes from its presentment by the creditor till its payment; also, the certificates required on same, and by whom to be made.
6. The Bank of Montreal, London, purchased for sinking funds £200 of 4 per cent bonds at 101¾, and £100 of 3 per cent bonds at 98. They charged ¼ per cent commission on the purchase and paid out 1 shilling for bill stamps.

Give a short form of Journal entry to bring these transactions to account.

100

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

(May, 1907.)

ARITHMETIC.

NOTE.—Ten questions will be considered a full paper. No credit will be given for questions attempted in excess of that number.

Values.

1. Find the value of

$$7\tfrac{1}{2} \div 6\tfrac{2}{3} + \left(\frac{11\tfrac{1}{2} - 2\tfrac{2}{3}}{11\tfrac{1}{2} + 2\tfrac{2}{3}}\right) \times 10\%_{13} - 7\tfrac{1}{8}$$

and of

$$\frac{10^5}{453{\cdot}59 \times (30{\cdot}48)^2}, \text{ correct to 3 places of decimals.}$$

2. Find the cost of 60 planks, each 11 feet long, 10 inches wide, and 3 inches thick, at $27 a thousand, board measure.
3. A Civil Servant is in receipt of a salary of $1,100 a year, subject to a superannuation abatement of 3½ per cent. He is absent without leave from April 17 to May 8, inclusive, losing his pay for that period. Find the amount he should receive for the months of April and May, paying the superannuation tax on his full salary.
4. Find the value in Canadian currency of £386 7s. 8d., sterling, exchange being at £1 = $4.86⅔. Find also the sterling equivalent of $386.78, at the same rate.
5. Find the difference between the simple and compound interest for 3 years on $1,250 at 5 per cent, interest payable half-yearly.
6. A merchant purchases goods, the list-price of which amounts to $750. He is allowed three (3) trade discounts of 20, 10 and 5 per cent, respectively, and a further discount of 3 per cent for cash. He pays $102.39 for customs duties, freight, &c. Find what discount he may give from list-prices to leave him a net profit of 15 per cent.
7. A person sells out 3 per cent consols at 94½ and invests the proceeds in bank stock selling at 225, the latter paying yearly dividends of 8½ per cent. If his income is increased by the transaction to the extent of $57, find how much money he had invested, and how much of each stock he held.
8. Explain the metric system of weights and measures. Given that the metre equals 39·37079 inches, find correct to 5 decimal places the number of cubic inches in a litre and the number of square feet in a centiare.
9. A cubic centimetre of copper weighs 8·85 grammes. Find the edge of a cubic block of copper which weighs 100 lbs. (1 gramme equals 15·43235 grains).
10. Find the surface and volume of a cylinder 30 feet long, the diameter of the base being 10 feet.
11. Find the side of a square which is equal to the sum of two squares whose sides are 89 and 137, respectively.
12. Find the cost of digging a trench 50 feet long, and 6 feet deep, it being 10 feet wide on the surface and 6 feet wide on the bottom, at 25 cents a cubic yard.

13. The course of exchange on Paris being 5·17 francs per dollar, how much will a merchant in Ottawa have to pay for goods in Paris which cost 2285·14 francs?

14. Perform the necessary calculations and extensions in the accompanying selection from the report. (See sheet 3.)

Fisheries Protection Service: Steamer 'Princess': $4,768.81

Amount.

Salaries: J. Chalifour, 3 m., at $100; J. B. Mercier, 3 m., at $60; Alf. Picard, 1 18/31 m., at $40; A. Roy, 3 m., at $75; L. Ouellet, 3 m., at $60.. .. ..
Wages of crew, Apl. 1--June 30, 1906, $1,106.27.. .. ..
Wakeham, Wm., salary, May and June, 1906, $283.40.. .. ..
Sundry labour: 2 d., at $3, 28 at $2.50, 113¼ at $2.25, 259 at $2, 105½ at $1.75, 19 at $1.50, 4 at $1, 11 at 50c.. ..
Archer & Co.: pine, 90 ft., at 3½c., 150 at 5c.; birch, 90 ft., at 4c.; spruce, 2,250 at 2c.. .. ..
Beer & Goff: sundry provisions, $192.96.. .. ..
Clarkin Bros.: coal, 67·6 tons, at $3.70; cartage, $8.32; labour, $17.63.. .. ..
Dodd & Rogers: mar. cyl. oil, 84⅝ gals., at $1; kerosene, 45 gals., at 25c.; prestolene, 8 qts., at $1; hardware, $40.25.. .. ..
Gay, V. A.: beef, 500 lbs., at 10½c.; sausage, 15 lbs., at 12c.. ..
Hall, G. B.: castor oil, 794 lbs., at 10c.; astral oil, 140½ gals., at 22c.; candles, 40 lbs., at 10c.; No. 1 engine oil, 122½ gals., at 45c.. .. ..
Hugh, J. I.: board of crew, 15 men, 1¾ dys., at $1.25.. .. ..
Kennedy, A. & Co.: man. rope, 528 lbs., at 16c.. .. .. ..
Morin, I.: beef and mutton, 625 lbs., at 10c.; ice, 3 tons, at $5; provisions, $21.78.. .. ..
Myrick & Co.: potatoes, 53 bush., at 35c.; bags, $2; pork, 50 lbs., at 12c.; ham, 55 lbs., at 15c.; provisions, $17.43.. .. ..
Pederson, Geo.: one 20 ft. boat, $70.. .. ..
Sundry small accounts (3), $55.29.. .. ..

$4,768 81

(NOTE.—Fractions may make a difference of 4 or 5 cents in the final total.)

PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE—DUTIES OF OFFICE PAPER, FOR CHIEF CLERK'S DIVISION.

Values.	
10	1. Name the various Branches and Divisions of the Department, and the officer, or official, in charge of each.
10	2. Enumerate the Commands and the Districts they comprise; also the Commands and District Headquarters.
10	3. Name the various units of the permanent force, and where stationed.
10	4. Draw up a report to Council recommending the promotion of a 3rd class clerk to the junior 2nd class.

5	5. What are the designation of officers on the Command Staff?
30	6. Write a letter setting forth the advantages and disadvantages, in your opinion, of the present system of having one central office for typewriting, instead of each office having its separate staff typists, describing also the duties required of the 'lady' typists.
10	7. What appointments are held by the following officers: Lieut.-Colonel D. D. Young; Lieut.-Colonel J. S. Dunbar; Major G. A. Dodge; Major A. d'Orsonnens; Colonel T. Benson?
15	8. Name the various departments of the public service at Ottawa, and the Deputy Minister of each.
100	

PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE—DUTIES OF OFFICE—CLERK'S DIVISION.

Values	
10	1. Name the various Branches and Divisions of the Department, and the officers in charge.
10	2. Name the Commands; the Districts comprised in each; the Commanding and District Officers, and their headquarters.
10	3. Name the places at which units of the Permanent Corps are stationed.
20	4. To whom should the following papers be first sent for action:—
	1. Injury to a horse;
	2. Increase in wages of a Caretaker of a Drill Hall;
	3. Pension papers for an Imperial Reservist;
	4. Invention of a new rifle;
	5. Repairs to the roof of a drill hall;
	6. Application for a duplicate medal;
	7. Adoption of a Badge for a Regiment of Cavalry;
	8. Application for a lease of land not in military occupation;
	9. Pay and allowances of an officer of the Permanent Corps;
	10. Equipment Inspection Report?
5	5. What restrictions are placed on personal, confidential and secret files?
5	6. How are the Command Registry numbers distinguished from Central Registry numbers?
5	7. Enumerate the various Central Registry Forms in use.
5	8. How are old papers brought forward to present system?
30	9. State the duties of the Central Registry Staff, taking care to show how the system enables errors to be detected.
100	

PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

(May, 1907.)

MILITIA AND DEFENCE—DUTIES OF OFFICE—ACCOUNTANT'S BRANCH.

Values.	
10	1. Name the principal books used in the Accounts Branch, and the use of each.
10	2. Name the principal appropriations for Militia and Defence Services, with sub-heads, and state the nature of the expenditure each is intended to cover.

10	3. Name the various Commands and the Districts they comprise, also the independent Districts.
10	4. What staff is authorized for each Command?
10	5. What for Headquarters, Ottawa?
10	6. What are the rates for transportation of troops chargeable by railway companies— (*a*) East of Port Arthur? (*b*) West of Port Arthur?
10	7. State how transport is obtained for troops.
10	8. How are railway accounts audited and verified?
10	9. How are funds for expenditure obtained by the Department?
10	10. Name and describe the various periodical returns required to be made up in the Accounts Branch for the Auditor General's Department.
100	

PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

(Questions to Mr. O'Regan, May, 1907.)

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE—OFFICE DUTIES.

Values.	
5	1. On what date does the fiscal year expire?
5	2. Who initials and signs requisitions on the Department of Public Printing and Stationery?
5	3. How many classes of Militia forms are included in classification of October, 1906, under new series?
10	4. Give respective number of Military Districts at: Ottawa, Charlottetown, London, Victoria, Toronto.
10	5. What action is taken upon delivery of a form from the Printing Bureau?
10	6. To what service (*outside* or *inside*) are charged supplies for: (*a*) Director of Contracts Division. (*b*) Chief of the General Staff Branch. (*c*) P. S. & C. Division. (*d*) Adjutant-General's Branch. (*e*) Deputy Minister's Branch.
10	7. In what military districts are: Quebec, London, Fredericton, Esquimalt, Kingston, Halifax, Winnipeg?
10	8. To what Branch (*Printing* or *Stationery*) of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery, should be sent requisitions for following: (*a*) Directories; (*b*) binding; (*c*) lithographing; (*d*) Acts of Parliament; (*e*) repairs to typewriters?
10	9. What is meant by 'copy,' 'proof,' 'revise,' in connection with printing?
25	10. Write a short letter, addressed to the Deputy Minister, making known what are your office duties.
100	

PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS—DUTIES PAPER FOR CHIEF CLERK, OUTSIDE SERVICE.

(May, 1907.)

Values.

1. What is the instrument used in testing sugar for duty purposes?
2. By what instruments are wines, spirits, or alcoholic liquors tested as to their relative strength of proof?
3. What portion of the labour of a country admitted to the benefits of the Preferential Tariff is required under Customs Regulations to extend to manufactured articles presented for Customs entry in Canada under the Preferential Tariff?
4. In doubtful cases, how may the rate of duty payable on particular goods be declared under the Customs Act, if there be no previous decision?
5. In what currency must invoices of imported goods, for Customs entry, be made out?
6. What percentage of the duty paid on goods used in Canadian manufactures may be refunded as drawback upon the exportation of such manufactures from Canada?
7. In respect of what markets are goods subject to an *ad valorem* rate to be valued for duty purposes?
8. State in general terms the class or kind of goods to which special duty (or dumping duty) applies, and the maximum rate of the special duty.
9. Are goods taken out of warehouse subject to the duties to which they would be subject if then imported, or to the duties in force at the time of their importation?
10. State the amount of the Surtax imposed on goods the produce or manufacture of Germany when imported into Canada.

100

PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

(May, 1907.)

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS—DUTIES PAPER FOR SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS.

Values.

1. At what places only may imported goods be brought into Canada?
2. Within what time must goods be entered at the Custom House after being conveyed to a Customs Warehouse, and how may they then be dealt with?
3. Under what conditions may free or duty-paid goods be stored in Customs Warehouses of Class 2 or 3?
4. In what size of package may distilled spirits (not in glass) be imported from the United States?
5. Within what period shall warehoused goods be finally cleared, excepting spirituous liquors?
6. Are duties payable on the quantity and value of goods in the Warehouse, as originally warehoused or as found at time of ex-warehousing?
7. If imported goods upon which duties have been paid are destroyed by accidental fire while they remained in Customs Warehouse, may the duties on such goods be refunded?

8. In the case of goods not perishable, which are damaged during transportation, within what time has notice of the damage to be given and within what time has the damage to be determined by the officer of Customs?
9. In the case of perishable goods, such as green fruits and vegetables, also brittle goods damaged during transportation, within what time has the damage to be determined by the Customs officer?
10. During what hours may goods be unladen from any ship arriving in Canada from any place outside the limits of Canada?

100

PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

(May, 1907.)

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS—DUTIES PAPER FOR CHIEF CLERK, OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Values.

1. What is the instrument used in testing sugar for duty purposes?
2. By what instruments are wines, spirits, or alcoholic liquors tested as to their relative strength of proof?
3. What portion of the labour of a country admitted to the benefits of the Preferential Tariff is required under Customs Regulations to extend to manufactured articles presented for Customs entry in Canada under the Preferential Tariff?
4. In doubtful cases, how may the rate of duty payable on particular goods be declared under the Customs Act, if there be no previous decision?
5. In what currency must invoices of imported goods, for Customs entry, be made out?
6. What percentage of the duty paid on goods used in Canadian manufactures may be refunded as drawback upon the exportation of such manufactures from Canada?
7. In respect of what markets are goods subject to an *ad valorem* rate to be valued for duty purposes?
8. State in general terms the class or kind of goods to which special duty (or dumping duty) applies, and the maximum rate of the special duty.
9. Are goods taken out of Warehouse subject to the duties to which they would be subject if then imported, or to the duties in force at the time of their importation?
10. State the amount of the Surtax imposed on goods the produce or manufacture of Germany, when imported into Canada.

100

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

(May, 1907.)

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS—DUTIES PAPER FOR FIRST-CLASS CLERK, INSIDE SERVICE.

Values.

1. What is the instrument used in testing sugar for duty purposes?
2. By what instruments are wines, spirits, or alcoholic liquors tested as to their relative strength of proof?
3. What portion of the labour of a country admitted to the benefits of the Preferential Tariff is required under Customs Regulations to extend to manufactured articles presented for Customs entry in Canada under the Preferential Tariff?
4. In doubtful cases, how may the rate of duty payable on particular goods be declared under the Customs Act, if there be no previous decision?
5. In what currency must invoices of imported goods, for Customs entry, be made out?
6. What percentage of the duty paid on goods used in Canadian manufactures may be refunded as drawback upon the exportation of such manufactures from Canada?
7. In respect of what markets are goods subject to an *ad valorem* rate to be valued for duty purposes?
8. State in general terms the class or kind of goods to which special duty (or dumping duty) applies, and the maximum rate of the special duty.
9. Are goods taken out of Warehouse subject to the duties to which they would be subject if then imported, or to the duties in force at the time of their importation?
10. State the amount of the Surtax imposed on goods the produce or manufacture of Germany, when imported into Canada.

100

PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—DUTIES OF OFFICE.

(Mr. E. L. Carter.)

Values.

1. When and under what Act was the Department of Agriculture organized?
2. What are the several branches of the Department of Agriculture?
3. State briefly the work carried on in each branch.
4. Give the titles of the Heads of the several branches.
5. What revenues are received by the Department?
6. How are the expenditures and receipts of the Experimental Farms dealt with?
7. What are the rates of deduction under the Retirement Fund and Superannuation Funds, respectively?
8. Give the names of the regular annual votes or appropriations.
9. To what account should 'cattle slaughter certificates' be charged?
10. What fee is charged for the registration of an assignment of a patent?

100

PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—DUTIES OF OFFICE.

(Miss Martineau.)

Values.

1. What must an inventor do to obtain a patent for his invention?
2. If the inventor has previously obtained a patent for his invention in a foreign country, within what time from the date of his foreign patent must he file his application in Canada?
3. Can a foreigner obtain a patent in Canada?
4. If two applications for the same invention are pending at the same time, who decides to whom the patent shall be given?
5. What is a caveat?
6. What is the duration or term of a patent?
7. What are the fees payable on a patent?
8. Within what time is the patentee bound to manufacture his invention to keep his patent alive?
9. Can more than one invention be included in the same patent?
10. What are your duties in the Patent Office?

100

PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—DUTIES OF OFFICE.

(Miss Dawson and Miss Monaghan.)

Values.

1. When and under what Act was the Department of Agriculture organized?
2. What are the several branches of the Department of Agriculture?
3. State briefly the work carried on in each branch.
4. Give the titles of the Heads of the several branches.
5. What are the official titles, respectively, of the Head and Deputy Head of the Department?
6. What Acts of Parliament has the Department the administration of?
7. Give the technical meaning of the words 'referred' and 'transferred.'
8. Describe the process of obtaining an Order in Council.
9. How would you deal with correspondence on a matter pertaining to another Department?
10. When regulations are made for any branch of the Department, what gives them force?

100

PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—DUTIES OF OFFICE.

(Mr. C. M. Goddard.)

Values.

1. When and under what Act was the Department of Agriculture organized?
2. What are the several branches of the Department of Agriculture?
3. State briefly the work carried on in each branch.

4. Give the titles of the Heads of the several branches.
5. What are the official titles, respectively, of the Head and Deputy Head of the Department?
6. What Acts of Parliament has the Department the administration of?
7. Give the technical meaning of the words 'referred' and 'transferred.'
8. Describe the process of obtaining an Order in Council.
9. How would you deal with correspondence on a matter pertaining to another Department?
10. When regulations are made for any branch of the Department, what gives them force?

100

SPECIAL PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—LAND PATENTS BRANCH.

(June 26, 1907.)

Values.	
10	1. Designate all the Dominion Land Agencies.
10	2. How often do Agents of Dominion Lands send in their returns to the Department?
10	3. State procedure followed in dealing with Agents' returns.
10	4. What are the Hudson Bay Company's sections?
10	5. Designate School Sections.
10	6. What lands are open to homestead entry?
10	7. What disposal is made of moneys collected for value of improvements on land entered for as a homestead?
10	8. What procedure is followed in making refunds of moneys paid into the Department?
10	9. How are odd-numbered sections disposed of?
10	10. Enumerate the different grant and sale registers in use in the Land Patents Branch.

100

SPECIAL PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—DUTIES OF OFFICE PAPER.

(Miss Mable Johnston, June 26, 1907.)

Values.	
20	1. State in general terms what your official duties are and how long you have performed the same.
20	2. What form is observed in beginning and ending official letters, where is address placed, and how many copies are made?
20	3. What is your system of filing private and unofficial correspondence?
20	4. What means have you of finding any letter thus filed?
20	5. How do you address a letter to the present High Commissioner for Canada in London, England, and how do you begin and end such letter, (*a*) if official; (*b*) if personal?

100

PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—DUTIES OF OFFICE—FORESTRY BRANCH.

(For Miss A. M. Robinson, July 27, 1907.)

Values.	
20	1. Describe briefly the policy of the Department for the encouragement of tree planting, and the procedure of the Forestry Branch in carrying out that policy.
10	2. Upon what terms may the privilege be obtained of cutting timber on Forest Reserves?
10	3. Describe the system of fire guarding as applied to timbered lands under Government control.
10	4. What is the object aimed at in setting aside forest reserves?
10	5. State approximately the amount of the appropriation for the Forestry Branch for the current fiscal year, and how it is divided.
10	6. What system of accounting is practised in the Forestry Branch in order to keep the expenditure within the limit of the appropriation?
10	7. Name the present Forest Reserves and their location (approximately).
10	8. What are the duties of the inspectors of tree planting?
10	9. Describe briefly the system of recording correspondence.
100	

PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS—DUTIES OF OFFICE—ACCOUNTANT'S BRANCH.

Values.	
10	1. State how an account for travelling expenses for the Minister's Private Secretary is dealt with.
10	2. (*a*) What is a Letter-of-Credit? (*b*) In whose favour is the Departmental credit issued, and state the routine for obtaining same.
10	3. State the difference between transfer entries and cross entries.
15	4. Explain difference between Capital, Income, and Revenue.
20	5. What statements and details are required by the Auditor General and Finance Department at the end of each month, in regard to cheques issued against the Departmental Letter-of-Credit during the month?
10	6. When a paylist is sent to the Department from the Rideau Canal, what is the procedure in connection with payment, and in what books are entries made?
10	7. What becomes of the balances of the Letters-of-Credit at the end of the fiscal year?
15	8. State how a Contractor's progress estimate is treated upon receipt in the Department. In what books is same entered, and trace briefly the routine until a cheque is sent in payment thereof.
100	

APPENDIX 5

No. 1.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

PENMANSHIP.

Tuesday, November 5, 1907, from 10.30 a.m. to 11 a.m.

(Candidates are required to observe the Regulations strictly.)

Values.

100

FORMER QUEEN HAS AN ADVENTURE.

RANAVALONA OF MADAGASCAR ALMOST AN UNWILLING PASSENGER ON RAILWAY TRAIN. RESCUED BY OFFICIAL.

Paris, Oct. 5.—Ranavalona, the exiled queen of Madagascar, had an exciting adventure at the Gare du Nord. The ex-queen, who is visiting Paris with the permission of the French government, went to the station to say adieu to a friend who was leaving for London. Entering the train the ex-queen became engaged in an animated conversation with her friend and did not hear the departure whistle.

The train was well on its way when Ranavalona's dark and excited face appeared at the door at the end of the corridor. She was gesticulating wildly, and was making frantic attempts to open the door, with the evident intention of alighting at all costs. One of the railway officials who saw the incident took in the situation at a glance, and had the train stopped. Then, with true French gallantry, he assisted the ex-sovereign to alight. She wore dainty shoes, little adapted to walking on the rough ballast, so he offered her his arm and conducted her to the station entrance.

The passengers on the train, who had put their heads out of the window to ascertain the cause of the sudden stoppage, recognized the dusky Ranavalona and cheered her.

100

No. 2.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

Tuesday, November 5, 1907, from 11 a.m. to noon.

(Candidates are required to observe the Regulations strictly.)

Copy the following extract, correcting the errors in spelling; 3 marks will be deducted for every mis-spelled word in your copy.

Value.

60 too viktims of aksidents in konecshun with electrik lite are now in the hospitalls in a serius condeeshun. one off thees, a work man in the employ of the montreal lite, heet and power company, is in the general hospitall with a fractyourd scull, the other a lad of aiteen yeers of age, is in notre dame hospitall sufring from a sevear elektric shock and a brokn thy. the former is reported as beeing a littel better to day, but know hoap is entertaned of his recovery; the latter viktim of aksident is all so reported as slitely improovd too day. The aksident to the work man ockurrd yesterday morning; a lite was being repared and the viktum was standing at the foot of the poal while a fellow work man was up the poal attending to the repares when the hevy irun braise of the transformer fell on his hed. the injury to the lad happnd threw his ventyoursum spirit. yesterday after noon he climed an elektrik poal and was levell with the bar which suports the lite when he was notissed from the streat and ordered doun. just at that moement the lad tuched a live wire and dropd to the side walk.

No. 3.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

ARITHMETIC.

Tuesday, November 5, 1907; from 1.30 p.m. to 3 p.m.

(Candidates are required to observe the Regulations strictly.)

Values.

4 1. Write out in words 131,030; 13,010,310; 710,170,007; MMCDXLIX

4 2. Write down in figures sixty thousand and six; four million and four thousand and forty; three hundred million and thirty thousand; seventeen thousand dollars and seventy cents.

6 3. Add together 79876; 95798; 88797; 69879; 98876; 69798; 87969

6 4. Add together 9875; 768977; 788; 67898; 7779; 695; 8979896; 987; 869787.

6 5. Take 5986959898 from 6467859487.

6 6. Multiply 897659487 by 9.

6 7. Multiply 798468768 by 50708.

6 8. Divide 174928732188 by 7.

6 9. Divide 34567890123 by 789.

10 10. A dealer spent $46.113 in buying pigs, sheep and cows. He bought an equal number of each; the pigs cost him $3 each, the sheep cost thrice as much as the pigs, and the cows cost five times as much as the sheep. How many of each did he buy?

60

APPENDIX 6

No. 5.

QUALIFYING EXAMINATION.

PENMANSHIP.

Wednesday, November 6, 1907; from 10 to 10.30 a.m.

(Candidates are required to observe the Regulations strictly.)

Values.

100 CLOTHING THE ARMY.

A change is intended in the system of clothing the army. At the present time a complete outfit is given on enlistment, with annual issues afterwards, and compensation to soldiers for garments suitable for three months' further wear, besides two pence a day for upkeep and small expenses. In future the idea is to give the complete outfit on enlistment, and men to grant a quarterly clothing allowance after the first year's service, out of which the man is to purchase his clothing, the allowance being fixed for each rank and arm of the service and based on the present value of the articles, while the twopence a day for upkeep would be added to the allowance, and be paid quarterly in advance. Instead of receiving twopence a day kit allowance six months after enlistment, it is proposed to add 30s. 4d. to the first quarter's clothing allowance. Four special clothing days are to be appointed, and the company commander is to be responsible that his men provide themselves with necessary clothing out of their allowance. It is intimated by the Army Council that there is no wish to save at the soldier's expense, but that the idea is to substitute a simple and easily comprehensible method for the present system.

No. 6.

QUALIFYING EXAMINATION.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Wednesday, November 6, 1907; from 10.30 a.m. to noon.

(Candidates are required to observe the Regulations strictly.)

Values.

12 1. What are meant by simple, complex and compound sentences? Give an example of each.

12 2. Mention the difference between a direct form of speech, and an indirect one. Give an example of each.

12 3. Change the following simple sentence into a compound one:—
The steam engine has increased independently the mass of human comforts, rendering cheap and accessible, all over the world, the materials of human enjoyments.

8	4. What is meant by a periodic sentence? Give an example.
12	5. What are meant by the figures of speech: *allegory, metonomy* and *metaphor?* Give an example of each.
24	6. Show in what respects the following sentences are objectionable and correct them:—
	(*a*) I only bring forward some things that you may clearly understand what I mean.
	(*b*) In all abstract cases where we merely speak of numbers, the verb is better singular.
	(*c*) The intellectual qualities of the youth were superior to those of his raiment.
20	7. Write a letter of not fewer than 250 words on 'The Pleasures of Youth.'
100	

No. 7.

QUALIFYING EXAMINATION.

ARITHMETIC.

Wednesday, November 6, 1907; from 1.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.

(Candidates are required to observe the Regulations strictly.)

N.B—The work of each question must be given in full; no marks will be given for answers only. No marks will be given for answers to questions 1 and 2 that are not absolutely correct.

Values.

6	1. Multiply 879859648 by 85079.
6	2. Divide 39878654983 by 9768.
8	3. A farmer bought land from B at $60 an acre and the same quantity from C at $85 an acre. The price paid for the whole amounted to $53,215. How many acres did he buy from each?
10	4. A dealer in horses paid $9,900 for a certain number, and sold a part of them for $3,825 at $85 each, and by so doing lost $5 a head. For how much each must he sell the remainder, so as to gain $1,140 on the whole?
10	5. A receives an annual dividend of $96 a share on 225 shares of mining stock, and B receives the same total annual dividend on 135 shares of oil stock. Find the annual dividend on one share of B's stock.
10	6. A grain buyer paid $2,150 for wheat, one-half as much again for barley and twice as much for corn; he sold the wheat at a profit of 6%, the barley at a loss of 5% and the corn at a gain of 2%. Find his gain on the whole transaction.
15	7. In 1906, a city had a population of 56,000 inhabitants. If its population had increased $17\frac{1}{17}\%$ in the two previous years what was it in 1904? If its population, instead of having increased, had decreased $17\frac{1}{17}\%$ in the two previous years, what was it in 1904?
10	8. A principal of $1,200 was loaned on 12th May, 1905, at 8%. At what date did it amount to $1,216.80?
10	9. One company guarantees to pay 6% on shares of $100 each; another guarantees at the rate of $5\frac{1}{2}\%$ on shares of $30 each; the price of the former shares is $124.50, that of the latter is $34. Find the rates of interest which they return to the purchaser.

15 10. Find the cost of the material required to fence 2½ miles of railway (both sides), posts placed 8 ft. apart, an 8-in. base board 1 in. thick, a 2 in. by 4 in. rail at top, and 6 strands of wire. The posts cast 12½ cents each, the lumber $14 per M., and the wire 4 cents a pound. (A pound of wire is 16½ ft. in length.)

100

No. 8.

QUALIFYING EXAMINATION.

GEOGRAPHY.

Wednesday, November 6, 1907; from 3.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

(Candidates are required to observe the Regulations strictly.)

Values.

5 1. Name the groups of islands situated on the western coast of British Columbia.

10 2. Give as clearly as possible the situation of Forts Churchill, Albany and Nelson.

10 3. What regions does the Saskatchewan flow through and where does it empty its waters?

5 4. Name the lakes of Manitoba.

5 5. State where New Ontario is situated.

10 6. Name the large American ports in the western part of Lakes Superior and Michigan.

10 7. Name the islands in Lake Huron, and the ports on Georgian Bay and Lake Huron.

15 8. Name the tributaries of the St. Lawrence in the province of Quebec, giving their position, either north or south of this river. What are the principal industries of this province?

15 9. Name the principal seaports of the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and also the railways between these ports.

5 10. Name the strait between Hudson Bay and the Atlantic Ocean.

10 11. Name the states which form New England. Name their capitals.

100

No. 9.

QUALIFYING EXAMINATION.

HISTORY.

Thursday November 7, 1907; from 9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.

(Candidates are required to observe the Regulations strictly.)

Values.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

10 1. Who were the last sovereigns of the Tudor and Stuart dynasties? How did the last Stuart end his reign?

10 2. State what you know of Queen Anne's reign.

10 3. How did the Crown of England pass to the reigning dynasty, and who was the first king of that line of sovereigns?

HISTORY OF FRANCE.

10 4. Who was Francis the First and what remarkable events took place during his reign?

10 5. What king reigned in France when she took part in the War of Independence of the American colonies, and what was the end of that king's reign?

5 6. Who was the last king of the Bourbon race that reigned in France?

HISTORY OF CANADA.

10 7. How many times was Quebec taken, and by whom?

15 8. When was a general treaty of peace concluded between the French and the Indian tribes; name the two prominent men present on that occasion.

10 9. Name the provinces which entered Confederation in 1867.

10 10. Who was the Governor and Lieutenant Governor of Lower and Upper Canada when the first constitutional government was established in these two provinces.

100

No. 10.

QUALIFYING EXAMINATION.

GRAMMAR.

Thursday, November 7, 1907; from 10.30 a.m. to noon.

(Candidates are required to observe the Regulations strictly.)

Values.

6 1. Some nouns have two meanings in the plural. Give three examples.

6 2. Some nouns have plurals differing in meaning from the singulars. Give three examples.

6 3. Some nouns have two plurals with different meanings. Give three examples.

10 4. Give the comparative and superlative of *nigh, far, late, big, singular.*

10 5. Give the perfect tense and perfect participle of *know, shake, give, break, hide, write, fly, go, kneel,* and *beat.*

8 6. Nouns are frequently combined with nouns, adjectives, verbs and adverbs so as to form compound words. Give an example of each.

10 7. The subject of a sentence may be enlarged by an adjective, a possessive case, a noun in opposition, a phrase made up of a preposition and a noun and by a participial phrase. Give an example of each.

24 8. Show in what respect the following sentences are incorrect. Correct them:—

(*a*) I am as well as when you was here.

(*b*) A wise man avoids the showing any excellence in trifles.

(*c*) There are one or more of them who are not yet returned.

20 9. Parse the following:—

Why, 'tis well known that, while I was protector,
Pity was all the fault that was in me,
For I should melt at an offenders tears.
And lowly words were ransome for their fault.

100

No. 11.

QUALIFYING EXAMINATION.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

Thursday, November 7, 1907; from 1.30 p.m. to 2.30 p.m.

(Candidates are required to observe the Regulations strictly.)

Value.	
100	the concludeing Chaptirs give a discription of ecsisting condeeshuns. personal observashons on the crops and on sum of the Economee feenomina are of enterist and vallue; reflekshuns on the soshal and polletical organisashun are of litel importens, becaws the awthur, to put it bluntly, does not no what he is tawking about. he has not evin a speeking akwaintence withe the Results of the grate goverment envestegashuns into natif life, and bicaws he did not no for what too Luke, he mite as well have bin blind-folded much off the time. of this as of other parts of the Booke, it May bee sed that the awthur fales knot onley to kullect the necessary fakts frum the skaterd sorses of information, and to sifft the troo from the fals; he lacks, to al appearence, the generel noledge of Hueman Sosiety which wood direkt his sersh, wood ennabel him to appreesheats the rellatife emportence of diferent classes of fackts, and wood enabel him to construckt from his mateeriel a sienintiffic staitment of kundeeshuns. he tawks much about Natif Sosiety, but if it wer moar then a naim to him, he must hav deevoated at leest sum atenshun to the land and laibur relashuns on which it is baisd, of which, in fakt, it largely kunsists. of thees natif institueshuns he seams intirely igknowrent. the problem of endividyuel and cummunal land tenyour is dissmissd in a line.

No. 12.

QUALIFYING EXAMINATION.

TRANSCRIPTION.

Thursday, November 7, 1907; from 2.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.

(Candidates are required to observe the Regulations strictly.)

Value.	
100	N. B.—The candidate is required to make a neat, clean and correct copy of the manuscript handed to him with this slip. The words scored through are to be omitted and the interlineations and the marginal and other additions are to be inserted in their proper places as indicated. All change or corrections, other than those marked in the manuscript, *will be counted as errors.*

This paper was a rough draft in manuscript which was submitted to the candidates lithographed. It cannot, of course, be reproduced here.

APPENDIX 7

No. 1a.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

PENMANSHIP.

Tuesday, November 12, 1907; from 10.15 a.m. to 11 a.m.

Value.

100 ON NATIONAL TRANSCONTINENTAL ROAD.

It was learned to-day at the National Transcontinental Railway office that work of construction is to be vigorously pushed during the coming winter. There need be no anxiety about the unemployed for the winter months.

On the 660 miles of the National Transcontinental Railway under contract between Winnipeg and Moncton it is estimated that over 18,000 men are now at work. The average wage for ordinary labour is from $2 to $2.25 per day, while experienced or skilled men get from $2.75 to $3 per day. The monthly pay roll on the government section alone of the new Transcontinental is now considerably over one million dollars. On the Grand Trunk Pacific sections of the road from Winnipeg west and employed generally on railway construction work in the west it is estimated that another army of 20,000 men is engaged.

In the lumbering industry whence comes another very large demand for labour during the winter months reports to the labour department state that wages for shantymen show 15 to 25 per cent increase over last year, and are now at record figures. Winter wages are offered at from $28 to $32 for road cutters, while teamsters, choppers and sawyers are given $35, and general hands $34. Hands are not easily available even at those figures.

No. 2a.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

Tuesday, November 12, 1907; from 11 a.m. to noon.

(Candidates are required to observe the Regulations strictly.)

Copy the following extract, correcting the errors in spelling; 3 marks will be deducted for each mis-spelled word in your copy.

Value.

60 the nova scotia government will have another proposeshun be fore it besides that which the consiliashun bored will propoas regardin the miners. it will be met buy a comitte of five, apointed at a meating of sitizens and the reekwest will bee put strait to the provinshal preemeer that, pending a settelment of the strike, the

goverment taik over the mines, and knot onely keep the Pumps going and manetane the propperty in condeeshun, but that it opperait the hole plant, raseing Cole and filling contrakts. A resolueshun of the Citisens meeting, on which this rekwest will bee baised, setts forth that the strike is rooining the toun. their is how ever very litel hope that the goverment will maik the eksperiment in cole mine owner ship and opperaishun that the sitezens now propoas. on the other hand the goverment has a deffinit interest in this mattre beeyond a desire to preserv the toun for it colects a Royelt of 10 sents a ton on all cole razed; this a mounts too over $30,000 anually. the loss sinse the strike began is moar then $6,000.

No. 3a.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

ARITHMETIC.

Tuesday, November 12, 1907; from 1.30 p.m. to 3 p.m.

(Candidates are required to observe the Regulations strictly.)

Values.	
4	1. Write out in words 70,017; 301,013; 190,001,900; MCMXLIV.
4	2. Write down in figures two hundred and three thousand and forty; eight million and eighty; seven hundred and thirty million and twelve; forty thousand and four dollars and three cents.
6	3. Add together 67895; 98769; 79986; 89978; 68798; 78699; 69687.
6	4. Add together 498; 97865; 8896; 989576; 87986; 8976; 98778; 6985; 88797.
6	5. Take 888952946 from 1879652834.
6	6. Multiply 798659748 by 7.
6	7. Multiply 6958794876 by 8509.
6	8. Divide 3576859155 by 9.
6	9. Divide 32109876543 by 897.
10	10. A dealer bought 6,496 bushels of grain at the rate of $20.16 for every 32 bushels, and sold it at the rate of 8 bushels for $7.04. How much did he gain on the transaction?
60	

APPENDIX 8

No. 5a.

QUALIFYING EXAMINATION.

PENMANSHIP.

Wednesday, November 13, 1907; from 10 to 10.30 a.m.

(Candidates are required to observe the Regulations strictly.)

Value.

REDISTRIBUTION OF BRITISH NAVY.

100 Under the new distribution of British and naval vessels the Channel Fleet has been deprived of three battleships, two cruisers, three scouts and thirty-six destroyers; the Atlantic fleet has lost two armored cruisers, and the Home Fleet, which in 1906 had no vessels in commission, now has the following: Six battleships, six armored cruisers, one Sapphire, one Tyne, one Blenheim, one Aquarius, four scouts, forty-eight destroyers. To these fleets as a whole there have been added since last year one battleship, two armored cruisers, ten destroyers, one scout, one despatch vessel and three minor auxiliaries, twenty vessels in all. Concerning these changes 'One Who Knows' says in the London *Daily Mail:* 'The Channel Fleet has been reduced by three battleships and two armoured cruisers, but by the transfer of the King Edward class, the eight heaviest vessels afloat, its battleship efficiency is increased, though reduced numerically by three. The cruiser readded to the newly constituted Fifth Cruiser Squadron. The three scouts, one Sapphire, and one auxiliary, with thirty-six destroyers, is a real reduction from this fleet, but they reappear in an augmented form in the Home Fleet as four scouts, one Sapphire, five auxiliaries, and forty eight destroyers.

No. 6a.

QUALIFYING EXAMINATION.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Wednesday, November 13, 1907; from 10.30 a.m. to noon.

(Candidates are required to observe the Regulations strictly.)

Values.

12 1. What is the difference between a clause and a phrase? Give an example of noun, adjective and adverbial clauses.

12 2. Write a complex sentence containing one principal and three subordinate clauses.

13	3. Substitute other and appropriate words in the following extract for those printed in italics:— In the *retreat* from Moscow, Bonaparte *provided* only for his own *security;* the *famished* and the wounded were without *protection.* Forty thousand men, who had been *dispatched* on *distant* and *desperate excursions* to *supply* the army with *provisions,* being *uninformed* of the retreat, *perished* to a man.
8	4. Distinguish between the meaning of *explicit* and *express; with* and *by: discover* and *invent; mutual* and *common.*
6	5. Distinguish between Barbarisms and Solecisms, giving an example of each.
8	6. What is meant by a tautological expression? Give an example.
8	7. When is the subject of a sentence said to be complex? Give an example.
10	8. Show in what respect the following sentences are objectionable. Correct them:— (*a*) If love was never feigned, it would appear to be scarce. (*b*) That elderly man he that came in late, I supposed to be the superintendent.
23	9. Write a letter of not fewer than 250 words on 'Winter Amusements.'
100	

No. 7a.

QUALIFYING EXAMINATION.

ARITHMETIC.

Wednesday, November 13, 1907; from 1.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.

(Candidates are required to observe the Regulations strictly.)

N.B.—The work of each question must be given in full, no marks will be given for answers only. No marks will be given for answers to questions 1 and 2 that are not absolutely correct.

Values.	
6	1. Multiply 769854975 by 68097.
6	2. Divide 77898763088 by 9786.
8	3. A merchant sold a quantity of cloth at $3 a yard and twice as much at $2 a yard, the whole amounting to $2,065. How much did he sell altogether?
15	4. A drover bought a number of cattle for $17,100 and sold a certain number of them for $12,474 at $126 a head, gaining $2,574 on those he sold. How many did he buy at first and how much did he gain on each sold?
10	5. A grain dealer bought 40,640 lb. of wheat at $1.20 a bushel, (60 lb.), and shipped it to Montreal at an expense of 3 cents a bushel. Before he sold it there was a loss in handling, &c., of 1/80 of the original weight. His profit on the transaction was $69.85. At what price per bushel did he sell the wheat?
10	6. A man having bought a stock of goods for $4,500, sells one-third at a loss of 5 per cent one-fifth at a gain of 7 per cent and the remainder at a gain of 2 per cent. Find the total gain.
10	7. A farmer sold his crop of wheat in 1906 for 8 per cent more than he obtained for his crop of the preceding year; he received for both crops $5,850. How much did he get for each crop?

10 8. On the 1st May, 1906, a merchant gave his note for $350, with interest at 7 per cent. When he paid the note, the amount due on it was $364.70. When did he pay it?

10 9. When the 3½ per cents are at 98, what must be the price of another stock yielding 4½ per cent, so that the latter may be as profitable as the former, brokerage included?

15 10. Two men, A and B, start from the same point at the same time to walk in the same direction around a square block of land 1¼ miles on each side. A walks at the rate of 4 miles and B at the rate of 3 miles an hour. How far will A walk before he overtakes B?

100

No. 8a.

QUALIFYING EXAMINATION.

GEOGRAPHY.

Wednesday, November 13, 1907; from 3.30 to 4.30 p.m.

(Candidates are required to observe the Regulations strictly.)

Values.

10 1. Name the straits and rivers of British Columbia.

10 2. Name the lakes and rivers of the McKenzie district.

10 3. Name the principal cities of the Territories now forming the two new provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta.

10 4. Near what river is Winnipeg built? When was the province of Manitoba organized?

10 5. Name the canals and railways of Ontario.

10 6. Name the principal rivers and mountains of the province of Quebec.

10 7. Name the harbours and bays of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

5 8. What was the first name of Annapolis?

15 9. Indicate what routes a traveller could follow to reach Japan going either east or west.

10 10. Name the States forming the Western States.

100

No. 9a.

QUALIFYING EXAMINATION.

HISTORY.

Thursday, November 14, 1907; from 9.30 to 10.30 a.m.

(Candidates are required to observe the Regulations strictly.)

Values.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

5 1. What races inhabited England before the Norman invasion?

5 2. How many dynasties has there been in England?

5 3. In virtue of what right did George the First ascend the throne of England?

10 4. What generals distinguished themselves under Queen Anne in England in the field and in politics?

10 5. With what historical event is the name of Monk connected?

HISTORY OF FRANCE.

10 6. Who was Louis the Ninth? State briefly the principal events of his career.

10 7. Give the names of the great men who distinguished themselves under Louis the XIV.

5 8. Under what king of France did religious war break out?

HISTORY OF CANADA.

10 9. What parts did the Intendants play under the French regime in Canada?

10 10. Who were the discoverers of the great West?

10 11. How many constitutions have been granted to Canada from time to time under English regime?

10 12. What disturbances occurred in Canada in 1837 and 1838, and who were the popular leaders in Upper and Lower Canada?

100

No. 10a.

QUALIFYING EXAMINATION.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

Thursday, November 14, 1907; from 10.30 a.m. to noon.

(Candidates are required to observe the Regulations strictly.)

Values.

8 1. Give the comparison of the following adjectives: *far, up, late, near.*

12 2. Give the past tense and past participle of the following verbs: *bide, blow, catch, wear, sting, smile.*

12 3. Give three examples each of adverbs of time, place, degree and manner.

12 4. *That* is sometimes a relative pronoun, sometimes a pronominal adjective, and sometimes a conjunction. Give an example of each.

30 5. Show in what respect the following sentences are incorrect. Correct them:—

(*a*) Every one but thou, hadst been legally discharged.

(*b*) It is well understood that diligent industry, and not mean savings produce honourable competency.

(*c*) We expected that he would have arrived last night, if everything was right.

(*d*) All the virtues of mankind are to be counted upon a few fingers, but his follies and vices are innumerable.

(*e*) Let your promises which you have given me be such that you can perform.

26 6. Parse the following sentences:—

To discover the true character of the adverb, we must look at the verb in its prevailing and typical character as indicating some kind of activity. Although action does not exhaust the predicating power of the verb, it is the thing that we must always start from.

100

No. 11a.

QUALIFYING EXAMINATION.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

Thursday, November 14, 1907; from 1.30 p.m. to 2.30 p.m.

(Candidates are required to observe the Regulations strictly.)

Copy the following extract, correcting the errors in spelling; 5 marks will be deducted for every mis-spelled word in your copy.

Value.

100 this some what perfunkturry treetment of the larger kwestion is our Principle, in fakt all most our only kritisism of this serious study by a weltraned investegatur of an interristing and emportent subjeck. we wood, how ever, call atenshun to a sertan *a priori* method of treetment. after a very slite examinashun of contenental feenomina, the awthur sugest the Probability that england was the prekurser of other Nations in devellopeing endustriel paitents. afterwards the sugjestyun is treeted as an assertained result, and the awthur speeks off england as the birth place of the sistim of paitents for the incurragement of knew manyuefactyours. The saim tendansy apeers in the treetment of endustriel paitants as dew to the deeliberait pollisy of queen elisbeth and her ministers, and of the grants of monoppolies of other kinds as simply a laiter and unintenshunel acreeshun. their is know suffishent awthority givn for this: nor can we dout that monoppollies wer granted prinsipally for finansheal or personel reesons, and in anser to an apeel to the akwissitivness, the fondness, or the good natyour of the sovrain. We regret that a more restricted subject was not taikn, or that the first chapter was not maid much longer and moar serius, moar diskriminaiting and more sientiffickally historrical.

APPENDIX 9

No. 13.

QUALIFYING EXAMINATION.

TYPEWRITING.

(Candidates are required to observe the Regulations strictly.)

Five minutes are allowed for this subject; at the end of five minutes, the examiner will take up the copy finished or unfinished.

N.B.—This subject may be taken up at any time, to be arranged by the examiner, but it must not be allowed to interfere with the time assigned to the other subjects.

Value.	
100	ENGLAND'S FIRST MILITARY AIRSHIP.

England's first military airship tried at Farnborough, Sept. 12, is sausage-shaped, the material of the envelope being the same as that used for the war balloons, a semi-transparent skin, like goldbeaters' skin, made under a secret process in the factory. Over the balloon is stretched a network of fine cordage, the ends meeting below the balloon at an oblong frame of light steel bars, to which the car is attached by rods and stays eight feet or so below. The car, of light metal rods, covered with canvas, is boat-shaped, between 20 and 30 feet long, and about 30 inches deep. The stays from the oblong frame above extend below the car, meeting in a sort of rigid metal keel, so bracing together the whole. The engines, petrol driven, are placed in the forepart of the car, two bright red cylinders of torpedo shape, being fixed in the framework overhead, in which the supply of petrol was stored. The fan-shaped propellers are arranged on either side of the car, jutting out about six or seven feet, and are of aluminum. In the centre of the car two canvas wing-like attachments, some ten or twelve feet long, are fixed, being hinged to allow of them being folded up to the balloon above. In rear a large sail, stiffened with a framework of wood is fixed in the same fashion as the rudder of a ship, whilst kite-like attachments are arranged between the car and the oblong framework above.

No. 14.

QUALIFYING EXAMINATION.

STENOGRAPHY.

Thursday, November 7, 1907; from 10 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.

(Candidates are required to observe the Regulations strictly.)

NOTE.—The Examiner will read the conditions, and also the matter to be written, before proceeding to the trial, so that the candidates may have a clear apprehension of what they have to do. When all are ready he will read the matter over distinctly in

exactly five minutes, which will be at the rate of 50 words per minute. If any fail to keep up with the reading, they will necessarily drop out.

CONDITIONS.

Half an hour will be allowed for the extension of the notes, and the candidates who produce perfect transcripts will be awarded 100 marks. For every word omitted and for any wrong word introduced 5 marks will be deducted from the 100, and no account will be taken of exercises short-written to the extent of 12 words. The shorthand notes should be attached to the candidate's transcript.

Value.

100

AS A GOLFER SEES IT.

Amateurs have twice won the Open Championship.

It is generally conceded, whatever view is taken of the style of modern players as compared with that of the older school, that in execution the golfer of to-day is superior to a considerable degree over that of ten years ago. And another fact equally apparent to those who have followed the game closely is that the play of amateur golfers in general is much better than in the older days. Until some ten or fifteen years ago it was a rare thing, even in England, for an amateur to take part in the open championship, while in this country the first few championships in which the two classes competed together were seldom signalized by any amateur playing worthy of note.

Now the amateurs rank almost as high as the professionals, and in the occasional matches that take place between the two the latter are frequently vanquished. In England an amateur has twice won the open championship, and the line of demarkation between the two is steadily growing less. Possibly the amateur of to-day gives more time to the game than the one of a decade ago. Certainly the two classes are being brought closer together, and for this change the success of John Ball, jr., the first amateur to win a professional championship, is largely responsible. It gave those who came after a better hope, and dispelled the nervousness that is so apt to assail those who find themselves confronted with an unprecedented task.

No. 15.

QUALIFYING EXAMINATION.

OPTIONAL SUBJECT—BOOKKEEPING.

Friday, November 15, 1907; from 9.30 a.m. to noon.

(Candidates are required to observe the Regulations strictly.)

Value.

100

1. Messrs. Arthur Brown and Charles Dunn are partners in a manufacturing business. After providing 5% per annum interest on their respective Capital Accounts, profits and losses are to be shared in the proportion of three-quarters to Arthur Brown and one-quarter to Charles Dunn.

Before closing the books as on 31st Dec., 1906, the following adjustments are to be made:—

(*a*) Plant and Machinery account is to be depreciated 10%.

(*b*) Furniture and Fittings account is to be depreciated 5%.

(*c*) Provision is to be made for Bad and Doubtful Debts at 5%.

(*d*) Stock taken as on 31st Dec., 1906, was valued and agreed as between the Partners at $6,250, the stock having been valued at cost with suitable deductions for old stock.

From the following Trial Balance of the Ledger Accounts, after making the necessary adjustments, prepare a Trading Account and a Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st Dec., 1906, and a Balance Sheet as on that date. Show the partners' accounts in detail in the Balance Sheet.

TRIAL BALANCE.

31st December, 1906.

Arthur Brown, Capital. (1st Jan., 1906)		$15,000 00
Charles Dunn, Capital. (1st Jan., 1906)		5,000 00
Arthur Brown, Drawings (including interest)	$1,585 00	
Charles Dunn, Drawings (including interest)	665 00	
Furniture and fittings	2,750 00	
Plant and machinery	3,750 00	
Stock (1st Jan., 1906)	4,750 00	
Purchases	8,400 00	
" Returns		750 00
Sales		16,950 00
" Returns	625 00	
Office expenses	1,250 00	
Trade "	875 00	
Wages (manufacturing)	4,500 00	
Salaries	2,125 00	
Freight and carriage	625 00	
Bad debts	400 00	
Rent	800 00	
Taxes	200 00	
Gas and water	125 00	
Interest and discount		175 00
Reserve for bad and doubtful debts (1st Jan., 1906)		225 00
Sundry debtors	6,250 00	
Sundry creditors		3,400 00
Cash at bank	1,500 00	
Cash in hand	325 00	
	$41,500 00	$41,500 00

APPENDIX 10

LIST OF CANDIDATES WHO WERE SUCCESSFUL IN PASSING THE CIVIL SERVICE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION IN THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1907.

At Charlottetown.

Fraser, John A.
Miller, Sydney L.

At Halifax.

Barnstead, J. Henry.
Butler, John A. C.
Edwards, John F.
Flinn, E. R.
Hayes, Cecil John.
Hyland, Arthur L.
Hubley, Adolphus.
Huggins, William M.
Kinsman, Henry W.
Lampier, George F
McCarthy, Charles.
Moreash, Charles E.
Ryan, John F.
Sargent, Frank H.
Taunton, George W.

At St. John, N.B.

Corbett, Ephraim W.
Dinsmore, James E.
Hartt, Gilbert E.
Kee, Frederick J.
McAvity, John McR.

At Quebec.

Bédard, Albert.
Bilodeau, Napoléon.
Bugeau, J. F.
Caldwell, Arthur B.
Dussault, Arthur.
Gagnon, Eudore.
Mullally, Michael J.
Powers, Preston W
Timmons, Ellie.

At Montreal.

Archambault, George.
Barré, George E.
Bastien, A.
Beauchemin, Henri.
Bergeron, Ubald.
Bolduc, J. Ephrem.
Charland, Alfred.
Comire, J. Hector.
Coulombe, Lorenzo.
Couture, Deziel G.
D'Aoust, Rodolphe.
Demers, Arthur.
Dostaler, Joseph.
Dubuc, Albert.
Dufault, A.
Dufort, D. R.
Dupont, Ernest.
Faribault, C. E.
Frenette, Henri.
Galarneau, Adélard.
Garant, Honorius.
Gareau, C. A.
Gascon, Pierre P.
Godcharles, Jules.
Hudon, Wilfrid.
Hurtubise, Joseph E.
Kennedy, Allan J.
Lemieux, Victor.
Lortie, Frank.
Malo, J. S. G.
Marcotte, J. Raoul.
Messier, Henri.
McCrory, Joseph.
McGarvey, Simon.
Patenaude, L. E.
Pelletier, J. V. S.
Prevost, J. H.
Remillard, Napoléon.
Ruggeri, Victor E.
Tellier, George A.
Sylvain, Raoul.
Turgeon, Edgar.
Wilson, J. C.
Wilson, Robert G.

At Ottawa.

Beattie, James.
Bishop, W. L.
Casey, Thomas.
Chartrand, J. H.
Butler, T. G.
Clewes, H. R.
Desjardins, P.
Dexter, George E.
Ferguson, Stanley.
Gibson, James E.
Harney, C. J.
Hastey, Fred.
Jukes, Ethel.
Landry, Narcisse.
Laurier, Angelina.
Matheson, Norman G.
Masson, Mary.
McEwen, Alex.
Nolan, Josie.
O'Brien, John J.
O'Neill, Agnes M.
Owens, Edith May.
Paquette, Abraham A
Ray, Florence A.
Robertson, C. R.
Rump, William J.
Sawyer. Alvan M.
St. Pierre, Leo.
St. George, Robert.
Tomkins, Frances C.
William, Walter.

At Toronto.

Argue, Francis.
Aylesworth, Morley.
Brodie, Leo J.
Cannon, Martin.
Cassidy, A. F.
Cassidy, Robert J.
Cassidy, George C.
Child, George.
Clarkson, Robert.
Cruickshank, James L.
Cuthbertson, James R.
Dalton, John J.
Drybrough, David.
Eisen, Louis.
Forham, Thomas.
Girvan, John P.
Gilray, S. A.
Graham, William.
Graham, Ethel.
Grooms, Harry E.
Heffering, John.
Hodgkinson, Charles.
Hunt, Walter R.
Hunter, Robert Q.
Hutchinson, William J.
Jamieson, Samuel.
Kaiser, Cecil J.
Kearne, James H.
Kylie, Richard.
Lancaster, J. J.
Mackay, William C.
Madgett, S. E.
May, C. R.
McDonell, Allan R.
McKinnon, William A.
McMacken, Gordon.
Morrison, T. J.
Neate, William.
New, William T.
O'Leary, Norman D.
Pollard, S. O. S.
Pope, Albert E.
Ryan, Patrick F.
Slean, John.
Smith, W. H.
Stevenson, David R.
Tait, Francis W.
Willis, Ed. D.

At London.

Baer, Cory.
Butler, Francis H
Herald, Chester A.
Taggie, Fred.
Vernor, Earl W.

AT HAMILTON.

Gompf, C. E.
Henderson, E. F.
Law, James M.
Little, Charles W.
Merrifield, William.
Morgan, Ernest A.
Smith, Joseph.

AT KINGSTON.

Howson, George Hy.

AT WINDSOR, ONT.

Langlois, Adolphe.
Latam, Jno. James.
Monforton, Edmund.
Tino, Arthur.

AT WINNIPEG.

Argue, W. P.
Armstrong, Laurence H.
Barbour, John.
Bartlett, Arthur J.
Beatson, George G.
Beetham, John W.
Burnside, David.
Carter, Walter.
Coleman, Willie L.
Field, Frank H.
Gaston, William A.
Gorrell, George J.
Harvey, Arthur Al.
Irle, Thomas Wm.
Johnston, James.
Minchin, L. S.
Morton, John E.
Parsons, J. L.
Pinniger, H. A.
Priddy, Arthur H.
Prior, H. W.
Pusey, Charles Hy.
Reddy, Robert.
Roberts, Felix.
Robertson, Alex. M.
Ross, W. F.
Russell, V. C.
Rutledge, Thomas A.
Sanders, Wilfrid H.
Spicer, Harry.
Taylor, H. F.
Teafe, George F.
Thompson, T. H.
Thomson, John C.
Thomson, William.
Tucker, W. T.
Warrington, Thomas.
Wheeler, Henry J.
While, Walter J.

AT CALGARY.

Aitken, Allan D.
Aitken, A. P.
Baker, Charles W.
Bird, George F.
Blackmore, Ernest H.
Dadds, John A.
Goldberg, Louis.
Goode, Octavius.
Greenwood, James Y.
Hamblin, John E.
Holmes, Fred, A.
King, Edward.
Lacasse, Edmond E.
Mackinnon, Donald.
Pratt, Thomas J.
Rigby, William.
Ross, Wm. G.
Scott, G. J.
Speechly, James S.
Standring, D. H.
Sturrup, Cecil.
Cousins, F. W.
McEachren, Daniel.
Dingle, A. W.
Johnston, Joseph A
Topley, George C.

AT EDMONTON.

Cook, James.
Crook, Frank.
Cryderman, Manley R
Falconer, John S.
Fortin, M. A.
Haythorn, Francis R
Jamieson, John J.
Mackenzie, Alex. R.
McAfee, Alex. M.
McDougall, Ronald A.
Stark, Alex. B.
Stobie, William.
Talbot, Harry D.
Venner, George A.
Venner, Wilfrid J.
Tessier, Joseph N.

AT MOOSE JAW

Cunningham, J. Grant.
Graham, Marguerite S.
Grayson, C. J.
Hewitt, T. H.
Little, Cecil.
Robertson C. Adelina

AT VANCOUVER.

Anderson, Thomas.
Bradley, B. A.
Arnold, S. D.
Clarke, Lewis E.
Eckley, Kenneth.
Edwards, A. F.
Grant, George A.
Herring, George.
Johnston, John.
Quinn, A. F.
Selwood, Archibald.
Watson, John W.
White, Georgie E
Harrison, A. B

AT VICTORIA.

Onions, Albert
Parsons, Frederick.

JNO. THORBURN, M.A., LL.D.,
Chairman.

A. D. DECELLES, LL.D., F.R.S.C.,
Examiner.

J. C. GLASHAN, LL.D., F.R.S.C.,
Examiner

Certified Correct,
WM. FORAN
Secretary

APPENDIX 11

LIST OF CANDIDATES WHO WERE SUCCESSFUL IN PASSING THE CIVIL SERVICE QUALIFYING EXAMINATION NOVEMBER, 1907.

At Victoria.

Huggett. Alfred Percy

At Vancouver.

Clark, Lewis E.
Grant, Geo. A.
McLellan, M. H.
Reid, Q. S.
Selwood, Archibald.
Trythall, Roy W.
Watson, John W.

At Moosejaw.

Bissell, D. McK.
Booker, Wm. S.
Cunningham, J. Grant.
Hodge, W. E.
Knight, Chas. F.

At Port Arthur.

Smith, B. H

At London.

Blackburn, Ina Beatrice.
Martin, M. H.
Stanley, Fred. C.
Stephenson, Geo. E.
Strong, Lilias H.
Trebilcock, Norman.
Tytler, Janet M.

At Hamilton.

Carlin, Raymond J.
Dowling, D. J.
Greene, Ernest.
Locke, Wm. F.
McGillivray, Hugh A
McHaffie, Grace E.
Mitchell, Jas. L.
Robinson, Norman J.
Stuart, Wm. B.

At Kingston.

Aylesworth, Robt. W.
Buckley, Frank V.
Colwell, Arthur B.
Cook, W. J.
Daley, Joseph
Dinnis, Jas. A.
Ferris, Mary.
Hayes, Francis.
Lally, Jno. E.
Loucks, Ethelwyn.
Richardson, Ervil.
Sprague, F. W.
Wardrobe, Maude.

At Windsor.

Cummixford, F. D.
Latam, John James.
Kerr, Jas. W.
Langlois. Idolphe.

At Ottawa.

Alford, V. Bland.
Allen, Albert T.
Allen, J. A. Van.
Apperley, Richard E
Arcand, A.
Asseltine, Helen A.
Atwater, H. E.
Barrette, Valida Alice.
Bawden, Sarah D.
Bebb, Emma M.
Bennett, Chas. H.
Birdwhistle, M. J.
Boulais, Bernadette.
Boulay, Edouard.
Boulay, Frank J.
Brenot, Gaston.
Brownell, Wm. H.
Bulger, Thos. D.
Bunel, Edmond G.
Burns, Patrick J.
Butterworth, Frederick.
Burrows, Florence.
Barthe, Alice.
Bartram, Mary M.
Blount, Bessie.
Brown, Oscar Y.
Cameron, D. S.
Campbell, Jean
Cawdron, A. R.
Chambers, Margaret R.
Chandler, Annie.
Grant, Edith A.
Grant, John F.
Grignon, Henri.
Grimes, Amy Agnes.
Guindon, Ignace.
Guy, John.
Halton, Walter T.
Hamel, Rachel.
Hogan, T. J.
Hogan, W. J.
Hull, Wm. J.
Hunt, W. A.
Hudon, J. Lucien.
Haskett, Elizabeth
Iveson, W. H.
Jobin, Paul.
Jones, Helen M.
Jukes, Ethel.
Joyce, Josephine.
Kealey, Catherine A.
Kealey, Marie L.
Kerr, John.
Knight, Mrs. Cecilia.
Labrosse, Joseph.
Laflamme, J. E.
Lafleur, Francis J.
Langdon, Lilya Eliza
LaRocque, Beatrice.
Laroeque, William
Laurin, Angélina.
Leddy, W. J.
Mahon, Mary A.
Moss, Laura.
Murphy, Mary.
McIntosh, Gregory J.
Narraway, Chas.
Neville, Chas. J.
Neville, Mary.
Noonan, Geo. A.
Noonan, John M.
O'Connor, Ed. E. A.
O'Doherty, H. A. O.
Ogilvy, Grace.
O'Hara, J. J.
O'Leary, Matt. J.
Olmsted, Chas.
O'Neill, Ida A.
O'Regan, Wm. T.
Owens, Edith May.
O'Meara, Hubert A.
Pelletier, Jos. S.
Potter, Mary Agnes.
Poulet, Arthur.
Powers, Ethel L. M.
Publow, Wm. J.
Pitau, Gustave.
Prenter, Gertrude E.
Quinn, E. F.
Rankins, Grace A
Ratty, Aline.
Redmond.
Regan, John.

AT OTTAWA—*Continued.*

Charron, Oscar.
Chartrand, Laura.
Cherry, Kate Mary.
Clarke, Henry G.
Clarke, Jessie.
Cole, May Augusta.
Coolican, Peter T.
Corbett, Flora.
Courvoisier, Leonie.
Daws, Harriet Ethel.
Delaney, M.
Dewar, Jessie.
Dewar, Kate.
Dowling, Isabel.
Doyle, Annie M.
Doyle, Thomas J.
Doyle, Thomas Vincent.
Driscoll, Florence.
Dunning, Irene F.
Dumoulin, Marie D.
Dundas, William.
Dupuis, Marie F.
Dupuis, J. M. H.
Desjardins, Maria.
Dicks, Thos. J.
Danis, Bertha.
D'Aoust, Clara.
Eastwood, Whiteley.
Ebbs, Edward.
Edey, Edna M.
Edey, Emily J.
Erret, Philip A.
Erwin, M. J.
Farrel, Mary E.
Fee, Norman.
Flewellyn, Mabel E.
Foley, Mary E.
Fraser, Bertha A. M.
Fraser, Grace B.
Fraser, H. D.
Fuller, Ralph L.
Foley, P. J.
Gagné, William D.
Gaul, Horace.
George, May.
Gill, Wm. P.
Grant, William C.

Lefurgey, Jessie L.
Lemesurier, Andrew.
Leonard, Catherine.
Lett, C. E.
Lett, G. M.
Lett, L. B.
Lightbody, Jennie.
Lochman, John S.
Lochman, W. P.
Lynott, Tessie.
Lanoix, Graziella.
Lang, Jane Allison.
MacDonald, Angela.
MacFarlane, Agnes.
Marshall, Percy A.
MacMillan, Alex. M.
Magurn, Beatrice E.
Marin, J. M.
Marston, F. Evelyn.
Martin, A. Maude.
Masson, Mary.
Matheson, Norman E.
Mills, J. W.
Mitchell, Victor.
Mongenais, C. Emile.
Mooney, Michael.
Mooney, Lorne P.
Mulloy, John B.
Murray, M. R.
McAllister, Grace E.
McCallum, Frank.
McCarthy, Agnes.
McCartney, Laura E.
McCullough, Evelyn.
McDonald, Margaret.
McDougall, Daniel C.
McGill, M. Evelyn.
McIlmoyle, Clemina.
McIlmoyle, Harry C.
McIntosh, Clara I.
McIntyre, Geo. J.
McIntyre, W. E.
McJanet, Jessie.
McKay, Anna S.
McKiam, Katharine.
McMullen, Jas P.
McQuaig, Bertha.

Reinhardt, Eugene.
Richamn, H. R.
Rocque, Albert O.
Rogers, Marion.
Rook, Jennie E.
Ross, Jeanette, M.
Ross, Muriel G.
Roxborough, Irma B.
Robertson, H. A.
Roy, Jean L.
Ryley, Gerald.
Saunders, Katharine.
Savage, Gussie.
Scott, Agnes.
Scott, Mary I.
Scott, Irven.
Shaw, Robert.
Shea, Annie E.
Shea, John J.
Shields, Jas. P.
Shirley, Malvina M.
Sims, Annie E.
Smith, Alexina St. Jean.
Spence, C. F.
Stainstreet, Ethel.
Starrs, Katie.
Stevenson, Robina M.
St. George R. B.
Stearns, Chas. H.
Thériault, Ernest.
Tobin, Chas. W.
Traversy, A. A.
Traversy, Walter J.
Traversy, Agnes.
Turcot, Marie R.
Turcotte, E.
Tennant, G. G.
Wainwright, Marjory.
Watterson, Florence S.
Webber, Clara.
Weilbrenner, Jeannie.
Westman, Florence M.
Westman, Winnifred.
White, Edith.
Winthrop, Winnifred.
Wright, Florence B.
Yuill, J.

AT TORONTO.

Argue, Francis.
Barringer, Wm. T.
DeLury, Helen.
Doane, Dora E. T.
Elliott, Annie.
Fowler, Lillian K.
Graham, E. Ethel.
Gardener, Mabel L.
Hodgins, Mary.

Hurley, Francis.
Gibson, W. W.
Guilfoyle, Thos.
Kenyon, T. H. Gordon.
Lewis, Catherine B.
Ley, Emily A.
Madgett, S. E.
Martin, Madge A.
McConnell, Albert G.

McGill, Geo. W.
McIloy, Annie.
O'Donohoe, Augustin T.
Risebrough, Harriet W.
Rose, Geo. M.
Rose, Hugh.
Steers, Muriel.
Vasey, Oliver M.
Ward, Essie R.

AT MONTREAL.

Belair, Henri.
Bellefeuille, Maurice.
Bolduc, J. E.
Carriere, Omer.
Couture, Daziel G.
Dorais, J. P. B.
Faribault, C. E.

Gervais, J. A.
Gagnon, J. A.
Lafrance, Maurice.
Larocque, P.
Ledoux, Lina.
Millier, Henri J.
Price, Ethel.

Robert, Napoléon E.
Robertson, Fred. S.
Trahan, Stephen.
Turgeon, Edgar.
Valois, Gustave.
Valois, Leonise.
Vipond, Myrtle R.

AT QUEBEC.

Bélanger, Edouard.
Bernier, Thos.
Boisvert, Jos.
Guenet, J. Roméo.

Hamel, Marie.
Hamel, Juliette.
Lafontaine, Nathaniel.
Matte, Celien.

Paré, Chas.
Patry, J. A.
Pouliot, J. A.

AT ST. JOHN, N.B.

Casey, F. J.
Farmer, Richard C..

Loggie, Helen M.
McCavour, Samuel P.

Troy, Allan H.
Wood, Wm. J.

AT HALIFAX.

Altz, Godfrey J.
Drew, H. D.
Foley, Maurice A.

Hayes, Cecil John.
Heisler, Chas. William.

Whalen, Thos. R.
Withers, F. H.

AT CHARLOTTETOWN.

Burnett, Thos.
Duffy, John J.

Gaudet, W. A.
McKenzie, Jos. A.

Smith, Lawrence.
Trainor, Hugh A.

AT EDMONTON.

Rea, John.
Stark, Alex. B.
Venner, Geo. A.
Knott, John E.
Lamoureux, L. O.

AT WINNIPEG.

Acheson, S. M.
Bailey, Dorothy I.
Beatson, G. G.
Cann, Maurice D.
Chabot, Alphonse.
Chartrand, Adelard.
Clark, Edwin.
Gannon, J. E. S.
Good, Wm. J.
Guernsey, E. Irene.
Heath, Chas. M.
Hood, James G.
Houde, Girard.
Lawrie, John F.
Lavoie, Josephine.
LeHaye, Raymond.
Leslie, Wm. Jas.
Macpherson, Duncan.
McNeill, Norman J.
Morrow, Wm.
Osborne, W. S.
Prendergast, M. A.
Purdon, Carlisle.
Sadd. Thos. A.
Salisbury, Harold M.
Scott, Wm. S.
Ross, Thos. H.
Williams, T. H.

AT CALGARY.

Anderson, L. B.
Blackmore, Ernest H.
Brown, Wm. R.
Dingle, Albert W.
Kerr, Lewis H.
Lacasse, E. E.
Macdonald, John A.
Peel, W. W.
Porter, Lillie A.
Redman, John A.
Saurette, Nap.
Standring. D. H.
Topley, Geo. C.
Taylor, W. H.

AT REGINA.

Anderson, F. Jas.
Armstrong, Harry F.
Dow, J. Neil.
Gravel, Guy.
Hawkins, Geo. E.
Hindson, Frederick W.
Kerr, John F.
Labelle, Leo. J.

JOHN THORBURN, M.A., LL.D.,
Chairman.

A. D. DECELLES, F.R.S.C., LL.D.,
Examiner.

J. C. GLASHAN, F.R.C.S., LL.D.,
Examiner.

Certified correct,

WM. FORAN,
Secretary to the Board of Civil Service Examiners.

APPENDIX 12

LIST OF CANDIDATES WHO PASSED SUCCESSFULLY IN OPTIONAL SUBJECTS AT THE CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION HELD IN NOVEMBER, 1907.

AT OTTAWA.

Asselstine, Helen A	Stenography and typewriting.
Clarke, Jessie	Stenography and typewriting.
Cole, Mary Augusta	Stenography and typewriting.
Daws, Harriet Ethel	Stenography and typewriting.
Grignon, Henri	Stenography and typewriting.
McJanet, Jessie	Stenography.
Potter, Mary Agnes	Stenography and typewriting.
Regan, Jno	Stenography and typewriting.
Ross, Jeanette M	Stenography.
Roy, Jean L	Stenography and typewriting.
Scott, Agnes	Stenography.
Savage, Gussie	Typewriting.
Weilbrenner, Jennie	Stenography.

AT QUEBEC.

Pouliot, J. A	Stenography.

AT LONDON.

Blackburn, Ina Beatrice	Stenography and typewriting.
Tytler, Janet M	Stenography and typewriting.

AT HALIFAX.

Altz, Godfrey J	Bookkeeping.
Hayes, Cecil John	Stenography and typewriting.

AT HAMILTON.

Green, Ernest	Typewriting.

AT KINGSTON.

Hayes, Francis	Typewriting.

AT WINNIPEG.

Osborne, W. S	Bookkeeping.

Certified correct,

WM. FORAN,

Secretary to the Board of Civil Service Examiners.

APPENDIX 13

LIST OF GRADUATES OF CANADIAN UNIVERSITIES WHO HAVE EXHIBITED THEIR DIPLOMAS TO THE BOARD AND WHO, IN CONSEQUENCE, ARE QUALIFIED FOR EMPLOYMENT IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE WITHOUT EXAMINATION.

Year.	Name.	Year.	Name.
1889	W. Ranstead.	1902	Miss M. Miller.
1889	A. S. Smith.	1902	E. W. Westover.
1889	M. Monaghan.	1903	L. W. Watson.
1890	Henry Brent.	1903	J. H. Chabot.
1890	M. Lacaille.	1903	T. K. J. Doherty.
1893	J. A. Valois.	1903	L. Rush.
1894	Alph. Charron.	1903	Wm. F. Sparks.
1894	A. Robert.	1903	L. R. Lavergne.
1894	A. W. Beall.	1903	J. Lacharité.
1894	Wm. A. Warne.	1903	A. Dugas.
1894	Roger Goulet.	1903	A. Prenoveau.
1895	C. V. DeBrisay.	1903	A. Dumas.
1895	Chs. Amiot.	1904	F. W. Long.
1895	Jno. Francis Ran.	1904	H. W. Bell.
1896	J. And. Thomas.	1904	H. Garneau.
1896	C. T. Sharpe.	1904	G. Bélanger.
1896	A. A. O'Brien.	1904	S. J. Robertson.
1896	Wm. F. Kehoe.	1904	A. Messier.
1896	Albert H. Brown.	1904	C. L. Fisher.
1896	L. Sawyer.	1904	O. Noel.
1897	J. B. Beaulieu.	1904	L. R. Ostigny.
1897	T. A. Howard.	1905	P. A. David.
1897	Albert Beauchesne.	1905	M. J. Williams.
1897	C. N. Dalglish.	1905	G. Matte.
1898	J. Ernest Collin.	1905	Miss M. E. Burnette.
1898	E. A. McKay.	1905	Miss M. A. McLaughlin.
1898	T. F. Clancy.	1905	J. W. Forbes.
1899	W. H. Allison.	1905	C. F. Gillen.
1899	B. C. Cerswell.	1905	H. Rheault.
1899	O. H. Cogswell.	1905	C. J. Allan.
1899	C. Hislop.	1905	A. Webster.
1899	A. H. Shea.	1905	A. H. McKee.
1899	L. J. R. Gaboury.	1906	J. Freeland.
1899	H. W. Charlton.	1906	C. E. Rouleau.
1900	Edwin North.	1906	A. D. Watson.
1900	J. N. Robertson.	1906	A. Ducharme.
1900	Jno. P. Wren.	1906	J. Ebbs.
1900	Frank Leger.	1906	Jas. Gray.
1900	S. McEwen.	1906	E. J. Leger.
1900	A. G. Harvey.	1906	J. Voaden.
1900	A. M. Maxiven.	1906	J. D. McLennan.
1901	J. E. Pollock.	1906	F. S. James.
1901	J. W. Delaney.	1906	R. Miller.
1901	A. E. Fisher.	1906	F. B. Shaver.
1901	W. J. Purney.	1906	J. A. Deschenes.
1901	J. Hood.	1906	Miss H. M. Wright.
1901	J. O. A. G. Leveille.	1906	J. A. Transchemontagne.
1901	John Kerr.	1906	J. H. Hooper.
1901	C. G. Cowan.	1906	H. F. Tufts.
1902	David Walker.	1907	F. Rinfret.
1902	L. P. J. Neville.	1907	H. K. Bowes.
1902	J. H. Kerr.	1907	A. Young.
1902	C. G. Cowan.	1907	U. Desrosiers.
1902	J. E. G. G. Leveille.	1907	Camille Dubuc.
1902	Louis Rousseau.	1907	J. A. Bonin.
1902	Raoul Laurier.	1907	H. C. M. Chisholm.
1902	A. B. G. Lewis.		

DEPARTMENT

OF

PUBLIC PRINTING AND STATIONERY

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE FISCAL PERIOD ENDING MARCH 31, 1907

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA
PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1908

[No. 32—1908]

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Albert Henry George, Earl Grey, Viscount Howick, Baron Grey of Howick, in the County of Northumberland, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, and a Baronet; Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, &c., &c., Governor General of Canada.

May it Please Your Excellency:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery, for the fiscal period ending March 31, 1907.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

Ottawa, March, 1908.

Department of Public Printing and Stationery.
Office of the King's Printer and Controller of Stationery,
Ottawa, March, 1908.

The Honourable
R. W. Scott, K.C., LL.D.,
Secretary of State.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit herewith the usual annual report of this Department. It covers the changed fiscal period of nine months to March 31, 1907, and, in making comparisons with previous years, this must be borne in mind. The operations of the three branches into which the Department is divided are shown separately in the appended reports of the Accountant, the Superintendent of Printing and the Superintendent of Stationery, respectively.

Although the increased space available at the Printing Bureau and the additional labour-saving machinery introduced have been of great service in facilitating and accelerating the execution of work, the full advantage anticipated has not been realized, and it will not be attained until the electric motors are installed and all the new machines are placed. Until that is done the re-arrangement of the bindery workrooms cannot be completed, and the corridors must continue to be blocked with machines waiting final location. The electric drive has been adopted for all the new machinery and will gradually supersede steam power throughout. Electricity is being adopted as the motive power in all new printing offices. The economy of power is very great and the advantage of doing away with a wilderness of running gear is enormous.

The demands upon the Printing Bureau for large masses of printing at short notice compel the carrying of a large stock of printing paper. The roll paper for the web machine is encumbering the lower corridors, and more room is urgently needed for the increasing mass of standing type and stereotype plates. An outbuilding for the safe storage on the ground floor of such heavy material is very necessary.

The departmental reports were published in good time. The following table gives the details of progress:—

Reports.	First Copy Received.	Last Copy Received.	Last Proof Signed.	Delivered.
Agriculture	July 10	Sept. 27	Oct. 4	Nov. 6.
Auditor General, Vol. I	Aug. 8	Nov. 4	Nov. 18	" 29.
" " II	" 8	" 4	Dec. 12	Dec. 19.
" " III	" 22	Oct. 28	Nov. 8	Nov. 16.
Civil Service List	July 18	Sept. 19	Oct. 15	Oct. 26.
Experimental Farm	May 28	" 30	" 8	Jan. 18.
Fisheries	Aug. 8	Dec. 2	Dec. 6	Dec. 15.
Geological Survey	Dec. 2	" 20	Jan. 4	Jan. 15.
Indian Affairs	July 9	Sept. 20	Sept. 30	Oct. 26.
Inland Revenue, Excise	June 13	Aug. 13	Aug. 24	Sept. 12.
" Weights and Measures	July 24		Sept. 10	" 22.
" Adulteration of Food	Aug. 10	Aug. 10	Oct. 3	Oct. 30.
Interior	May 16	Nov. 6	Nov. 13	Nov. 24.
Justice	Aug. 30	Oct. 14	Oct. 16	Oct. 30.
Labour	" 28	Aug. 28	Nov. 20	Dec. 12.
Marine	Oct. 30	Dec. 9	Dec. 11	" 14.
Militia	Dec. 7	Jan. 2	Jan. 16	Mar. 2.
Northwest Mounted Police	" 7	Dec. 7	" 16	Jan. 28.
Public Accounts	July 30	Nov. 18	Nov. 25	Dec. 28.
Public Works	Oct. 7	" 15	" 22	" 29.
Post Office	May 20	Oct. 2	Oct. 4	Oct. 20.
Railway and Canals	Aug. 28	Aug. 28	" 11	Nov. 8.
Railway Statistics	Nov. 18	Jan. 8	Jan. 10	Jan. 16.
Canal Statistics	July 5	Aug. 12	Aug. 19	Sept. 26.
Secretary of State				
Trade and Commerce, Part I	Sept. 3	Oct. 25	Nov. 12	Nov. 17.
Trade and Navigation	May 30		Sept. 10	Oct. 4

Revised Statutes, 1906.

As stated in my last report the English edition of the Revised Statutes, 1906, was published on January 31, 1907. A second copy in cloth was distributed to members of Parliament on September 19, 1907, and a third copy on November 6, 1907, in half calf. The fourth, or Index volume, was issued on April 3, 1907.

The French edition, in three volumes, covering the complete revision, was distributed on November 20, 1907. The copy for the fourth, or Index volume, was completed on February 24, 1908, and the proofs are now being corrected. When the Index volume is issued, the index to the French edition of the Criminal Code can be completed.

The Revised Statutes (English) were printed in two editions, amounting in the aggregate to 6,500 copies English, and 1,500 copies French.

Stereotype plates, in duplicate, have been made and it will be easy at any time to go to press with any further editions which may be necessary. This is a far better plan than printing an enormous number of copies at the first, and storing them away to meet a demand which may never arise, as was done in the revision of 1886.

Audit Branch.

The totals for the present fiscal period are as follows. Details are given in the tabulated statements in the Accountant's report:—

Amount of advertising accounts audited	$89,329 77
" lithographing and printing accounts	159,487 82
" Intercolonial Railway accounts	71,414 80

The number of advertising accounts audited was 5,319.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

S. E. DAWSON,
King's Printer and Controller of Stationery.

ACCOUNTANT'S BRANCH.

OTTAWA, September, 1907.

S. E. DAWSON, Esq., C.M.G., Lit. D.,
King's Printer and Controller of Stationery.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the transactions of this branch of the department for the fiscal period ending March 31, 1907.

The following general statement of receipts and expenditure for the fiscal period shows the financial operations of the department as a whole. The usual detailed statements are also appended.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the fiscal period ending March 31, 1907.

Receipts.	Amount.	Expenditure.	Amount.
	$ cts.		$ cts.
Civil Government—		Civil Government—	
Salaries	30,543 75	Salaries	29,133 53
Contingencies	4,100 00	Contingencies	2,958 95
Cleaning	2,500 00	Cleaning	2,467 95
Letter of credit—		Miscellaneous—	
Canada Gazette, appropriation	5,900 00	*Canada Gazette*, printing, paper, &c.	5,900 00
Distribution of parliamentary documents, appropriation	1,200 00	Distribution of parliamentary documents	624 82
Plant appropriation	30,000 00	Plant	29,998 79
Consolidation of Laws—		Consolidation of Laws—	
Printing Revised Statutes, English appropriation	22,000 00	Printing Revised Statutes, English	17,651 72
		" " French	1,470 54
Printing Revised Statutes, French appropriation	3,000 00	Printing Criminal Code, English	4,271 25
Printing Criminal Code, English appropriation	6,000 00	Laws, printing, binding and distribution	6,999 32
Printing, binding and distributing the laws, appropriation	7,000 00	Miscellaneous printing	38,982 47
Miscellaneous printing, appropriation	40,000 00	Franchise Act, printing, salaries, &c.	5,030 63
Franchise Act, appropriation	40,000 00	King's Printer's advance account	596,322 88
King's Printer's advance account	594,530 99	Stationery stock, purchases, salaries, &c	400,237 20
Stationery stock	341,017 69	Dominion Government, deposited to the credit of the Receiver General	961,982 10
Bills of exchange—		Balance unexpended on appropriations as follows:—	
Sterling—Importations of stationery	59,219 51	Civil government—	
" " bindery stock	1,791 89	Salaries	1,410 22
General revenue—		Contingencies	1,141 05
Parliamentary publications, proceeds of sales to departments and parliament	1,930 11	Cleaning	32 05
		Franchise Act	34,969 37
Parliamentary publications, proceeds of all other sales	2,576 12	Plant	1 21
		Distribution of parliamentary documents	575 18
Canada Gazette, proceeds of sales, subscriptions and advertisements	7,345 47	Laws	0 68
Voters' lists, proceeds of sales	165 11	Miscellaneous printing	1,017 53
Casual revenue, proceeds of sales of waste paper, &c	936 89	Printing Revised Statutes, English	4,348 28
		" " French	1,529 46
Printing, work performed for departments and parliament	306,816 75	" Criminal Code, English	1,728 75
Paper used on above work	113,108 77		
Lithographing, stamping, &c	159,487 82		
Stationery, books, &c., supplied to departments and parliament	369,592 34		
Refunds—			
Civil government contingencies	15 47		
" " " cleaning	7 25		
Total	2,150,785 93	Total	2,150,785 93

CANADA GAZETTE.

The following is a detailed statement of expenditure and receipts on account of *Canada Gazette*, for the fiscal period ending March 31, 1907.

RECEIPTS.

Advertisements and sales	$	6,821 20
Subscriptions		524 27
	$	7,345 47

EXPENSES.

Paper used	$	1,322 63
Printing and distribution		4,248 17
Translation, &c		329 20
	$	5,900 00

The number of copies issued in the last week of March was 1,800, of which 184 were sent to paying subscribers, and the remainder gratis to judges, public departments, exchanges, &c., &c.

I also subjoin a statement of receipts and expenditure on account of *Canada Gazette* from the year 1875 to the fiscal period ending March 31, 1907, inclusive

Year ending June 30.	Expenditure.					Revenue.			
	Copies Gratis.	Subscribers.	Paper.	Printing and Distribution.	Translation.	Subscriptions.	Advertising.	Loss.	Gain.
			$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1875	1,077	85	1,177 17	2,414 00	242 80	242 80	843 74	2,636 13	.....
1876	1,049	88	1,195 98	2,301 51	184 80	241 80	578 41	2,836 11	.....
1877	1,084	81	1,292 25	2,323 45	141 89	224 75	681 62	2,743 13	.....
1878	1,108	79	1,016 65	2,139 48	125 80	268 40	683 47	2,318 53	.....
1879	1,115	85	1,195 21	2,203 81	123 90	246 50	739 82	2,613 00	.....
1880	1,170	70	1,208 48	2,357 81	123 90	243 90	865 38	2,538 09	.....
1881	1,215	68	1,197 38	2,132 20	147 40	353 65	1,028 04	2,085 29	.....
1882	1,238	92	1,360 61	2,261 85	197 60	378 44	2,706 28	735 34	.....
1883	1,250	109	1,414 24	2,181 48	215 30	367 25	2,181 53	1,262 24	.....
1884	1,290	85	1,428 16	2,219 00	148 24	414 67	6,658 12	1,727 48	.....
1885	1,321	69	1,404 76	2,243 43	169 45	289 35	1,264 65	2,263 14	.....
1886	1,318	77	1,683 8?	2,241 65	62 20	290 70	2,020 82	1,676 21	.....
1887	1,366	84	1,797 ?	2,537 79	389 10	321 40	2,831 04	1,571 66	.....
1888	1,369	81	2,164 85	2,933 57	349 80	316 85	2,909 72	2,231 15	.....
1889	1,367	83	1,883 80	2,859 19	103 00	308 60	4,637 49	.....	.....
1890	1,429	71	1,758 50	3,128 36	294 00	487 95	2,777 03	1,825 88	29 47
1891	1,436	84	1,492 62	2,060 55	211 85	324 18	3,309 61	331 70	.....
1892	1,439	86	1,480 79	2,069 36	188 98	313 47	3,436 32	.....	.....
1893	1,426	84	1,485 71	2,826 07	240 54	306 50	3,612 37	.....	11 26
1894	1,418	82	1,183 66	2,485 08	265 10	298 73	3,545 87	89 24	366 65
1895	1,425	75	1,153 87	2,704 36	232 50	281 65	4,015 64	.....	.....
1896	1,428	72	1,129 52	3,097 00	256 75	276 65	4,673 69	.....	206 56
1897	1,428	72	1,229 52	3,003 51	245 40	298 55	4,992 94	.....	559 07
1898	1,438	87	1,450 21	3,803 11	337 10	312 70	5,574 40	.....	913 51
1899	1,486	59	940 43	3,273 01	255 30	329 65	3,948 65	190 14	296 73
1900	1,529	96	1,092 72	3,640 17	289 50	350 00	4,679 98	.....	.....
1901	1,528	97	1,349 79	4,287 81	256 60	329 65	4,370 82	1,173 73	7 59
1902	1,553	97	1,430 89	3,758 22	284 00	361 80	4,451 39	759 92	.....
1903	1,545	105	1,315 56	3,999 78	253 60	371 85	5,667 65	.....	.....
1904	1,559	116	1,427 48	4,368 81	309 80	430 40	4,523 25	1,152 44	470 56
1905	1,573	177	1,684 85	6,125 57	364 80	604 12	6,997 50	573 60	.....
1906	1,559	191	1,629 58	6,909 57	460 85	750 00	7,644 35	605 65	.....
*1907	1,616	184	1,322 63	4,248 17	329 20	524 27	6,821 20	.....	1,445 47

* To March 31, 1907.

THE STATUTES.

The details of expenditure on account of statutes are as follows:—

Paper	$ 1,029 14
Printing	3,722 85
Binding	2,109 08
Distribution, &c.	138 25
	$ 6,999 32

The particulars of distribution, number of copies issued, &c., will be found in tables annexed, in report of Superintendent of Stationery.

PRINTING AND BINDING.

For the charges against the several departments, the House of Commons and Senate, for printing, binding, lithographing, stamping, &c., I have the honour to refer you to the subjoined tabular statements, A, B and C.

A comparative statement for the past five years, from 1902-03 to 1906-07, for both printing and stationery, is subjoined—tables D and E.

ADVERTISING.

The total amount certified by this department for government advertising during the fiscal period ending March 31, 1907, was $89,329.77, the details of which are set forth in statement F. These accounts being paid by the several departments for which the advertising is done, the amount is not included in the statement of receipts and expenditure of this department.

The number of advertising accounts audited was 5,319; circulars issued, 4,706. There was, moreover, a considerable amount of correspondence in connection therewith.

I also subjoin a statement of the total amount of advertising accounts audited by this office from the year 1876 to the fiscal period ending March 31, 1907, inclusive.

Calendar Years.

1876	$ 12,529 27	1894	$ 26,423 22
1877	12,751 56	1895	27,424 68
1878	20,583 77	1896	30,760 76
1879	29,676 60	1897	35,138 54
1880	63,092 50	1898 (6 months to June 30, 1898)	16,312 58
1881	30,015 44		
1882	50,605 71		
1883	30,149 31		
1884	39,401 48		
1885	33,782 53		
1886	25,102 83		
1887	48,596 03		
1888	44,520 30		
1889	35,939 47		
1890	26,102 48		
1891	27,519 59		
1892	24,819 54		
1893	26,704 27		

Fiscal Years.

1898-1899	27,699 72
1899-1900	46,317 74
1900-1901	50,790 40
1901-1902	53,850 75
1902-1903	41,078 02
1903-1904	57,898 72
1904-1905	102,848 11
1905-1906	107,812 56
1906-1907 (Mch. 31)	89,329 77

KING'S PRINTER'S ADVANCE ACCOUNT.

The following is the state of this account on March 31 last:—

Expenditure for the year	$	596,322 88
Credit balance brought forward from previous year		86,767 78
	$	509,555 10
Credit balance to carry to 1907-08		69,858 24
Charged out to the Departments and Parliament	$	579,413 34

TABLE A.

COMPARATIVE cost of Departmental and Parliamentary Printing, &c., by Departments, for the fiscal year ending June, 1906, and fiscal period to March 31, 1907.

Department.	Printing and Binding.		Paper for same.	
	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Agriculture	31,988 76	58,730 15	15,653 77	11,381 31
Auditor General	563 57	374 47	501 00	355 01
Customs	9,035 35	12,832 78	12,773 31	9,008 21
Departments Generally	49 42	55 74	46 34	13 36
Exchequer Court	1,391 02	397 82	197 13	92 55
Finance	2,566 19	8,440 59	1,302 21	3,635 77
Geological Survey	2,313 50	19,009 25	949 12	1,253 28
Governor General's Secretary	452 88	615 62	729 85	462 36
Indian Affairs	2,011 27	4,619 56	1,485 67	1,487 62
Inland Revenue	6,701 19	7,040 77	4,044 70	3,308 02
Insurance Branch	2,713 20	3,017 48	795 36	642 39
Intercolonial Railway	1,214 37	678 08	3,361 32	2,197 89
Interior	15,999 34	49,207 85	16,677 52	9,726 65
Justice	4,181 91	713 65	1,115 37	460 60
Labour	5,635 88	10,403 15	4,084 64	899 59
Library of Parliament	3,002 54	1,155 56	142 95	51 77
Marine and Fisheries	10,983 42	10,354 17	4,348 42	3,090 50
Militia and Defence	14,058 89	10,791 61	10,221 57	5,813 42
Miscellaneous Printing	21,688 12	28,113 32	15,406 29	6,238 23
Northwest Mounted Police	1,357 56	1,368 22	1,602 01	1,064 29
Parliamentary	139,685 43	142,949 16	17,779 72	17,199 82
Penitentiaries	1,366 47	1,021 33	584 35	358 95
Post Office	17,988 67	24,305 21	22,908 89	16,550 70
Privy Council	406 45	607 27	158 63	722 92
Public Printing and Stationery	28,674 00	44,820 62	7,412 12	9,743 41
Public Works	6,416 63	5,159 50	6,038 17	2,303 24
Railways and Canals	3,241 10	6,572 18	3,496 35	2,591 82
Secretary of State	1,308 97	1,480 48	775 44	537 90
Senate of Canada	7,181 44	6,975 65	561 32	416 03
Supreme Court	2,293 89	471 38	550 00	123 80
Trade and Commerce	2,909 45	4,221 95	1,449 51	1,377 36
Totals	352,657 58	466,304 57	157,607 97	113,108 77

TABLE B.

Cost of Parliamentary and Departmental Printing, &c., by quarters, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, and fiscal period to March 31, 1907.

Quarters.	Printing and Binding.		Paper for same.	
	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ending September 30	51,022 02	94,513 14	31,498 38	27,713 86
" December 31	42,327 19	132,111 75	30,141 31	31,696 99
" March 31	130,589 06	239,679 68	41,932 81	53,697 92
" June 30	128,719 31	.....	54,035 47	.....
Totals	352,657 58	466,304 57	157,607 97	113,108 77

TABLE C.

Cost of Lithographic Work, Printing, Stamping, Engraving, &c., &c., ordered through the Department of Public Printing and Stationery during the fiscal period ending March 31, 1907.

Department.	Amount.
	$ cts.
Agriculture	39,703 04
Auditor General	105 86
Customs	6,311 92
Departments Generally	24 00
Finance	7,024 50
Geological Survey	13,966 43
Governor General's Secretary	276 10
Indian Affairs	977 23
Inland Revenue	1,595 35
Insurance Branch	850 00
Intercolonial Railway	270 00
Interior	39,084 25
Justice	84 10
Labour	9,649 45
Library of Parliament	45 00
Marine and Fisheries	5,050 23
Militia and Defence	2,661 56
Miscellaneous Printing	3,186 78
Northwest Mounted Police	187 45
Parliamentary	6,737 18
Penitentiaries	116 44
Post Office	11,968 91
Privy Council	73 75
Public Printing and Stationery	3,049 17
Public Works	780 47
Railways and Canals	3,330 09
Secretary of State	154 96
Senate	899 70
Supreme Court	120 75
Trade and Commerce	1,203 15
Total	159,487 82

D.—Comparative Cost of Departmental and Parliamentary Printing, &c., by Departments, for the last five years, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906 and to March 31, 1907.

Services.	1902-3.		1903-4.		1904-5.		1905-6.		1906-7.	
	Printing.	Paper.	Printing.	Paper.	Printing.	Paper.	Printing.	Paper.	Printing.	Paper.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Agriculture	22,589 13	8,710 28	20,947 82	9,112 74	29,992 10	12,577 69	31,988 76	15,653 77	58,730 15	11,381 31
Auditor General	409 44	227 81	637 00	556 66	651 20	545 73	563 57	501 00	374 47	355 01
Customs	5,841 90	8,369 56	7,449 88	10,377 28	9,277 51	13,039 89	9,035 35	12,773 31	12,832 78	9,008 21
Departments General	18 80	5 98	48 09	23 01	35 76	26 34	49 42	46 34	55 74	13 36
Exchequer Court	997 74	159 46	294 73	67 27	876 57	122 28	1,391 02	197 13	397 82	92 55
Finance	1,919 47	971 24	1,718 92	880 69	2,545 33	2,340 89	2,566 19	1,302 21	8,440 59	3,635 77
Geological Survey	8,232 99	2,195 48	4,162 76	1,723 01	5,326 09	1,480 75	2,313 50	949 12	19,009 25	1,253 28
Governor General's Secretary	199 71	351 90	232 58	411 25	610 16	835 04	452 88	729 12	615 62	462 36
Indian Affairs	1,377 57	1,269 99	1,754 03	1,310 91	1,771 58	1,416 72	2,011 27	1,485 67	4,619 56	1,487 62
Inland Revenue	4,844 46	3,220 93	5,464 36	4,046 11	6,167 62	5,254 33	6,701 19	4,044 70	7,040 77	3,308 02
Insurance Branch	2,239 20	596 13	2,796 07	636 65	2,883 10	673 62	2,713 20	795 36	3,017 48	642 39
Intercolonial Railway	133 87	742 61	443 97	3,404 40	548 04	4,115 82	1,221 54	3,361 32	678 08	2,197 89
Interior	15,785 84	13,123 41	13,680 89	13,564 81	11,811 64	11,784 50	15,999 34	16,677 52	49,207 85	9,726 65
Justice	2,155 31	623 01	2,910 40	947 42	3,015 91	722 78	4,181 91	1,115 37	713 65	460 60
Labour	8,421 60	4,374 46	8,894 34	5,270 28	8,865 14	4,796 48	5,635 88	4,084 64	10,403 15	899 59
Library of Parliament	2,441 62	60 69	1,842 08	98 00	2,080 13	107 97	3,002 54	142 95	1,155 56	51 77
Marine and Fisheries	8,508 05	4,599 54	9,508 12	5,615 16	7,635 37	4,880 62	10,983 42	4,348 42	10,354 17	3,090 50
Militia and Defence	5,716 30	3,474 39	9,917 47	4,120 71	12,243 32	7,253 93	14,058 89	10,221 57	10,591 61	5,813 42
Miscellaneous Printing	28,240 99	16,641 19	22,100 57	8,135 25	31,376 64	12,002 11	21,688 12	15,406 29	28,113 32	6,238 23
Northwest Legislative Assembly	42 00	147 43	8 80	16 78	153 62	974 20	276 70	454 92	.....	.....
Northwest Mounted Police	1,172 78	1,402 37	1,512 05	1,632 76	1,279 04	1,329 08	1,357 56	1,602 01	1,368 22	1,064 29
Parliamentary	110,667 24	17,676 98	122,751 69	26,300 25	129,912 17	23,325 49	139,685 43	17,779 72	142,949 16	17,199 82
Penitentiaries	1,259 76	668 48	972 02	467 74	1,193 24	584 00	1,366 47	584 35	1,021 33	358 95
Post Office	20,289 30	21,325 43	21,863 79	19,100 15	21,946 41	28,567 88	17,988 67	22,908 89	24,305 21	16,550 70
Privy Council	649 74	381 66	1,935 28	2,117 42	310 94	301 33	406 45	158 63	607 27	722 92
Public Printing and Stationery	19,045 00	5,722 06	37,177 32	9,993 28	33,524 87	9,098 15	28,674 00	7,412 12	44,820 62	9,743 41
Public Works	5,412 49	3,862 71	5,490 81	1,210 87	8,434 91	5,687 72	6,416 63	6,038 17	5,159 50	2,303 24
Railways and Canals	1,951 68	1,412 61	1,761 65	1,336 95	2,786 92	2,858 28	3,241 10	3,496 35	6,572 18	2,591 82
Secretary of State	1,117 08	686 32	1,057 55	761 70	1,124 10	710 88	1,308 97	775 44	1,480 48	537 90
Senate of Canada	3,410 85	248 02	9,547 37	848 76	7,239 90	564 06	7,181 44	561 32	6,975 65	416 03
Supreme Court	4,097 58	1,199 35	3,224 43	1,055 37	4,059 10	9,193 15	2,293 89	550 00	471 38	123 80
Trade and Commerce	535 30	421 29	1,344 12	667 23	2,511 50	1,196 39	2,909 45	1,419 51	4,221 95	1,377 36
Totals	289,754 79	124,872 72	323,451 06	138,810 87	352,189 93	160,371 10	352,657 58	157,607 97	466,304 57	113,108 77

E.—Comparative Statement of the Value of Goods issued by the Stationery Office in the last five years.

Services.	1902-3.		1903-4.		1904-5.		1905-6.		1906-7.	
	Inside.	Outside.	Inside.	Outside.	Inside.	Outside.	Inside.	Outside.	Inside.	Outside.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Agriculture	2,075 63	4,219 80	2,403 01	6,076 90	3,288 00	4,885 31	3,297 82	7,474 94	5,656 37	5,824 35
Census		2,867 09		260 12						
Auditor General	886 11		993 51		1,377 34		2,243 17		1,236 93	
Charges of Management		384 01		377 17				433 56		472 11
Clerk of Crown in Chancery	108 99		320 44		310 09		105 12		83 06	
Customs	1,958 37	8,700 40	2,950 91	8,933 53	1,396 50	13,255 23	2,274 89	14,017 99	973 83	10,800 58
Departments generally	561 04		386 80		408 08		477 94		344 18	
Finance	1,446 55	253 14	1,391 20	119 05	2,005 65	544 87	1,372 97	118 22	1,544 63	317 99
Geological Survey		1,703 17		1,511 12		3,186 36		4,753 30		3,466 16
Government House	343 49		321 97				681 22		432 67	
Governor General's Office	431 50		386 11		1,527 02		470 99		347 55	
House of Commons		21,936 60		24,176 90		30,337 18		29,790 18		24,635 57
Indian Affairs	1,541 83	3,335 32	1,480 12	4,152 57	2,146 46	4,906 56	2,610 75	6,066 46	2,573 68	5,462 09
Inland Revenue	1,919 06	1,542 38	2,531 26	2,145 30	2,123 11	2,335 54	2,012 92	3,018 70	1,311 41	1,990 96
Interior	13,712 56	14,333 36	20,674 93	15,043 40	15,823 99	30,417 94	20,508 51	12,658 51	30,074 48	10,952 64
Justice	2,632 33	4,761 54	3,570 79	3,811 46	3,275 58	3,478 10	3,929 90	4,017 47	2,530 04	2,989 20
Library of Parliament		314 89		227 29		471 54		319 49		224 27
Labour	1,289 12		1,604 33		2,287 30		1,773 22		979 16	
Marine and Fisheries	3,827 66	2,002 95	5,606 95	2,798 50	4,675 37	7,073 17	4,042 07	12,827 72	4,906 15	9,404 59
Militia and Defence	2,610 88	10,572 76	2,187 87	12,825 37	1,800 41	14,570 98	2,543 25	24,683 66	1,904 10	18,266 00
Northwest Mounted Police		5,463 07		7,030 01		4,560 74		7,954 08		5,336 11
Post Office	10,284 87	14,129 66	9,763 30	16,622 69	9,191 79	19,297 61	11,957 42	22,480 07	8,984 24	20,738 20
Privy Council	1,054 62		1,400 85		1,277 74		1,259 12		1,053 62	
Public Printing and Stationery	631 84	125,701 24	746 47	143,875 93	1,454 58	167,048 04	2,230 81	160,943 02	1,708 76	122,406 11
Public Works	2,673 90	10,211 14	2,481 75	11,566 23	2,862 03	17,000 90	3,689 78	13,625 71	2,658 59	10,865 84
Railways and Canals	2,711 39	8,453 33	2,988 09	15,900 69	2,543 45	31,825 66	5,151 44	33,978 34	2,262 41	33,902 18
Secretary of State	1,221 56	215 69	1,318 02		1,588 64		1,786 26		1,456 32	
Senate of Canada		8,632 69		8,030 68		9,410 40		9,819 52		7,974 03
Trade and Commerce					1,278 08	509 31	799 04	556 18	647 27	196 91
Net total, Outside Service		249,407 23		287,484 94		365,112 50		369,867 12		296,222 89
" Inside "	53,753 57	53,753 57	65,508 67	65,508 67	62,571 24	62,671 24	74,648 61	74,648 61	73,369 45	73,369 45
Net total issue		303,160 80		352,993 61		427,783 74		444,515 73		369,592 34

J. A. FRIGON,
Accountant.

TABLE F.

ADVERTISING in Newspapers from July 1, 1906, to March 31, 1907.

Departments.	Ontario.	Quebec.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Alberta.	Saskatchewan.	Manitoba.	Prince Edward Island.	Yukon.	British Columbia.	United States.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Railways and Canals	4,480 75	2,068 30	82 10	222 40								6,853 55
Public Works	7,400 41	6,124 07	1,236 50	680 85	481 22	161 30	1,159 43	169 65		506 80		17,920 23
Mounted Police	161 48	69 68	16 20	5 40	286 60	89 52	37 00	10 80	109 83		27 00	813 31
Indian Affairs	984 94	201 04	34 65	57 05	561 30	367 67	302 64	11 55				2,520 84
Post Office	546 69	319 43	410 96	35 22	273 36	405 42	275 88	53 90	25 25	51 80		2,397 91
Marine and Fisheries	1,226 97	1,829 82	290 04	300 06			14 70	3 00		113 30		3,777 89
Interior	6,587 08	4,403 56	386 78	952 54	1,449 80	815 95	3,424 35	112 44	3,499 70	3,112 50	7 00	24,751 70
Militia and Defence	301 75	43 20	37 80				40 80	56 35		80 80		560 70
Governor General	347 05											347 05
Inland Revenue												
Justice	434 09	256 16	45 90	41 65	85 12		70 28	18 25		44 15		995 60
Intercolonial Railway	3,231 16	6,039 78	3,633 76	2,880 30			342 00	466 27				16,593 27
Customs	69 80	111 50	11 15	19 04		2 00	9 00					222 49
Agriculture	72 38			19 94	272 44	138 10	131 04			30 00		663 90
Labour												
Public Printing and Stationery												
House of Commons	150 00	207 68	24 50	70 00	118 40	118 80	326 70	57 00		34 50		1,107 58
Senate	17 00	41 76		18 00	20 00	20 40	197 40	13 50	49 50	13 25		390 81
Trade and Commerce				8 40								8 40
Transcontinental Railway	3,452 08	3,733 10	479 58	460 26	207 36	157 44	226 72	134 40		553 60		9,404 54
Total	29,463 63	25,449 08	6,689 92	5,771 11	3,755 60	2,276 60	6,557 94	1,107 11	3,684 08	4,540 70	34 00	89,329 77

NOTE—Sent out 4,706 circulars. Certified 5,319 accounts.

L. A. GRISON,
Audit Clerk.

J. A. FRIGON,
Accountant.

PRINTING BRANCH.

OTTAWA, December, 1907.

S. E. DAWSON, Esq., C.M.G., Lit.D.,
King's Printer, &c., &c.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report of the work executed for Parliament in the Printing Branch of the Department during the session of 1906-07 ; and also of the departmental work for the fiscal period ending March 31, 1907, contained in the following tabulated statements :—

1. Annual reports.
2. Supplementary reports.
3. Routine parliamentary work.
4. House of Commons and Senate Debates.
5. Statutes.
6. Pamphlet and miscellaneous book-work.
7. *Canada Gazette.*
8. Voters' Lists.
9. Letter-press departmental work.
10. Summary of letter-press departmental work for the nine months.
11. Plates contained in annual reports, 1906-07.
12. Books bound.
13. Summary of books bound for the nine months.
14. Perforating, numbering and packing.
15. Pad-making.
16. Summary of pads for the nine months.
17. Making, printing and stamping of prepaid Post Office envelopes.
18. Die stamping of note headings, letter headings and envelopes.

Respectfully submitted,

W. McMAHON,
Supt. of Printing.

TABLE No. 1.—Annual Reports to Parliament, Session of 1906-07.

Title of Document.		Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	Distribution.			
				Parliament.	Department.	Stock.	Session'l Papers Bound.
THIRD SESSION—TENTH PARLIAMENT.							
Adulteration of Food—Part III, Inland Revenue Report	English.	3,410	376	2,035	500	25	850
	French.	990	376	480	250	10	250
Agriculture	English.	3,910	58	2,035	1,000	25	850
	French.	1,000	58	485	250	15	250
Archives of Canada	English.	4,710	752	2,035	1,800	25	850
	French.	1,350	752	485	600	15	250
Auditor General's Report	English.	5,735	2,174	2,500	2,285	100	850
	French.	1,250	2,148	485	500	15	250
Bank Shareholders	English.	3,485	648	2,735	350	50	850
	French.	730	648	480			250
Census of the Northwest Territories, 1906	English.	5,920	92	2,720	2,000	100	850
	French.	730	92	485			250
Civil Service Examiners' Report	English.	4,435	102	2,235	350	1,000	850
	French.	1,085	80	485	100	250	250
Civil Service List	English.	4,085	290	2,235	600	400	850
	French.	860	290	485	100	25	250
Criminal Statistics	English. French.	4,355	336	2,740	500	15	1,100
Estimates of Canada, 1907-08	English	3,635	80	2,235	450	100	850
	French.	835	80	485	50	50	250
Estimates of Canada, Supplementary, 1908	English.	3,835	32	2,435	450	100	850
	French	835	32	485	50	50	250
Estimates of Canada, Further Supplementary, 1907	English.	3,725	1	2,235	450	100	850
	French.	835	1	485	50	50	250
Estimates of Canada, Further Supplementary, 1907	English.	3,835	16	2,235	450	100	850
	French.	835	16	485	50	50	250
Experimental Farms	English.	53,400	104	2,535	50,000	15	850
	French.	14,895	112	625	14,000	10	250
Fisheries Report	English	3,410	376	2,035	500	25	850
	French.	485	376	485	200	15	250
Geological Survey, Summary Report	English.	7,910	218	2,035	5,000	25	850
	French.	745	218	485		10	250
Indian Affairs	English.	3,598	702	2,635	688	25	850
	French.	752	702	485	12	10	250
Inland Revenue—Part I, Excise	English.	3,660	210	2,035	750	25	850
	French.	995	210	485	250	10	250
Interior	English	3,410	408	2,035	500	25	850
	French.	945	404	480	200	15	250
Insurance Abstract	English.	8,185	74	2,235	5,000	100	850
	French.	875	74	475		50	250
Insurance, Full Report	English.	7,185	844	4,260	2,025	50	850
	French.	1,045	844	485	300	10	250
Labour Report	English.	5,435	128	2,035	2,500	50	850
	French	960	128	485	250	15	250
Library of Parliament, Supplementary Catalogue	English. French.	300	111	275			25
Marine Report	English.	3,610	192	2,235	500	25	850
	French.	850	192	485	100	15	250
Militia Council Report	English.	3,710	66	2,435	500	25	850
	French.	940	66	480	200	10	250
Northwest Mounted Police	English.	3,415	234	2,035	500	25	850
	French.	1,030	240	480	300		250
Penitentiaries Report (Justice)	English.	3,200	248	2,635	300	15	850
	French.	790	248	480	50	10	250
Postmaster General's Report	English.	3,510	602	2,235	400	25	850
	French.	785	602	475	50	10	250
Public Accounts	English.	3,560	264	2,175	500	25	850
	French.	725	264	475	250		250
Public Printing and Stationery	English.	3,275	74	2,225	200		850
	French.	750	74	475	25		250
Carried forward		216,215	19,146	81,010	98,035	3,335	31,925

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

TABLE No. 1.—Annual Reports to Parliament, Session of 1906-07—*Concluded.*

Title of Document.		Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	Distribution.			
				Parliament.	Department.	Stock.	Sessional Papers Bound.
Brought forward		216,215	19,146	81,010	98,035	3,335	31,925
THIRD SESSION, TENTH PARLIAMENT.—Con.							
Public Works	English.	3,665	566	2,290	500	25	850
	French.	950	566	485	200	15	250
Railways and Canals	English.	3,735	428	2,135	700	50	850
	French.	795	432	485	250	50	250
Secretary of State	English.	3,410	372	2,035	500	25	850
	French.	850	372	485	100	15	250
Trade and Commerce	English.	4,685	304	2,185	1,600	50	850
	French.	940	304	480	200	10	250
Trade and Navigation	English.	3,675	792	2,275	500	50	850
	French.	785	790	475	50	10	250
Unclaimed Bank Balances	English.	3,350	624	2,225	225	50	850
	French.	725	624	475	...	...	250
Weights, Measures and Lighting—Part III, Inland Revenue Report	English.	3,410	74	2,035	500	25	850
	French.	995	74	485	250	10	250
Totals		246,395	25,468	99,460	103,610	3,720	39,425

TABLE No. 2.—Supplementary Reports, Session of 1906–07.

Title of Documents.		Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	Distribution.			
				Parliament.	Department.	Stock.	Sess. Papers Bound.
Astronomer's Report	English.	4,410	142	2,235	1,300	25	850
Surveyor General	English.	5,610	332	2,235	2,500	25	850
Railway Statistics	English.	3,400	122	2,025	500	25	850
	French.	795	122	485	250	10	250
Canal Statistics	English.	3,300	184	2,135	300	15	850
	French.	735	184	485			250
Harbour Commissioners' Report	English.	3,410	224	2,235	300	25	850
	French.	825	224	475	100		250
Geographic Board Report	English.	3,700	82	2,035	2,500	25	850
	French.	945	82	480	200	15	250
Yukon Territory Commissioner's Report	English.	5,410	12	2,035	2,500	25	850
	French.	945	12	480	200	15	250
Report on the Health of Animals	English.	4,900	232	2,035	2,000	15	850
	French.	1,285	226	485	500		250
Report of the Section of Mines	English.	8,100	176	2,225	5,000	25	850
	French.						
Return of By-Elections	English. French.	3,785	40	2,610	50	25	1,100
Shipping List	English. French.	4,245	412	2,720	500	25	1,100
International Waterways Commission	English.	3,865	304	2,290	700	25	850
	French.	1,000	304	485	250	18	250
Board of Railway Commissioners	English.	3,735	116	2,335	500	50	850
	French.	800	116	485	250	15	250
Insurance Commission Report	English.	4,960	208	2,910	1,000	200	850
	French.	800	224	550			250
Trade and Commerce Bulletin :—							
July, 1906		3,140	160	2,040	1,100		
August, 1906		3,140	176	2,040	1,100		
September, 1906		3,140	176	2,040	1,100		
October, 1906		3,140	176	2,040	1,100		
November, 1906		3,140	162	2,040	1,100		
December, 1906		3,340	160	2,240	1,100		
January, 1907		3,340	154	2,240	1,100		
February, 1907		3,340	184	2,240	1,100		
March, 1907		3,340	242	2,240	1,100		
Trade and Navigation, Unrevised Monthly Statements :—							
July, 1906		2,690	384	2,040	450	200	
August, 1906		2,690	384	2,040	450	200	
September, 1906		2,690	384	2,040	450	200	
October, 1906		2,690	384	2,040	450	200	
November, 1906		2,690	384	2,040	450	200	
December, 1905		2,890	416	2,240	450	200	
January, 1907		2,890	416	2,240	450	200	
February, 1907		2,890	416	2,240	450	200	
March, 1907		2,890	416	2,240	450	200	
Totals		124,060	9,244	74,790	35,300	2,383	11,750

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

TABLE No. 3.—Statement showing the Routine Parliamentary Work, Session of 1906–07.

Title of Document.		Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	Distribution. Parliament.	Distribution. Sessional Papers Bound.
THIRD SESSION, TENTH PARLIAMENT.					
Votes and Proceedings	English.	2,330	1,132	2,130	200
	French.	465	1,138	395	70
Orders of the Day	English.	650	1,586	650	.....
	French.	175	1,610	175	.....
Minutes of Proceedings of the Senate.	English.	1,800	830	1,800	.....
	French.	335	804	335	.....
Public Bills (Commons)	English.	2,185	252	.....	.....
	French.	400	286	.....	.....
Public Bills (Senate)	English.	2,185	62	.....	.....
	French.	400	62	.....	.....
Private Bills (Commons)	English.	870	244	.....	.....
	French.	255	250	.....	.....
Private Bills (Senate)	English.	870	144	.....	.....
	French.	255	148	.....	.....
Third Reading Bills (Commons)	English.	400	535	.....	.....
	French.	140	554	.....	.....
Third Reading Bills (Senate)	English.	510	142	.....	.....
	French.	200	145	.....	.....
Returns (for distribution and Sess. Papers, either or both).	English.	3,065	240	2,215	850
	French.	800	240	550	250
Divorce cases (400 copies each of 5 cases)		2,000	172	6,800	.....
Journals—					
House of Commons (1906–07)	English.	910	616	.....	910
Appendix No. 1—Public Accounts Committee	English.	3,135	668	2,225	910
	French.	725	668	480	250
Appendix No. 2—Hyman, London Election Enquiry	English.	910	48	.....	910
Appendix No. 3—Industrial and Co-operative Societies	English.	8,125	216	7,225	900
	French.	3,725	216	3,475	250
Appendix No. 4—Agriculture and Colonization	English.	3,540	276	2,630	910
Appendix No. 6—Lumber Combine	English.	910	778	.....	910
Senate	English.	910	456	.....	900
	French.	255	456	.....	250
Totals		43,335	13,456	30,085	8,470

TABLE No. 4.—Statement showing the work on the House of Commons and Senate Debates, Session of 1906–07.

Title of Document.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	Distribution.			
			House of Commons.	Senate.	Binding	Stock.
THIRD SESSION, TENTH PARLIAMENT.						
House of Commons—						
Daily Debates (English)	960	4,144	760			200
Book form Debates (English)	2,816	4,204	2,076		640	100
Book form Debates (French)	507	4,260	332		150	25
Weekly Index to Revised Debates	6,400	172	6,400			
The Senate—						
Daily Debates (English)	1,906	1,098		1,866		40
Book form Debates (English)	550	1,048		510	500	40
Daily Debates (French)	30	1,225		30		
Book form Debates (French)	210	1,166		205	200	5
Extra copies of speeches ordered by Members and Senators	191,014	1,076				
Totals	204,393	18,390	9,568	2,611	1,490	410

TABLE No. 5.—STATEMENT showing the work on the Statutes, 1906–7.

Title of Document.		Number of Volumes.	Number of Pages.	Stock.
THE STATUTES.				
6-7 Edward VII.—3rd Session, 10th Parliament.				
Volume 1	English.	5,500	374	5,500
	French.	1,550	388	1,550
Volume 2	English.	4,800	392	4,800
	French.	900	408	900
Revised Statutes	English.	6,000	3,637	6,000
Totals		18,750	5,199	18,750

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

TABLE No. 6.—Return of Pamphlets and Miscellaneous Book-work, for the Nine Months ending March 31, 1907 (copies and pages aggregate).

Description.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.
Agriculture Department—				
Canadian Patent Office Record (9 issues)	10,800	2,487		
Statistical Year Book of Canada, 1905 (English)	11,050	394		
" " (French)	2,015	404		
Dairy Commissioner's Report (English)	20,000	164		
" " (French)	10,000	164		
Weed Seeds (English)	5,000	14		
" (French)	500	14		
Maple Sugar and Syrup (English)	20,000	32		
" " (French)	30,000	28		
Summary Results of Competition in Standing Fields of Seed Grain	20,000	16		
Fruit Crop Bulletin (4 issues)	31,000	34		
Report of Canadian Seed Growers' Association	25,000	96		
General Instructions *re* Fruit Marks Act	20,000	8		
Alleged Violations of Seed Control Act (English)	10,000	4		
" " (French)	2,000	4		
Report of Canadian Seed Growers' Association (French)	5,000	108		
Cow Testing Association	25,000	16		
Tobacco, The Growing of—	10,000	16		
Meat and Canned Goods	500	6		
Glanders (French)	10,000	12		
Animal Quarantine	5,000	24		
Leading Breeds of Swine	10,000	28		
Wage-Earners by Occupation	5,000	164		
Smut in Wheat	12,000	20		
Sweet Cream Butter	15,000	16		
Apparatus to Determine Fat and Water in Butter	4,000	8		
Crop (English)	50,000	36		
" (French)	14,000	36		
Weeds (English)	10,000	50		
" (French)	3,000	50		
Small Fruits (English)	54,000	10		
" (French)	15,000	10		
The Rape Plant (English)	6,000	8		
" (French	6,000	8		
			477,865	4,489
Customs—				
Customs Tariff, 1906	1,500	128		
List of Forms	1,200	14		
Financial Report	100	208		
Tariff Resolutions	5,000	102		
Index to Tariff Resolutions	2,000	16		
Classification of Imports	2,000	96		
Customs Tariff and Appendix	10,000	144		
Memo. 1379B	5,000	102		
" 1392B	5,000	82		
			31,800	912
Finance—				
Budget Speech (English)	15,000	68		
" (French)	5,000	72		
List of Subsidized Railways	300	8		
Supply Bill, 1906	250	60		
			29,550	208
Geological Survey—				
Dr. G. C. Hoffmann's Report (Chemistry)	2,000	72		
Geology and Natural Resources of Timiskaming and Nipissing	2,500	45		
Catalogue of Canadian Birds	5,000	215		
Extract from Cruise of the *Neptune*	200	10		
Descriptive Catalogue of Minerals and Rocks	250	28		
Mineral Productions of Canada	2,500	65		
Production and Use of Barytes	4,000	44		
			16,450	479
Carried forward,			546,665	6,088

TABLE No. 6.—Return of Pamphlets and Miscellaneous Book-work, for the Nine Months ending March 31, 1907 (copies and pages aggregate)—*Continued.*

Description.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.
Brought fo ward			546,665	6,088
House of Commons—				
Rules of House of Commons, adopted July 10, 1906	600	84		
Lord's Day Bill	200	8		
List of Acts	250	4		
Index to Votes and Proceedings	244	72		
Rules of House of Commons (French)	225	88		
Index to Votes and Proceedings (French)	75	56		
List of Members, 1906-07	2,500	24		
List of Reports and Returns	300	8		
Tariff (English)	3,000	102		
Tariff (French)	500	42		
List of Members, 1906-07	1,000	24		
List of Committees	750	12		
Rules of House of Commons with B.N.A. Act, (English)	850	224		
Debates of Feb. 19, 1907	300	48		
Bill No. 36	500	16		
			11,294	812
Indian Affairs—				
Regulations respecting the Supply of Liquor to Indians	200	8		
Part J, Auditor General's Report	500	140		
Regulations of Six Nations Indians of Grand River	400	4		
Extract from Annual Report	300	28		
Indian Land Mining Regulations	200	28		
Indian Act and Indian Advancement Act	200	56		
Chapter 81, *re* Indians	500	56		
Index to Chapter 81	200	16		
			2,500	336
Inland Revenue—				
Bulletins :—(English)				
Maple Syrup (No. 120)	2,500	44		
Milk, Whole and Skimmed (No. 121)	2,500	48		
Honey (No. 122)	2,500	12		
Canned Meats (No. 123)	2,500	28		
Fertilizers, as Sold (No. 124)	2,500	24		
Potted Meats and Bologna (No. 125)	2,500	12		
Food Preservatives (No. 126)	2,500	32		
Rolled Oats and Oat Meal (No. 127)	2,500	12		
Common Salt (No. 128)	2,500	16		
Tomato Catsup (No. 129)	2,500	16		
Tea (No. 130)	2,500	16		
Butter (No. 131)	2,500	16		
Bulletins :—(French)				
Standard Fertilizers (No. 118)	500	20		
Fruit Preserves (No. 119)	500	36		
Maple Sugar and Syrup (No. 120)	500	48		
Milk, Whole and Skimmed (No. 121)	800	48		
Honey (No. 122)	500	12		
Canned Meats (No. 123)	500	30		
Fertilizers as Sold (No. 124)	500	24		
Inland Revenue Act with Amendments	100	176		
Weights and Measures Act and Amendments	100	112		
Circular G—581	1,000	12		
Circular G—742	800	64		
			35,800	858
Interior—				
Timber Regulations	5,000	16		
List of School Lands for Sale	500	4		
Placer Mining Act	4,000	24		
Amendment to Manual of Survey	1,000	16		
Coal Mining Regulations	3,000	8		
Dominion Lands Survey	12	52		
Report on the Ores of Cobalt	2,000	14		
Tree Planting in Manitoba	5,000	30		
Carried forward			596,259	8,094

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

TABLE No. 6.—Return of Pamphlets and Miscellaneous Book-work, for the Nine Months ending March 31, 1907 (copies and pages aggregate).—*Continued.*

Description.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.
Brought forward			596,259	8,09
Interior—Concluded.				
Rules Governing the Examinations for Dominion Land Surveyors	300	10		
Act for the Prevention and Suppression of Fires	1,000	18		
Total Solar Eclipse, 1905	200	28		
Time Service System	200	12		
Regulations Governing Irrigation	3,000	30		
Report of the Supt. of Mines	500	26		
Report of the Supt. of Forestry	2,000	32		
Report on Immigration	500	128		
Report on the Rocky Mountains Park of Canada	5,000	30		
G. Bogue Smart's Report	500	12		
Report of the Chief Astronomer	200	90		
			32,912	580
Justice—				
Index to Statutes	100	8		
Consolidated Statutes	5,600	3,650		
List of Chapters	37	16		
Lord's Day Bill	20	8		
Exchequer Court Report—Nos. 2 and 3 of Vol. X	2,000	280		
Exchequer Court Rules (Extract from Canada Gazette)	500	12		
			7,657	3,974
Labour—				
Act re Investigation of Industrial Disputes (English)	500	16		
Act re Investigation of Industrial Disputes (French)	500	16		
			1,000	32
Library of Parliament—				
Catalogue of Sociology and Political Economy	300	84		
			300	84
Marine and Fisheries—				
Monthly Weather Review (9 issues)	9,900	120		
Report on Fish Breeding (English)	200	60		
Report on Fish Breedlng (French)	100	64		
How to Establish a Trout Pond (English)	500	24		
How to Establish a Trout Pond (French)	100	24		
By-Laws *re* Pilotage for the District of Montreal	200	20		
Survey of Tides and Currents	1,000	24		
Rules and Regulations for Foreign Going Canadian Certificates (English)	200	84		
Rules and Regulations for Foreign Going Canadian Certificates (French)	100	72		
Rules *re* Examinations for Masters and Mates	500	64		
Report of Special Biological Committee	100	12		
Toronto General Register	1,000	12		
Index to Notices to Mariners, 1906	800	24		
Report on Currents in Belle Isle Strait	2,500	44		
Fishery Regulations for New Brunswick	2,500	20		
Fishery Regulations for Prince Edward Island	1,500	4		
Fishery Regulations for Nova Scotia	2,500	40		
Tide Tables for the Pacific Coast	3,000	48		
Tide Tables for the Eastern Coast	3,000	52		
			29,700	8
Militia and Defence—				
Militia General Orders, published currently (English)	74,000	316		
" " " (French)	9,050	316		
Minutes of Militia Council (weekly)	850	276		
Quarterly Militia List (3 issues)	7,055	1,042		
Regulations for Royal Military College	800	40		
Instructions for Practice	200	32		
Dress Regulations for Canadian Militia	1,000	80		
Orders for Artillery Practice	100	8		
Abbreviated Musketry Notes	500	12		
Regulations *re* Pay and Allowances	500	170		
Matriculation of the Royal Military College	500	32		
Regulations for Examinations for Matriculation	250	12		
Carried forward			667,828	13,568

TABLE No. 6.—Return of Pamphlets and Miscellaneous Book-work for the Nine Months ending March 31, 1907 (copies and pages aggregate)—*Concluded.*

Description.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.
Brought forward			667,828	13,586
Militia and Defence—Concluded.				
Regulations for Cadet Corps	300	12		
Index to Militia Council Minutes	30	20		
Royal School of Artillery	300	24		
Instructions for Camp	2,500	58		
Advantages of Permanent Force	2,500	16		
Instructions for Practice	600	12		
Memo. *re* Estimates, 1907-08	500	24		
Selected and Abbreviated Musketry Notes	2,000	18		
Part Q, Auditor General's Report	50	146		
			103,585	2,686
Post Office—				
Official Postal Guide, 1907 (English)	12,393	524		
" " (French)	1,847	542		
Quarterly Supplement to Postal Guide (English)	41,100	36		
" " " (French)	6,650	36		
Schedule of Mail Trains, Nos. 111 to 113	3,450	576		
Annual Statement of Postal Stores Branch	30	20		
Instructions to Postmasters' Accounting Offices	800	45		
Monthly Money Order Circular (English)	24,300	104		
" " " (French)	6,300	104		
			96,860	1,787
Public Printing and Stationery—				
Quarterly Militia List (3 issues)	45	1,042		
Official Postal Guide, 1907 (English)	700	524		
" " (French)	50	542		
Quarterly Supplement to Postal Guide (English)	1,800	36		
" " " (French)	25	36		
List of newspapers	250	52		
Sundry Acts reprinted	1,707	58,550		
			4,577	60,782
Public Works—				
Conditions of Competition for Government Buildings (English)	700	8		
Conditions of Competition for Government Buildings (French)	200	8		
Duties of Caretakers	100	6		
Report of the Superintendent of Telegraphs	100	70		
Report of the Chief Architect	25	84		
Report on Chicago Drainage Canal	1,000	95		
Extract from Public Works Report	100	8		
			2,225	279
Railways and Canals—				
Classification of Operating Expenses	1,000	56		
Classification, Equipment and Construction	1,000	26		
Rules respecting Car Service	200	8		
List of Forms (English)	2,000	24		
" " (French)	500	28		
			4,700	142
Secretary of State—				
Provisions of Companies' Act, 1902	1,000	24		
Memo. *re* Fisheries	200	10		
			1,200	34
Senate—				
Standing Rules and Orders of the Senate	325	90		
Divorce Rules (Extract from Senate Rules)	200	32		
Standing Rules and Orders of the Senate (French)	200	90		
List of Senators	500	12		
List of Senators and Committees	1,100	16		
An Act to Amend the Conciliation Act	200	2		
			2,525	242
Trade and Commerce—				
Weekly Report and Index	85,750	634		
List of Elevators and Warehouses	250	40		
			86,000	674
Totals			969,480	80,212

TABLE No. 7.—Statement showing the work on the *Canada Gazette*, Vol. XXXIX., 1906–19.

Title.	Aggregate Annual Issue.	Number of Pages in Volume.	Distribution Weekly.	
			King's Printer.	Mailed.
Canada Gazette	93,600	2,630	50	1,750

TABLE No. 8.—Statement showing the work on Voters' Lists for 1906–07.

	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.
Fourteen orders	1,260	591

TABLE No. 9.—Statement showing Letterpress Departmental Work from July 1, 1906 to March 31, 1907.

Department.	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.	
	Envelopes.	Copies.	Envelopes.	Copies.	Envelopes.	Copies.
Agriculture	136,000	86,782	31,200	78,716	30,000	80,359
Auditor General	1,000	8,020	1,000	2,100		6,209
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery						
Customs	35,000	430,900	10,000	106,815	26,000	439,415
Experimental Farm	49,500	5,000	4,000	4,000	16,000	4,300
Finance	7,450	16,335	10,000	21,789	1,580	3,780
Geological Survey		105		500	9,500	9,500
Governor General		600	300	1,100		1,000
House of Commons	5,750	3,150				7,975
Indian Affairs	12,000	5,110	6,250	12,945		4,500
Inland Revenue	70,000	46,785	10,500	23,875	10,500	91,120
Interior	39,600	201,500	63,700	186,760	18,000	578,125
Justice	5,500	38,765	5,650	500	500	5,975
Labour	12,000	6,250		550		
Library of Parliament		1,600				
Marine and Fisheries	35,600	70,170	13,000	412,150	39,000	84,625
Militia and Defence	14,000	473,050	100,000	159,660	30,000	118,390
Northwest Mounted Police		2,725	1,000	93,970		2,750
Post Office	1,392,975	3,413,067	154,750	706,624	207,250	256,408
Privy Council		90	250		250	150
Public Printing and Stationery		19,675	7,000	9,271	13,450	68,065
Public Works	11,500	54,505	12,000	27,345	30,286	461,875
Railways and Canals	46,225	19,000	19,600	21,705	10,500	24,550
Railway Commission, Board of		100	5,500	3,000	5,000	5,290
Secretary of State		581	500	3,075	2,000	27,260
Senate		1,375		710		2,200
Trade and Commerce	32,000	1,000	24,000	36,800	22,000	30,775
Transcontinental Ry. Commission		5,150		167,030		560,000
Totals	1,845,500	4,916,385	480,200	2,080,951	465,816	2,874,587

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

TABLE No. 9.—Statement showing Letterpress Departmental Work, &c.—*Continued.*

Department.	OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.	
	Envelopes.	Copies.	Envelopes.	Copies.	Envelopes.	Copies.
Agriculture	30,000	59,144	55,000	93,736	31,000	102,980
Auditor General		6,100	1,750	7,180		3,000
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery	35,000	37,500				
Customs	240,000	511,425	50,000	402,475		244,875
Experimental Farm	2,000		58,100	71,325	178,500	67,700
Finance	1,500	16,595	1,000	33,410	3,000	3,270
Geological Survey	14,000	11,150	4,000	650	58,000	38,750
Governor General		1,942		2,916	1,000	11,373
House of Commons	3,000	18,120	28,080	6,000		31,302
Indian Affairs	1,300	11,610		9,535	9,500	5,194
Inland Revenue	32,500	456,265	25,000	117,900	10,000	10,030
Interior	126,000	319,675	110,000	225,525	45,000	126,000
Justice	35,915	2,000	21,000	15,875	2,000	6,546
Labour	58,000	2,700	68,000	4,200		
Library of Parliament				524		200
Marine and Fisheries	28,000	142,835	42,500	68,250	33,000	304,535
Militia and Defence	20,000	60,575	50,000	199,685		56,120
Northwest Mounted Police		3,500			45,000	78,620
Post Office	505,800	1,858,709	581,500	7,949,629	239,700	1,774,627
Privy Council	12,000	8,390				
Public Printing and Stationery	500	10,745	3,000	45,490		6,875
Public Works	3,725	108,790	5,500	18,289	2,000	34,556
Railways and Canals		11,775	19,500	13,445	9,500	24,425
Railway Commission, Board of		1,000				7,035
Secretary of State		17,085	500	4,556	7,000	5,850
Senate			4,890		3,975	
Trade and Commerce		20,300	32,000	19,550		16,000
Transcontinental Ry. Commission				401,125	405,000	11,500
Totals	1,149,240	3,697,730	1,161,320	9,711,270	1,083,175	2,971,363

TABLE No. 9.—Statement showing Letterpress Departmental Work, &c.—*Concluded.*

Department.	JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.	
	Envelopes.	Copies.	Envelopes.	Copies.	Envelopes.	Copies.
Agriculture		50,981	106,000	65,450	81,500	132,536
Auditor General	4,000	5,815	3,000	150		3,895
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery		500				
Customs		174,493	35,250	30,600	159,550	163,670
Experimental Farm	25,500	4,425		4,000	10,000	59,000
Finance	11,000	40,295	6,500	129,485	1,000	30,580
Geological Survey		1,000		26,000		13,650
Governor General		100		250		200
House of Commons	480	6,238		18,105	3,000	18,327
Indian Affairs	6,000	7,325	18,000	2,575	2,680	20,775
Inland Revenue		39,105		75,030		15,275
Interior	35,000	232,555	15,000	90,050	12,500	145,000
Justice		1,820	3,500	14,485	7,600	38,725
Labour		4,056			69,000	750
Library of Parliament						
Marine and Fisheries	10,000	63,375	30,000	51,878	20,000	134,075
Militia and Defence	58,400	120,150	5,000	189,565	95,000	156,930
Northwest Mounted Police		40,540	55,000	52,975	55,000	54,875
Post Office	100,000	1,459,612	220,700	55,310		580,540
Privy Council		250	250	1,000	3,500	200
Public Printing and Stationery		78,395	15,000	27,300		22,410
Public Works	7,200	23,180	14,700	35,277	13,000	43,427
Railways and Canals	5,000	50,466	19,500	19,050	8,500	67,870
Railway Commission, Board of		310		15,500	6,500	10,000
Secretary of State	2,500	6,300		18,200	1,000	31,100
Senate		3,700		2,902	1,000	3,700
Trade and Commerce	2,500	5,650	6,000	16,325	35,000	34,300
Transcontinental Ry. Commission		100	158,000		225,000	
Total	267,580	2,420,736	711,400	941,532	801,330	1,788,810

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

TABLE No. 10.—Summary of Letterpress Departmental work for Nine Months.

Months.	Envelopes.	Copies.
July	1,845,500	4,916,385
August	480,200	2,080,951
September	465,816	2,874,587
October	1,149,240	3,697,730
November	1,161,320	9,711,270
December	1,083,175	2,971,363
January	267,580	2,420,736
February	711,400	941,532
March	801,330	1,788,810
Totals	7,965,555	31,403,364

TABLE No. 11.—Statement showing the number of Plates in Annual and Supplementary Reports for Nine Months.

Title of Document.	Number of Plates in each Copy.	Number of copies E. and F. (aggregate)	Total.
Astronomer's Report	10	4,410	44,100
Agriculture	2	3,910	7,820
Experimental Farms	10	68,505	685,050
Marine	1	3,610	3,610
Interior	14	4,710	65,940
Surveyor General	14	5,610	78,544
Totals	51	90,755	885,060

TABLE No. 12.—Statement showing Books bound, &c., during Nine Months of Fiscal Year, 1906–07.

Department.	July, 1906.					August, 1906.					September, 1906.				
	Calf.	Roan.	Sheep.	Skiver.	Cloth.	Calf.	Roan.	Sheep.	Skiver.	Cloth.	Calf.	Roan.	Sheep.	Skiver.	Cloth.
Post Office	47	7	15	111	390	8	....	....	72	240	11	4	1	....	....
Public Printing and Stationery	15	....	....	27	....	2	22	....	1	....	159	....	2016	....	....
Agriculture	59	3	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	200	2	....	....	10	....
Auditor General	....	12	....	1	....	2	12	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Customs	53	605	....	50	....	103	132	....	....	....	....	2	....	100	....
Finance	1	6	....	....	....	57	10	....	....	....	4	10	....	....	....
Marine and Fisheries	14	....	....	....	16	2	28	....	12	....	50	17	..	....	46
Governor General	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Indian Affairs	4	2	....	125	....	1	4	....	....	....	8	6	....	....	....
Inland Revenue	111	1	....	20	....	115	....	....	75	....	3	....	25	50	....
Interior	61	32	....	305	6	99	26	....	341	90	27	20	....	200	500
Justice	17	14	....	51	92	45	2	....	22	....	26	2	..	....	1
Northwest Mounted Police	15	10	....	....	500	12	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Privy Council	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Public Works	2	56	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	39	12	....	....	....
Railways and Canals	16	25	....	56	....	16	4	....	20	10	6	113	....	4	....
Secretary of State	7	1	....	....	....	8	1	..	....	....	130	1	....	....	2
House of Commons	5	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	17	2	....	....	....
Senate	....	2	....	....	....	14	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Library of Parliament	145	16	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	75	10	....	....	....
Geological Survey	..	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Militia and Defence	5	12	....	100	500	....	305	....	35	2000	16	200	....	....	....
Trade and Commerce	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	..	..	3	....	....	238	....
Labour	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	..
Totals	578	807	15	846	1504	494	560	....	578	2546	577	399	2042	602	550

Department.	October, 1906.					November, 1906.					December, 1906.				
	Calf.	Roan.	Sheep.	Skiver.	Cloth.	Calf.	Roan.	Sheep.	Skiver.	Cloth.	Calf.	Roan.	Sheep.	Skiver.	Cloth.
Post Office	19	1	10	....	....	8	2	....	1600	9	....	....	10	1	....
Public Printing and Stationery	160	2	....	....	2016	151	1	2016	1	....	1	....	....	3	....
Agriculture	139	....	....	....	472	11	....	....	12	26	159	3	....	....	200
Auditor General	..	18	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Customs	16	42	....	....	....	69	1	....	....	....	10	83	....	225	....
Finance	1	11	..	22	..	15	16	....	....	4	59	2	....	....	6
Marine and Fisheries	22	88	....	....	....	5	60	....	237	530	1	1	....	200	12
Governor General	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	..	....
Indian Affairs	....	44	....	....	3000	3	44	....	....	....	....	4	....	..	1
Inland Revenue	39	....	..	100	....	150	24	..	10	....	44	101	....	....	..
Interior	111	24	....	....	....	104	28	....	200	500	89	....	....	....	....
Justice	31	....	....	....	....	11	12	....	....	704	55	1	....	24	700
Northwest Mounted Police	....	1	....	....	....	5	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Privy Council	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	18	....	....	....	....	....
Public Works	10	....	....	2018	5000	4	....	....	..	16	....	6	....	12	....
Railways and Canals	5	1	....	1030	....	25	2	....	....	4	3	4	....	577	184
Secretary of State	2	1	....	....	....	10	....	....	....	1	2	5	....	....	....
House of Commons	30	....	1	18	1640	....	....	....	....	1088	1	..	....	....	1930
Senate	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Library of Parliament	....	....	....	1	....	140	10	....	....	....	141	5	....	....	....
Geological Survey	....	800	....	..	50	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....
Militia and Defence	2	6	..	..	310	..	....	....	50	....	38	260	....	....	....
Trade and Commerce	17	....	....	228	....	3	....	....	20	....	..	..	....	....	4
Labour	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	43	....	....	....	....	....
Totals	606	1039	11	3420	*	715	205	2016	2132	2943	607	476	10	1042	3037

* 12,488.

TABLE No. 12.—Table showing Books bound, &c.—*Concluded.*

Department.	January, 1907.					February, 1907.					March, 1907.				
	Calf.	Roan.	Sheep.	Skiver.	Cloth.	Calf.	Roan.	Sheep.	Skiver.	Cloth.	Calf.	Roan.	Sheep.	Skiver.	Cloth.
Post Office	40	40	....	796	27	74	3	....	....	540	213	..	....	....	25
Public Printing and Stationery	22	1	2	12	48	3	4	....	1	1	3	....	....	....	....
Agriculture	24	2	....	6	..	11	3	....	8	..	15	....	....	....	....
Auditor General	1	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	1	151	....	....	....
Customs	50	240	240	....	....	2	27	....	461	....	108	25	....	....	....
Finance	5	28	....	1	....	19	22	....	....	4	31	7	....	....	....
Marine and Fisheries	22	2	....	26	....	13	16	....	24	....	7	31	....	1	490
Governor General	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Indian Affairs	13	10	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	16	14	....	....	....
Inland Revenue	22	13	....	1000	1000	1	....	....	3000	....	9	37	....	..	100
Interior	166	79	....	12	8	117	2	..	55	508	218	56	....	800	....
Justice	10	28	1	4	700	95	7	....	1	700	33	3	24	....	700
Northwest Mounted Police	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	14	26	..	....	....	....	....
Privy Council	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Public Works	20	33	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	19	1	....	....	....
Railways and Canals	36	....	....	422	60	....	....	....	145	....	30	....	....	79	25
Secretary of State	5	..	....	1	....	66	7	....	....	1	1	4	....	20	....
House of Commons	2	....	....	10	....	13	2	....	....	1375	60	....	....	....	2001
Senate	....	....	....	....	..	....	2	....	..	800	....	220	....	....	....
Library of Parliament	108	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	105	....	....	....	....
Geological Survey	....	....	....	....	2300	....	....	....	200	....	4	6	....	....	....
Militia and Defence	....	....	....	....	....	9	....	....	40	....	67	56	....	117	1100
Trade and Commerce	1	....	....	10	20	22	3	....	....	20	4	....	....	....	....
Labour	....	....	....	2	82	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	10	....
Totals	556	476	243	2303	4245	449	105	....	3949	3975	945	611	24	1027	4441

TABLE No. 13.—Summary of Books Bound during the Nine Months.

Month.	Calf.	Roan.	Sheep.	Skiver.	Cloth.
July	578	807	15	846	1,504
August	479	560	.....	578	2,546
September	577	399	2,042	60	550
October	606	1,039	11	3,420	12,488
November	715	205	2,016	2,132	2,943
December	607	476	10	1,042	3,037
January	556	476	243	2,303	4,245
February	449	105	...	3,949	3,975
March	945	611	24	1,027	4,441
Totals	5,512	4,678	4,361	15,357	35,729

TABLE No. 14. - Statement showing the Perforating, Numbering and Packing during nine months of the Fiscal Year, 1906--1907.

Month.	Perforating.	Numbering.	Parcels.
July	279,025	291,300	11,599
August	160,800	265,650	6,195
September	178,700	444,500	5,608
October	119,100	165,950	2,789
November	543,000	1,164,400	8,123
December	267,650	610.450	3,992
January	696,800	692,450	5,599
February	319,800	477,450	17,633
March	155,700	189,800	9,955
Totals	2,720,575	4,301,950	71,493

Number of Maps and Plans mounted 1,367
Total square feet, 5,002.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

TABLE No. 15.—Statement showing the Number of Pads made during nine months of the Fiscal Year, 1906-7.

Department.	1906.						1907.		
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Post Office	105	160	1,600	60	10		1,325	400	
Public Printing and Stationery	100	115	600	80	480	220		150	140
Agriculture	1,200	10	15			148			250
Auditor General									
Customs	50						800		10
Finance	115	72	100	40	20	200			30
Marine and Fisheries			92	35	144				
Governor General							12		
Indian Affairs	700		06						
Inland Revenue	212	136			20		50		300
Interior	149	1,156	398	506	1,460	750	450	797	391
Justice		100		24	25	49	50	50	179
Northwest Mounted Police	400		300	200	200				
Privy Council									
Public Works	20	10	260	3			466	3,029	100
Railways and Canals	525	32	65	34		10	35	5	167
Secretary of State						72			3
House of Commons	50	200	20	30	30				
Senate									
Library of Parliament									
Geological Survey					10				
Militia and Defence	1,200	920	40	70		300	20	200	50
Trade and Commerce		50	140	130	10		50	20	
Labour		50		50		72			72
Totals	4,826	3,005	3,636	1,262	2,409	1,821	3,258	4,651	1,992

TABLE No. 16.—Summary of Pads for the Nine Months.

Month.	Quantity.
July	4,826
August	3,005
September	3,636
October	1,262
November	2,409
December	1,821
January	3,258
February	4,651
March	1,992
Totals	26,860

TABLE No. 17.—Table showing the making, printing and stamping of Prepaid Post Office Envelopes from July 1, 1906, to March 31, 1907.

Denomination.	Quantity made.	Quantity stamped.
Envelopes (1 cent)	504,000	504,000
" (2 cents)	1,851,000	1,851,000
Totals	2,355,000	2,355,000

TABLE No 18.—Statement showing the Die Stamping of Note and Letter Headings and Envelopes.

Department.	Foolscap.	Half-cap.	Letter.	Half-letter.	Note.	Half-note.	Number impressions.	Number envelopes.
	R. Q. S.	R. Q. S.	R. Q. S.	R. Q. S.	R. Q. S.	R. Q. S.		
Agriculture		20 16 0		12 9 15	12 0 0		79,600	39,500
Auditor General					2 11 15		3,250	2,000
Customs				20 0 0			59,600	50,000
Exchequer Court				8 0 0			5,840	2,000
Finance				28 12 20	4 0 0		22,940	2,500
Geological Survey							500	500
Governor General	1 0 0		9 0 0	27 0 0	48 0 0		79,742	25,000
House of Commons				16 16 0	4 0 0		11,570	500
Indian Affairs				30 0 0			144,000	
Inland Revenue		2 0 0			20 0 0		25,160	5,000
Interior		18 9 15		81 1 15	2 0 0		112,309	40,500
Justice		56 16 0		46 0 0	5 10 0		81,490	27,250
Labour		3 2 10		24 0 0	13 1 15		4,500	2,000
Marine and Fisheries		14 11 5		17 0 0			46,690	17,450
Militia and Defence				57 7 0			24,120	3,600
Post Office							47,500	20,000
Privy Council			9 0 0	20 4 0	2 0 0		24,750	9,500
P. P. and Stationery				2 1 15	1 4 0		9,975	8,375
Public Works				20 16 0	5 4 0		34,000	9,500
Railway and Canals				16 0 0	19 0 0		18,500	5,500
Railway Commission				29 3 5	10 0 0		53,100	25,300
Secretary of State		22 1 15		2 0 0	3 0 0		18,500	5,500
Supreme Court				2 6 0	4 8 15		23,760	9,000
Trade and Commerce				10 8 0			44,500	37,000
Mines				10 0 0			4,800	
Totals	1 0 0	137 16 21	18 0 0	482 5 22	155 19 21		980,687	347,475

STATIONERY BRANCH.

Ottawa, October, 1907.

S. E. Dawson, Esq., C.M.G., Lit. D.,

King's Printer and Controller of Stationery.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit for your information a general statement of the accounts of this branch from July 1, 1906, to March 31, 1907, as follows, viz. :—

Value of goods brought forward, July 1, 1906	$	142,657 90
Value of goods received July 1, 1906, to March 31, 1907		390,043 40
Wages, &c., charged against stock		10,193 80
Balance profit		2,317 14
	$	545,212 24

By goods issued to departments, inside	$	73,369 45
" " outside service		175,914 24
King's Printer's work account, Printing Branch		120,308 65
Stock on hand, March 31, 1907, verified		175,619 90
	$	545,212 24

The comparative statement 'C' shows the following increases, in nine months, viz. :—

Agriculture—Inside	$	2,358 55
Finance		171 66
" Charges of Management		38 55
Justice—Regina Jail		282 08
" Dominion Police		26 32
Marine and Fisheries—Inside		864 08
Railways and Canals—Transcontinental Railway		4,923 79
Interior—Inside		9,565 97
" Outside		511 47
" Yukon Commissioner		343 58
Indian Affairs—Outside		328 21
	$	19,414 26

The comparative statement 'C' shows the following decreases, there being only nine months in the fiscal period, viz. :—

Agriculture—Outside	$	1,653 59
Customs—Inside		1,301 06
" Outside		3,217 41
Trade and Commerce—Inside		151 77
" Outside		359 27
Finance—Insurance Branch		100 23
Governor General's Office		123 44
Government House		248 55
Inland Revenue—Inside		701 51
" Outside		1,027 74
Justice—Inside		1,136 23
" Outside		479 64
" Solicitor General		263 63
" Kingston Penitentiary		206 92
" St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary		238 36
" Dorchester Penitentiary		128 17
" Manitoba "		78 34
" British Columbia "		36 24
" Prince Albert Jail		74 60
" Supreme Court		63 55
" Exchequer Court		60 85
Marine and Fisheries—Outside		3,423 13
Militia and Defence—Inside		639 15
" Outside		6,417 66
Privy Council		205 50
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery		22 06
Public Works—Inside		431 19
" Outside		2,759 87
Railways and Canals—Inside		2,889 03
" Outside		455 82
" Railway Commission		3,198 63
" Intercolonial Railway		1,345 50
Post Office—Inside		2,973 18
" Outside		1,741 87
" Labour		794 06
Secretary of State		519 55
High Commissioner for Canada		30 81
Civil Service Examiners		79 58
Public Printing and Stationery—Inside		522 05
" " Outside		1,021 80
" " Work Book Account		37,515 11
Geological Survey		1,287 14
Interior—Northwest Government		1,171 94
" Immigration		1,388 98
Indian Affairs—Inside		67 07
" School supplies		932 58
Departments, generally		133 76
Library of Parliament		95 22
Auditor General's Office		1,006 24
Northwest Mounted Police		2,617 97
Senate		1,845 49
House of Commons		5,154 61
	$	94,337 65

A.—STATEMENT of Expenditure for, and Issue of, Goods in each month from July 1, 1906, to March 31, 1907.

	Goods Entered.		Goods Issued.
	Sterling.	Currency.	
1906.	£ s. d.	$ cts.	$ cts.
July	214 13 8	39,575 21	36,520 63
August	1,952 12 1	53,304 38	33,579 74
September	972 2 8	30,326 90	33,294 75
October	2,967 1 11	32,682 94	48,568 69
November	1,560 15 3	36,203 06	44,847 17
December	916 8 4	38,242 01	43,060 23
1907.			
January	1,449 5 8	39,539 95	42,705 17
February	348 10 6	27,197 58	33,738 58
March	1,786 17 10	33,751 86	53,277 38
Paid in currency		330,823 89	
Paid in sterling	12,168 7 11	59,219 51	
Total expenditure		390,043 40	
Value of goods brought forward, July 1, 1906		142,657 90	
Wages charged against stock		10,193 80	
Balance profit		2,317 14	
Total goods issued			369,592 34
Stock on hand verified, March 31, 1907			175,619 90
		545,212 24	545,212 24

B.—STATEMENT of Value of Goods issued to the Civil Service, from July 1, 1906, to March 31, 1907.

Department.	Goods Issued from July 1, 1906, to March 31, 1907.	
	Inside.	Outside.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Agriculture	5,656 37	5,821 35
Customs	973 83	10,800 58
Trade and Commerce	647 27	196 91
Finance	1,544 63	
" Insurance		317 99
" Charges of Management		472 11
Governor General's Office	347 55	
Government House	432 67	
Justice	2,486 65	371 17
" Solicitor General	43 39	
" Kingston Penitentiary		342 91
" St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary		330 12
" Dorchester Penitentiary		198 83
" Manitoba Penitentiary		257 26
" New Westminster Penitentiary		132 98
" Alberta Penitentiary		304 85
" Supreme Court		832 11
" Exchequer Court		116 17
" Dominion Police		102 80
Inland Revenue	1,311 41	1,990 96
Marine and Fisheries	4,906 15	9,404 59
Militia and Defence	1,904 10	18,266 00
Privy Council	1,053 62	
" Clerk of the Crown in Chancery	83 06	
Public Works	2,658 59	10,865 84
Railways and Canals	2,262 41	2,642 98
" Railway Commission		3,206 08
" Transcontinental Railway		12,732 83
" Intercolonial Railway		15,320 29
Post Office Department	8,984 24	20.738 20
Labour	979 16	
Secretary of State	1,015 96	
" High Commissioner	80 72	
" Board of Civil Service Examiners	59 64	
Public Printing and Stationery	1,708 76	2,097 46
" Work Book Account		120,308 65
Interior	30,074 48	
" Dominion Lands		7,191 37
" Immigration Branch		3,021 72
" Northwest Government		194 21
" Yukon Commissioner		545 34
" Geological Survey		3,466 16
Indian Affairs	2,573 68	1,780 59
" School material		3,681 50
Departments generally	344 18	
Library of Parliament		224 27
Auditor General	1,236 93	
Northwest Mounted Police		5,336 11
Senate		7,974 03
House of Commons		24,635 57
	73,369 45	296,222 89
		73,369 45
		369,592 34
Stock on hand verified, March 31, 1907		175,619 90
		545,212 24

C.—Comparative Statement of the issue of goods to the Departments in the year ended June 30, 1905-06, and from July 1, 1906, to March, 31, 1907.

Departments.	Issued in 1905-06. 12 Months.		Issued in 1906-07. 9 Months.		Increase in 1906-07.		Decrease in 1906-07.	
	Departments.	Outside Service.	Departments.	Outside Service.	Departments.	Outside Service.	Departments.	Outside Service.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Agriculture	3,297 82	7,174 94	5,656 37	5,821 35	2,358 55		1,301 06	1,653 59
Customs	2,274 89	14,017 99	973 83	10,800 58			151 77	3,217 41
Trade and Commerce	799 01	556 18	647 27	196 91				359 27
Finance	1,372 97		1,544 63		171 66			
Insurance Branch		418 22		317 99				100 23
Charges of Management		433 56		472 11		38 55	123 44	
Governor General's Office	470 99		317 55				248 55	
Government House	681 22		432 67				701 51	
Inland Revenue	2,012 92	3,018 70	1,311 41	1,990 96			1,136 23	1,027 74
Justice	3,622 88	850 81	2,486 65	371 17			263 63	479 64
Solicitor General	307 02		43 39					
Kingston Penitentiary		549 83		342 91				206 92
St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary		568 48		330 12				238 36
Dorchester Penitentiary		327 00		198 83				128 17
Manitoba Penitentiary		335 60		257 26				78 34
British Columbia Penitentiary		169 22		132 98				36 24
Prince Albert Jail		74 60						74 60
Regina Jail		22 77		304 85		282 08		
Supreme Court		895 66		832 11				63 55
Exchequer Court		177 02		116 17				60 85
Dominion Police		76 48		102 80		26 32		
Marine and Fisheries	4,042 07	12,827 72	4,906 15	9,404 59	864 08			3,423 13
Militia and Defence	2,543 25	24,683 66	1,904 10	18,266 00			639 15	6,417 66
Privy Council	1,259 12		1,053 62				205 50	
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery	105 12		83 06				22 06	
Public Works	3,089 78	13,625 71	2,658 59	10,865 84			431 19	2,759 87
Railways and Canals	5,151 44	3,098 80	2,262 41	2,642 98			2,889 03	455 82
Railway Commission		6,404 71		3,206 08				3,198 63
Intercolonial Railway		16,665 79		15,320 29				1,345 50
Transcontinental Railway Commission		7,809 04		12,732 83		4,923 79		
Post Office	11,957 42	22,480 07	8,981 24	20,738 20			2,973 18	1,741 87
Labour	1,773 22		979 16				794 06	
Secretary of State	1,535 51		1,015 96				519 55	
High Commissioner for Canada	111 53		80 72				30 81	

C.—Comparative Statement of the issue of Goods to the Departments in the year ended June 30, 1905–06, and from July 1, 1906, to March 31, 1907.—*Concluded.*

Departments.	Issued in 1905–06. — 12 Months.		Issued in 1906–07. — 9 Months.		Increase in 1906–07.		Decrease in 1906–07.	
	Departments.	Outside Service.	Departments.	Outside Service.	Departments.	Outside Service	Departments.	Outside Service.
Secretary of State—*Concluded.*	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Civil Service Examiners	139 22		59 64				79 58	
Public Printing and Stationery	2,230 81	3,119 26	1,708 76	2,097 46			522 05	1,021 80
Work Book Account		157,823 76		120,308 65				37,515 11
Geological Survey		4,753 30		3,466 16				1,287 14
Interior	20,508 51	6,679 90	30,074 48	7,191 37	9,565 97	511 47		
Northwest Government		1,366 15		194 21				1,171 94
Immigration		4,410 70		3,021 72				1,388 98
Yukon Commission		201 76		545 34		343 58		
Indian Affairs	2,640 75	1,452 38	2,573 68	1,780 59		328 21	67 07	
School Supplies		4,614 08		3,681 50				932 58
Departments generally	477 94		344 18				133 76	95 22
Library of Parliament		319 49		224 27				
Auditor General's Office	2,243 17		1,236 93				1,006 24	
Northwest Mounted Police		7,954 08		5,336 11				2,617 97
Senate		9,819 52		7,974 03				1,845 49
House of Commons		29,790 18		24,635 57				5,154 61
Total issued to Departments	74,648 61		73,369 45					
" Outside Service		369,867 12		296,222 89				
Increase for Departments					12,960 26	12,960 26		
" Outside Service						6,454 00		
Decrease for Departments							14,239 42	
" Outside Service								80,098 23
								14,239 42
Gross Decrease								94,337 65
Gross Increase						19,414 26		19,414 26
Net Decrease								74,923 39

D.—GOVERNMENT STATIONERY OFFICE.

GENERAL STATEMENT of Accounts from July 1, 1906 to March 31, 1907.

——	£ s. d.	Amount. $ cts.	Total. $ cts.
F. A. Brockhaus	36 11 8	178 03	
Alex. Cowan & Sons, Ltd	507 15 6	2,471 17	
Jas. Chesterman & Co., Ltd	157 7 6	765 89	
Cooper, Dennison & Walkden	49 9 6	240 77	
Wm. Dawson & Sons, Ltd	413 9 3	2,012 17	
Thos. de La Rue & Co., Ltd	8 11 2	41 66	
Eyre & Spottiswoode	38 6 7	186 53	
Evans, Adlard & Co., Ltd	339 12 6	1,652 84	
Francis Edwards	1 13 2	8 07	
A. W. Faber	115 3 2	560 44	
Johann Faber	419 2 11	2,039 83	
Grosvenor Chater Co., Ltd	549 12 10	2,674 92	
Chas. Goodall & Son	35 2 6	170 94	
John Heath & Co	137 1 4	667 06	
Wm. Mitchell	124 2 4	604 04	
H. Morell, Ltd	11 2 11	54 25	
McCaw, Stevenson & Orr	70 8 4	342 70	
Ormiston & Glass	36 3 0	175 93	
Alex. Pirie & Sons, Ltd	745 10 3	3,628 15	
J. D. Potter	2 15 6	13 52	
Perry & Co., Ltd	11 11 11	56 43	
Bernard Quaritch	79 9 6	386 78	
Geo. Rowney & Co	39 12 11	192 94	
John Rabone & Sons	231 0 3	1,124 27	
W. F. Stanley & Co., Ltd	80 5 10	390 74	
H. C. Stephens	9 5 8	45 18	
Thos. Turner & Co	289 12 10	1,409 59	
Troughton & Simms	39 18 6	194 30	
John Walker & Co., Ltd	3,443 1 10	16,756 39	
Winterbottom Book Cloth Co	1,544 9 10	7,516 52	
Geo. Waterson & Sons	81 18 2	398 63	
Winsor & Newton Ltd	29 12 0	144 05	
Geo. Wostenholm & Sons, Ltd	131 15 9	641 37	
Willis Faber & Co., Ltd	56 13 6	275 81	
Wm. Heffer & Sons	7 8 10	36 22	
Wm. Collins Sons & Co., Ltd	33 16 4	164 57	
P. Cooke & Sons, Ltd	27 5 0	132 62	
Hughes & Kimber	230 9 0	1,121 52	
John Murray	0 6 0	1 46	
Spratt Bros	12 18 0	62 78	
Edward Allen & Sons, Ltd	4 12 10	22 59	
Hugh Rees, Ltd	0 18 4	4 46	
Daily News, Ltd	0 11 9	2 86	
Harrison & Sons	0 4 2	1 01	
C. F. Clay	0 10 6	2 55	
H. Hughes & Sons, Ltd	43 14 1	212 69	
Pharmaceutical Journal	1 18 6	9 37	
Spalding & Hodge, Ltd	1,855 15 9	9,031 50	
Lyra Lead Pencil Co	39 5 1	191 04	
Meteorological Committee	9 0 0	43 80	
W. G. Whyte	2 7 8	11 60	
J. & A. B. Freeland	0 12 7	3 06	
Librairie Chadenat	0 12 11	3 15	
J. H. Steward	5 19 3	29 02	
E. R. Watts	22 10 11	109 73	
Carried forward	12,168 7 11	59,219 51	59,219 51

D.—GOVERNMENT STATIONERY OFFICE.

GENERAL STATEMENT of Accounts for the Nine Months ending March 31, 1907.—*Con.*

—	Amount.	Total.	—	Amount.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward.	.....	59,219 51	Brought forward.....	2,543 20	145,242 02
Tower Mfg. & Novelty Co.	1,877 48		Commercial Twine Co.....	392 02	
Keuffel & Esser Co.....	4,271 08		Wm. M. Hall & Co	15 25	
Baker & Taylor Co.....	1,843 47		Ellams Duplicator Co.....	667 27	
Eagle Pencil Co....	1,187 47		Auld Mucilage Co.....	444 00	
Eugene Deitzgen Co.....	2,061 62		Canada Office Supply Co..	1,622 89	
Eberhard Faber	5,672 61		Howard Smith Paper Co..	6,847 61	
Benedict, Burnham Mfg. Co.....	629 13		Gazette Printing Co	21 00	
Geo. La Monte & Son....	516 09		James Dunn.....	42 50	
S. S. Stafford	175 00		Geo. Tucker Co. of Canada, Ltd.....	214 74	
Vernon, Bros & Co.. ...	519 46		Ozo Co., Ltd..... ..	152 80	
Munn & Co.	9 00		W. J. & G. Mulroney.....	28 25	
Engineering & Mining Journal	1 80		T. J. Moore & Co...	79 45	
American Lead Pencil Co.	42 50		Boulanger & Marcotte	12 00	
Elliott Company.....	50 81		King's Printer (Quebec) ..	3 20	
Carter's Ink Co.....	1,160 10		Clement & Clement	78 10	
Adams, Cushing & Foster.	166 44		E. B. Eddy Co	497 10	
W. & L. E. Gurley.....	35 21				13,661 38
A. M. Collins Mfg. Co....	13 01		E. J. Page..	5 25	
T. Alteneder & Sons... ..	114 23		Rev. A. H. Gosselin.....	18 75	
Addressograph Co.....	9 30		J. L. Connolly.....	162 50	
Burr Index Co.....	56 00		McAlpine Publishing Co..	119 00	
S. Raymond Roberts.....	10 00		Will. H. Newsome, Ltd...	850 00	
W. H. Lowdermilk & Co..	17 75		A. & W. Mackinlay ...	2 00	
		20,439 56	A. Milne Fraser	87 80	
Edward Thompson & Co..	15 00		J. & A. McMillan.....	56 15	
Burroughs Adding Machine Co.....	16 00		L. A. McAlpine....	72 00	
International Text-book Co.....	698 95		Lockhart & Ritchie.....	424 50	
A. P. Little.....	2,823 75		Cosmos Cotton Co.	3,863 25	
Esleek Mfg. Co.....	303 60		H. A. Cropley.	20 05	
Rolland Paper Co.....	34,883 29		Carter & Co., Ltd	23 60	
J. B. Rolland & Fils.....	616 18		R. W. L. Tibbitts.....	2 00	
Northern Mills Co.....	4,345 18		Barber & Ellis Co.	7,007 89	
J. C. Wilson & Co.....	5,263 33		W. J. Gage & Co	2,808 93	
Canada Paper Co	771 57		L. P. Bouvier	16,675 23	
McFarlane Son & Hodgson	1,266 12		Brown, Bros, Ltd	5,963 40	
Canadian Rubber Co.....	508 39		J. Underwood & Co.....	469 31	
W. V. Dawson	1,182 45		Canada Tag & Label Printing Co.....	1,117 85	
Harrison & Co	239 14		Carswell Co., Ltd.....	164 54	
Hughes, Owens Co.	6,556 53		Copp, Clark, Co	2,660 77	
J. Lovell & Son.....	544 00		Copeland Chatterson Co .	262 52	
F. W. Lamplough & Co...	3,492 17				42,837 29
Hearn & Harrison.....	80 15		Davis & Henderson.....	1,177 47	
D. & J. Sadlier & Co.....	449 72		Office Specialty Mfg. Co..	6,094 98	
L. E. Waterman Co.....	38 10		Dunlop Tire & Rubber Goods Co	3,433 46	
Canada Envelope Co	366 04		Ritchie & Ramsay	1,424 03	
Librairie Beauchemin.....	931 29		Warwick Bros. & Rutter..	2,164 56	
Canadian Typewriter Co..	192 00		Steinberger Hendry Co...	1,191 43	
		65,582 95	Kilgour Bros	298 88	
Canada Tag and Label Printing Co..	391 40		Might Directories, Ltd...	1,259 50	
Review Publishing Co....	6 00		Buntin Reid Co., Ltd....	1,113 00	
Manufacturers List Co....	110 00		Shurly and Derrett.... ..	630 00	
Morton, Phillips & Co....	13 90		Grand and Toy, Ltd.....	24 25	
Wilson & Lafleur	151 06		Thos. Langton	5,346 42	
Fred. J. Quinn..... ...	319 55		Morang & Co., Ltd.... ..	486 23	
Remington Typewriter Co.	1,551 29		J. G. Foster & Co..	81 00	
			John Britnell.....	114 35	
			Albert Britnell...	27 15	
Carried forward.....	2,543 20	145,242 02	Carried forward	24,866 71	201,740 69

D.—GOVERNMENT STATIONERY OFFICE.

GENERAL STATEMENT of Accounts for the Nine Months ending March 31, 1907.—*Con.*

	Amount.	Total.		Amount	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	24,866 71	201,740 69	Brought forward		339,828 40
William Briggs	69 07		W. H. Roger	643 45	
Queen City Printing Ink Co	2 00		Geo. May & Sons	209 10	
Annual Review Publishing Co	94 15		Ottawa Paper Box Co	2,194 04	
Canada Printing Ink Co	6 95		Dept. of Public Printing & Stationery	4,539 03	
J. T. Curts	1,318 16		Topley Studio	1,133 77	
Canadian Legal Pub. Co	190 50		Wilson Bros. & Co	1,113 01	
MacMillan Co. of Canada, Ltd	41 85		C. H. Thorburn	32 73	
		26,589 39	Dominion Carbon Paper Co	3,007 51	
MacLean Publishing Co	23 00		Graves Bros.	46 59	
Hamilton Cotton Co	5,621 95		E. P. McGrath	1,029 43	
Henry Vernon	110 00		Lamontagne Ltd	150 75	
Cloke & Son	10 75		The Postmaster (Ottawa)	100 00	
Toronto Paper Mfg. Co	6,952 23		S. & H. Borbridge	375 00	
Cornwall Paper Co	35,213 04		Bryson, Graham & Co	5 85	
Lincoln Paper Mills Co	3,336 35		F. Roger	184 15	
M. B. Perine & Co	1,427 60		Office Specialty & Novelty Co	173 54	
Lawson & Jones	893 49		F. E. Smith	3 00	
Reid Bros. & Co	1,095 66		Library Bureau of Canada, Ltd	674 14	
Jas. I. Anderson & Co	57 30		P. McGregor	3,831 35	
J. R. C. Dobbs & Co	107 90		C. H. McGregor	235 20	
F. Nisbet	36 20		L. W. Hutchison	198 58	
Union Publishing Co	20 00		Robert Orr	213 25	
V. Marentette	11 25		Ketchum & Co	134 00	
C. B. Scantlebury	8 60				20,227 47
J. & J. Sutherland	8 85		Chas. Higgerty	446 25	
Jas. Smart Mfg. Co	108 90		Blythe's Guide Pub. Co	27 00	
J. Greene & Co	3 05		Mortimer Co., Ltd	2,770 27	
Wm. Watson	4 55		Hugh Carson, Ltd	254 46	
C. T. Adams & Co	6 00		J. E. W. Currier	306 50	
R. H. Fleming	3 30		Collector of Customs	5,906 83	
R. M. Pitts & Co	4 00		Canadian Pacific Ry. Co	1,584 44	
		55,063 97	Grand Trunk Ry. System	2,506 82	
Chas. L. Nelles	7 05		Ottawa & New York Ry. Co	232 40	
A. H. Stratton & Co	5 75		Canadian Express Co	338 42	
Richardson & Bishop	215 30		Dominion Express Co	148 85	
Henderson Directories Ltd.	201 45		American Express Co	333 57	
David Philip	328 10		Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.'s Telegraph	35 16	
Canada Drug & Book Co	36 30		Great Northwestern Telegraph Co	35 29	
Hudson's Bay Co	15 70		Bell Telephone Co	16 30	
Geo. W. Baker	7 00		American Writing Paper Co	1,460 00	
Linton Bros	43 25		Madame Ed. Arpin	9 25	
H. H. Gaetz	6 25		Allied Trades Labour Association	25 00	
Warner's Ltd	3 00		Ahearn & Soper, Ltd	397 74	
Henderson Publishing Co.	23 00		American Pressman	1 00	
T. N. Hibben & Co	100 90		J. K. Addie	6 00	
Mallery Drug & Book Co.	5 50		Acme Staple Co	20 03	
Jas. Hope & Sons	7,470 29		Mrs. A. L. Blatch	10 00	
Pritchard-Andrews Co	2,095 07				16,871 52
E. R. McNeill	26,513 80		Ben Hur Mfg. Co	79 10	
M. G. Bristow	8,378 70		Bradly Garretson Co., Ltd.	458 48	
N. C. Sparks & Co	44 90		British Whig Publ'g Co	45 00	
Capital Basket Co	1,193 60				
Rolla L. Crain Co., Ltd	3,364 89				
Eclipse Mfg. Co	5,724 98				
J. M. Garland Son & Co	649 57				
		56,434 35			
Carried forward		339,828 40	Carried forward	582 58	376,927 39

D.—GOVERNMENT STATIONERY OFFICE.

GENERAL STATEMENT of Accounts for the Nine Months ending March 31, 1907.—*Con.*

	Amount.	Total.		Amount.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	582 58	376,927 39	Brought forward	39 20	381,278 19
Buyers Index Publ'g Co	1 67		P. J. Evoy	1 25	
British Columbia Records, Ltd	5 34		Engineering Magazine	7 00	
J. D. Bartley	154 50		J. P. & F. W. Esmonde	2 75	
Biggar, Samuel, Ltd	9 00		Economic Geology Publishing Co	3 00	
Richard Best	48 00		Entomological Society of Ontario	1 00	
W. D. Bliss	16 53		W. J. Fraser	8 75	
Bradstreet Co	50 00		J. M. Fairweather	4 05	
D. W. Beaumel & Co	0 57		L. I. Finnie	4 95	
Henri Bernard	0 75		G. Fear	3 70	
J. A. Bell	1 50		Farming World	1 20	
Le Canada Publishing Co	15 50		Farmers' Advocate and Home Magazine	4 50	
Cameras Ltd	69 86		Farmers' Advocate of Winnipeg, Ltd	1 50	
Carbon Paper & Ribbon Mfg. Co	1,735 90		Rodolphe Girard	2 00	
Courrier de l'Ouest	1 00		Gray Herbarium of Harvard University	202 14	
Capital Scale, Brass and Iron Foundry Co	0 80		Edward L. Green	3 00	
Cement Age	1 00		P. Gagnon	57 50	
Canadian Newspaper Co., Ltd	1 00		Guide Co., Limited	20 00	
Jas. Clinkskill	13 50		R. L. Gibson	3 25	
J. W. Cadby	5 20		Globe Printing Co	8 00	
Jas. Collins	3 00		Geo. W. Gardiner	1 00	
Central Electric School Supply Co	2 00	2,717 20	Houston Standard Publications	10 00	
E. L. Christie	3 50		Harris & Barry	120 00	
Canadian Farm Implements	0 50		Heaton's Agency	25 10	
Canada Map Co	14 00		Henderson Gazetteer and Directory	5 00	
Agnes Chamberlin	2 00		J. W. Hughes	4 00	
Chas. Chapman	31 68		Hill Publishing Co	1 80	
E. L. Colling	5 70		Herald Publishing Co	3 00	
Canadian Oliver Typewriter Co	585 00		Horticulturist Publishing Co	0 50	
Canadian Manufacturer Publishing Co	1 00		E. H. Heath & Co., Ltd	0 50	
Canadian Dairyman	1 00		B. Talbot B. Hyde	6 00	
Central Freight Ass'n	40 00		Hammond Typewriter Co	250 00	
Dominion School Supply Co	1 15		International Railway Publishing Co	261 00	
H. W. B. Douglas	1 95		W. L. A. Johnson	8 00	
Downes & Co	360 00		Journal de Commerce	2 00	
G. F. Deane	2 00		N. Jubinville	7 00	
M. S. Detlar	1 50		Kelly Publishing Co	9 00	
Dunlop Printing Co	191 00		King's Printer (Victoria)	5 00	
Duchesneau, Duchesneau & Cie	6 00		Wm. Keys	10 00	
Proprietors of the Daily Telegraph	6 00		Langfeld Bros	99 75	
A. G. Doughty	61 00		J. B. Lippincott	75 00	
R. G. Dunn	200 00		Ernest Latter	70 56	
Emilien Daoust	87 62				1,352 95
Chas F. Dawson	29 00		Longmans, Greene & Co	3 00	
		1,633 60	Cleophas Lamothe	3 00	
Dairyman Publishing Co	1 00		Lemcke & Buechner	12 00	
Jas. Davidson	25 20		Thos. Lawson & Sons	28 50	
W. Bell Dawson	9 00		F. Mather	10 00	
T. K. Doherty	2 00		Imperial Militia District Paymaster (Halifax)	211 50	
Electro-chemical Publishing Co	2 00		Monarch Typewriter Co	3 75	
			J. J. Mackay	1 80	
Carried forward	39 20	381,278 19	Carried forward	273 55	382,631 14

D.—GOVERNMENT STATIONERY OFFICE.

GENERAL STATEMENT of Accounts for the Nine Months ending March 31, 1907.—*Con.*

	Amount.	Total.		Amount.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward.....	273 55	382,631 14	Brought forward.	3,264 78	384,475 47
A. J. Magurn	22 00		J. P. Royer	3 00	
A. J. Morgan.	3 00		Eugene Rouillard.....	31 00	
B. & O. Myers.....	30 60		Remington Typewriter Co.,		
John Mills.....	13 05		(Toronto).....	13 95	
Marine Engineering.....	2 00		Ross & Ross.....	375 00	
Marine Review.....	12 00		J. L. Rochester.....	36 70	
Montreal Star Pub. Co....	4 00		J. R. Routh.....	309 52	
Henry Mason	2 00		Wm. A. Rankin..	100 00	
Geo. Murray Pub. Co	2 50		E. M. Renouf	1 65	
Maritime Record	4 00		John Riach.....	1 25	
Mail Printing Co.....	4 00		Mrs. S. M. Rogers..... .	30 00	
C. N. Mortimer.....	2 00		Registrar of the Exchequer		
Monetary Times.....	2 00		Court....	0 80	
Manitoba Free Press	9 00		A. Rosenthal.....	45 00	
N. F. Morrison.	7 81		Resources Publishing Co..	2 00	
		393 51	R. D. Robinson, Publish-		
J. A. Musgrove.....	3 60		ers, Ltd....	1 00	
R. D. McLaren.....	8 00		Railway and Marine World	5 00	
R. M. McMorran..... ...	2 04		Rintoul & Co.....	6 75	
R. C. McPhillips.	5 00		J. Skinner & Son.....	150 00	
McPhee Bros. & Bailey Co.	5 00		Rev. Sœurs Grises de la		
D. T. McAinsh & Co.....	91 00		Croix.....	8 00	
Hugh C. McLean..... ...	2 00		Robt. Sage.....	5 00	
Jas. MacLean	2 00		Jos. H. Smith	3 75	
Nautilus..	1 00		A. H. Stratton & Co.....	1 50	
National Typewriter Co...	160 00		Slated Relief Map Co.....	5 00	
New York Botanical Garden	1 50		J. C. Trebilcock.....	24 00	
Nuttal Orthonological Club	20 00		Thomson Stationery Co...	1 00	
New England Botanical			A. T. Thompson...	217 50	
Club.	1 00		Sam. C. Tatum..... ..	22 20	
Will. H. Newsome, Ltd...	120 00		Telegraph Publishing Co..	6 00	
Nor' West Farmer.....	3 00		The Times.....	3 17	
Byron Nicholson..... ...	3 00				4,674 52
Michael Nolan.	5 00				
Outlook Co.....	200 40		W. J. Taylor..... ..	1 90	
Ottawa Forwarding Co...	6 45		Toronto World.....	4 20	
H. Ohashi & Co.... .. .	660 48		United Typewriter Co....	13 25	
H. A. O'Leary.....	75 97		University of California...	24 00	
Ottawa Field Naturalist			United Lake Survey Office	0 95	
Club.....	17 05		University Medical Society	10 00	
Office Novelty Co.....	57 33		Virtue & Co	177 80	
		1,450 82	Vokes Hardware Co	0 80	
Ottawa Electric Co..... .	0 50		J. Wigmore.....	8 00	
A. H. O'Brien.....	2 00		Washington Post..... .	7 20	
Ontario Publishing Co ...	5 00		F. I. Weaver.... ...	4 00	
Jas. Ogilvy.....	3 50		Willson Stationery Co....	15 00	
Pacific Fisherman	4 00		E. T. Wallace	13 22	
Jas. Perry	7 25		C. M. Wiggins.	5 50	
Arthur Poole.....	4 50		F. B. Wheatley.....	3 00	
Joseph Pope	4 00		Weekly Sun..... .	2 00	
La Patrie	3 00		W. H. Wilson & Co.....	10 00	
La Presse.....	6 00		Hooper Co., Ltd.....	593 49	
Perrault Printing Co.....	72 50				893 41
W. R. W. Parson.....	3 00				
J. H. Patterson	2 00				390,043 40
P. G. Roy.....	13 00		Value of goods brought for-		
Revellons Bros.....	0 30		ward, July 1, 1906	....	142,657 90
Ross & Bros.....	5 00		Wages charged against		
Railroad Gazette.....	5 00		stock.....	.. ..	10,193 80
Ribbon Factory Union			Balance, profit	..... .	2,317 14
Typewriter Co.....	3,124 23				545,212 24
Carried forward..	3,264 78	384,475 47			

E.—Comparative Statement of Business transacted in the Stationery Office from 1886–7 (the first year that the Bureau was handed over to the King's Printer) and subsequent years up to 1906–7.

Years.	Goods received.	Goods sent out.	Demands.	Letters received.	Letters sent out.	Packages despatched by mail.	Packages and cases despatched by rail.	Papers and envelopes supplied to Printing Branch for work.
	$ cts.	$ cts.						$ cts.
1886-7	128,463 16	132,313 88	10,297	948	3,243	4,389	102	64,528 18
1887 8	183,731 61	186,832 56	11,251	958	3,712	3,733	168	65,204 38
1888-9	192,101 36	185,895 04	11,591	1,174	4,020	3,979	185	87,384 95
1889-90	180,747 41	176,273 58	13,708	1,411	5,939	3,330	244	88,651 46
1890-1	185,089 29	193,035 51	15,220	1,547	6,483	3,967	463	92,994 87
1891-2	218,495 69	219,749 90	17,694	1,827	6,711	4,728	1,794	118,964 74
1892-3	228,100 38	225,401 37	17,855	2,403	6,869	5,317	2,118	118,983 22
1893-4	191,838 69	205,873 33	16,961	2,488	6,951	6,153	2,111	101,315 59
1894-5	190,840 65	195,769 83	17,857	3,404	8,178	5,883	2,017	97,100 88
1895-6	197,592 91	199,538 62	18,899	3,675	9,132	6,730	1,469	98,045 34
1896-7	205,051 35	214,061 82	20,756	3,804	9,406	9,244	1,122	93,114 84
1897-8	230,497 06	225,116 44	21,772	5,367	11,457	12,521	1,170	117,312 10
1898-9	218,088 17	236,988 62	21,047	4,640	13,059	11,343	1,217	113,706 19
1899-1900	237,017 96	252,100 23	21,928	5,983	13,277	14,129	1,060	110,049 48
1900-1	302,766 26	301,495 95	23,227	6,856	13,689	16,382	1,038	142,421 20
1901-2	296,721 64	288,782 90	23,086	6,204	15,292	15,191	805	115,597 91
1902-3	280,414 42	303,160 80	23,148	6,707	15,360	16,288	412	122,530 50
1903-4	353,810 93	352,993 61	25,752	8,539	19,289	21,263	689	140,772 33
1904-5	438,232 96	427,783 74	28,003	8,439	19,229	22,822	1,102	162,787 26
1905-6	463,388 08	444,515 73	28,808	7,851	18,459	29,653	1,182	157,823 76
9 months, 1906-7	390,043 40	369,592 34	22,355	6,979	15,363	27,403	661	120,308 65

F.—Distribution of the Statutes of Canada; being 6 Edward VII., Second Session, Tenth Parliament, 1906, English and French, bound half sheep.

To whom sent.	Volumes 1 and 2.	
	English.	French.
His Excellency the Governor General	3	.....
Honourable Cabinet Ministers	32	8
" Senators	128	14
Members House of Commons	517	104
Total	680	126
Departments.		
Judges, clerks and offices, Supreme Court	9	1
" " Exchequer Court	2	1
Law clerk, Senate	1	.....
Law clerk and assistant, House of Commons	3	.....
Offices, Senate	6	2
" House of Commons	9	4
Library of Parliament	60	10
Departments	85	16
Department of Justice, for agents	75	.....
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery	1	1
Total	251	35

DISTRIBUTION of Statutes, 1906—*Continued.*

To whom sent.	VOLUME 1.		VOLUMES 1 AND 2.	
	English.	French.	English.	French.
Province of Ontario.				
Provincial Government			17	
Honourable Judges, High Court			22	
Registrars of Courts			4	
Masters in Ordinary, Superior Courts			5	
Judges, County Courts			45	
Junior Judges, County Courts			23	
Police Magistrates			139	
Sheriffs			43	
County Attorneys			2	
Clerks of the Peace			45	
Clerks, County Courts			45	
Registrars			62	
Libraries and Colleges			20	2
Law Associations			48	
Mayors of City Corporations			9	
City, Town and County Corporations			287	
Newspapers			462	3
Municipalities	500			
Total	500		1,276	5
Province of Quebec.				
Provincial Government			7	17
Honourable Judges, King's Bench			6	6
" " Superior Court			37	37
Judge and Clerk, Vice Admiralty Court			2	2
Judges' Chambers			6	6
Advocates' Libraries			14	14
Le Commissaire d'Extradition			1	1
Judges and Clerks, Sessions of the Peace			3	3
Recorders and Clerks			7	7
Stipendiary Magistrates			5	13
Sheriffs			4	18
Prothonotaries			7	15
Clerks of the Peace			4	4
Registrars			15	53
Universities and Colleges			12	16
Mayors of Cities			6	6
City, Town and County Corporations			19	68
Harbour Commissioners			2	
Judges and Clerks, Circuit Courts			19	55
Clerk, District Court,			1	1
Clerk of the Crown, Montreal			1	1
Le Conseil d'Hygiene			1	1
Newspapers			48	53
Municipalities	190	640		
Total	190	640	223	407

DISTRIBUTION of Statutes, 1906—*Continued.*

To whom sent.	VOLUMES 1 AND 2.	
	English.	French.
Province of Nova Scotia.		
Provincial Government	16	
Judges, Supreme Court	7	
" County Court	7	
" Probate Court	20	
" and Registrar, Vice-Admiralty Court	2	
Prothonotaries	18	
Judges' Chambers	1	1
Sheriffs	18	
Clerks of County Courts	20	
City, Town and County Corporations	34	
Mayor of City	1	
Libraries and Colleges	7	
Harbour Commissioner	1	
Police Magistrate	2	
Stipendiary Magistrates	4	
Newspapers	62	2
Total	220	3
Province of New Brunswick.		
Provincial Government	16	
Judges, Supreme Court	7	
" County Court	7	
" Inferior Court	10	
" and Registrar, Vice-Admiralty Court	2	
" Chambers	1	1
Clerk, Supreme Court	1	
" County Court	10	
" Circuit Court	7	
Mayors of Cities	2	
Police Magistrates	6	
Stipendiary Magistrates	4	
Registrars	15	
Sheriffs	14	
City, Town and County Corporations	26	
Libraries and Colleges	5	
Newspapers	33	2
Total	165	3
Province of Prince Edward Island.		
Provincial Government	14	
Judges, Supreme Court	3	
" County Court	3	
Stipendiary Magistrates	6	
Prothonotaries	3	
Sheriffs	3	
Judges' Chambers	1	1
Registrar	1	
Clerks of County Courts	3	
Mayor of City	1	
City and Town Corporations	3	
Clerk of the Crown	1	
Law Society	2	
Newspapers	11	1
Total	55	2

DISTRIBUTION of Statutes, 1906—*Continued.*

To whom sent.	VOLUMES 1 AND 2.	
	English.	French.
Province of British Columbia.		
Provincial Government	12	
Judges, Supreme Court	7	
" County Court	12	
Clerks, County Court	13	
Judges' Chambers	1	1
Mayor of City	1	
Registrars	3	
City and County Corporations	3	
Police Magistrates	9	
Stipendiary Magistrates	24	
Sheriffs	6	
Libraries and Colleges	9	
Newspapers	42	
Total	132	1
Province of Manitoba.		
Provincial Government	14	1
Judges, King's Bench	3	1
" Court of Appeal	4	
" County Court	5	1
Clerks, County Court	15	
Police Magistrates	21	1
Sheriffs	5	
Registrars	4	
Prothonotaries	1	
Judges' Library	1	1
Mayor and Clerk of City	2	
Libraries and Colleges	3	1
Newspapers	68	2
Total	143	8
Province of Alberta.		
Provincial Government	13	
Judges, Supreme Court	4	
Clerks, Supreme Court	4	
Sheriffs	4	
Registrars	2	
Libraries	4	
Newspapers	34	1
City Corporation	1	
Police Magistrates	2	
Total	68	1

DISTRIBUTION of Statutes, 1906—*Continued.*

To whom sent.	VOLUMES 1 AND 2.	
	English.	French.
Province of Saskatchewan.		
Provincial Government	13	
Judges, Supreme Court	4	
Clerks, Supreme Court	4	
Sheriffs	3	
Registrars	3	
Libraries	3	
Newspapers	33	
City Corporation	1	
Police Magistrate	1	
Total	65	
Yukon District.		
The Commissioner	1	
Judges	3	
Officer Commanding	1	
Sheriff	1	
Clerk of the Court	1	
Officials	21	
Newspapers	3	
Total	31	

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

DISTRIBUTION of Statutes, 1906—*Continued.*

LIST No. 2 bound in full calf.

To whom sent.	VOLUME 1.		VOLUME 2.		VOLUMES 1 AND 2	
	English.	French.	English.	French.	English.	French.
His Excellency the Governor General					3	
Their Honours the Lieut.-Governors					8	2
The Colonial Secretary	1		1			
The Registrar General	1	1	1	1		
Cabinet Ministers					32	3
Privy Councillors, not otherwise entitled					13	
Clerk, Privy Council					1	1
Officers, Privy Council (half calf)					5	
Deputy Ministers (half calf)					16	1
Judges and Registrars, Supreme Court					5	2
Library and Judges' Chambers, Supreme Court					2	2
Judge and Registrar, Exchequer Court					2	1
Keeper of Records, Dept. of Secretary of State					1	1
" " Agriculture					1	1
Librarians of Parliament					2	2
The Clerk, Senate					2	2
" House of Commons					2	2
The Speaker, Senate					2	2
" House of Commons					2	2
Deputy Clerk "					1	1
Law Clerk "					1	
Assistant Law Clerk "					1	
Law Clerk, Senate					1	
Clerk's Secretary, House of Commons					1	
Honourable Senators					63	19
Legislative Libraries					8	8
Religious bodies					38	12
British Government					20	
" Museum					2	
Canadian Agency, Paris					2	1
United States, Secretary of State					1	1
" Attorney General					1	1
" Library of Congress					1	1
Foreign offices					12	9
The Prefect of Propaganda						1
Canadian College, Rowe						1
Colonial Governments					24	
Canadian Law Library, London					1	
British Library of Political Science, London					1	
Society of Comparative Legislation, London					1	
" " " Paris						1
British Legation, Washington					2	2
Foreign Consuls					6	3
Totals	2	1	2	1	286	87

DISTRIBUTION of Statutes 1906—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

To whom sent.	VOLUME 1.		VOLUME 2.		VOLUMES 1 AND 2	
	English.	French.	English.	French.	English.	French.
Bound in Half Sheep.						
Parliament of Canada					680	126
Departmental list					251	36
Province of Ontario	500				1,276	5
" Quebec	190	640			223	407
" Nova Scotia					220	3
" New Brunswick					165	3
" Prince Edward Island					55	2
" British Columbia					132	1
" Manitoba					143	8
" Alberta					68	1
" Saskatchewan					65	1
Yukon District					31	
Cash sales					43	45
	690	640			4,152	637
Copies bound in Calf.						
Per list No. 2	2	1	2	1	286	87
Cash sales					2	
Total distributed	692	641	2	1	4,440	724
In stock—Half sheep	8	9			306	162
" Calf					52	13
Total ordered	700	650	2	1	4,798	899

G.—Distribution and Sales of Revised Statutes, 1886, &c.

Binding.	On hand July 1, 1906.		Cash Sales.		Orders of Secretary of State.		Orders in Council.		Total sent out.		On hand March 31, 1907.	
	English.	French.	English.	French.	English.	French.	English.	French.	English.	French.	English.	French.
Half sheep	670	744	5	1			665	743	670	744		
Full "	616	107									616	107
Half calf	156	96									156	96
Full "	61	41									61	41
ACTS OF THE PROVINCES AND OF CANADA NOT REPEALED, 1887.												
Half sheep	2,868	811	5	1			2,863	810	2,868	811		
Full "	422	107									422	107
Half calf	200	100									200	100
Full "	101	58									101	58
CRIMINAL CODE, 1892.												
Half sheep	510	796	126	9			384		510	9		787

H.—Statement of Statutes of Canada sold and distributed

Title.	English on hand, July 1, 1906.		French on hand, July 1, 1906.		English Cash Sales.		French Cash Sales.	
	Half Sheep.	Calf.	Half Sheep.	Calf.	Half Sheep.	Calf.	Half Sheep.	Calf.
Actes et ordonnances, Bas-Canada, 1845			22					
Tables " "			22					
Edits " " vol. 1, 1854			297					
" " " vol. 2, 1855			297					
" " " vol. 3, 1856			297					
Index to Statutes, Upper Canada, 1856	50							
" Lower Canada, 1856	50							
Table of Statutes, Lower Canada, 1856			50					
Revised Statutes, Upper Canada, 1843	24							
" Lower Canada, 1845	24		20					
Consolidated Statutes of Canada, 1859			35					
" " Upper Canada, 1859	17							
" " Lower Canada, 1859	199							
Statutes, Province of Canada, 1851	59		50					
" " 1852-3, 1st part	6		49					
" " 1852-3, 2nd part			47					
" " 1854-5, 1st part	96		49					
" " 1854-5, 2nd part	96		48					
" " 1856	95		48					
" " 1857	96		49					
" " 1858	94		49					
" " 1859	96		48					
" " 1860	96		49					
" " 1861	95		49					
" " 1862	91		49					
" " 1863, 1st part	95		49					
" " 1863, 2nd part	94		49					
" " 1864	94		49					
" " 1865, 1st part	95		49					
" " 1865, 2nd part	95		49					
" " 1866	94		49					
" Dominion of Canada, 1867	1,269		1,413					
" " 1868	1,545		1,655					
" " 1869	2,280		128					
" " 1870	684		97					
" " 1871	2,624	15	747	12				
" " 1872	2,890		279					
" " 1873	1,694		340					
" " 1874	1,698		190					
" " 1875, vol. 1	1,132		181	16				
" " 1875 " 2	2,680		1,098	18				
" " 1876 " 1	708							
" " 1876 " 2	413		139					
" " 1876 " 1 and 2	481		266	4				
" " 1877 " 1	123							
" " 1877 " 2	2,200							
" " 1877 " 1 and 2	205		175					
" " 1878 " 2	2,300		493					
" " 1878 " 1 and 2	63		203	1				
" " 1879 " 2	259		234					
" " 1879 " 1 and 2	196		243					
" " 1880 " 1	87		116					
" " 1880 " 2	435							
" " 1880 " 1 and 2	266		252					
" " 1881 " 2	371							
" " 1881 " 1 and 2	297		338					
" " 1882 " 2	571							
" " 1882 " 1 and 2			619					
" " 1883 " 2	230							
" " 1883 " 1 and 2			609					
" " 1884 " 1	255		258					

during the nine months ending June 30, 1907.

English Orders of Secretary of State.		French Orders of Secretary of State.		English Orders in Council.		French Orders in Council.		English Total Sent Out.		French Total Sent Out.		English on hand March 31, 1907.		French on hand March 31, 1907.	
Half Sheep.	Calf.	Half Sheep.	Calf.	Half Sheep.	Calf.	Half Sheep.	Calf.	Half Sheep.	Calf.	Half Sheep.	Calf.	Half Sheep.	Calf.	Half Sheep.	Calf.
														22	
														22	
														297	
														297	
														297	
												50			
												50			
														50	
												24			
												24		20	
														35	
												17			
												199			
												59		50	
												6		49	
														47	
												96		49	
												96		48	
												95		48	
												96		49	
												94		49	
												96		48	
												96		49	
												95		49	
												91		49	
												95		49	
												94		49	
												94		49	
												95		49	
												95		49	
												94		49	
				1,069		1,313		1,069		1,313		200		100	
				1,345		1,555		1,345		1,555		200		100	
				2,080		28		2,080		28		200		100	
				484				484				200		97	
				2,424		647		2,424		647		200	15	100	12
				2,690		179		2,690		179		200		100	
				1,494		240		1,494		240		200		100	
				1,498		90		1,498		90		200		100	
				932		81		932		81		200		100	16
				2,480		998		2,480		998		200		100	18
				708				708							
				413		139		413		139					
				281		166		281		166		200		100	4
				123				123							
				2,200				2,200							
				5		75		5		75		200		100	
				2,300		493		2,300		493					
				1		103		2		103		61		100	
				259		231		259		231					
				2		143		2		143		194		100	
				87		116		87		116					
				435				435							
				66		152		66		152		200		100	
				371				371							
				97		238		97		238		200		100	
				371				371				200			
						519				519				100	
				30				30				200			
						509				509				100	
				255		258		255		258					

H.—Statement of Statutes of Canada sold and distributed

Title.	English on hand, July 1, 1906.		French on hand, July 1, 1906.		English Cash Sales.		French Cash Sales.	
	Half Sheep.	Calf.	Half Sheep.	Calf.	Half Sheep.	Calf.	Half Sheep.	Calf.
Statutes, Dominion of Canada, 1884, vol. 2	473							
" " 1884 " 1 and 2	205	16	405	11				
" " 1885 " 1	216		143					
" " 1885 " 2	472							
" " 1885 " 1 and 2		43	411	5				
" " 1886 " 1	190		969					
" " 1886 " 2	470							
" " 1886 " 1 and 2	22	29	405	3				
" " 1887 " 1	9		936					
" " 1887 " 1 and 2			303	3			1	
" " 1888 " 1			833					
" " 1888 " 2	148		47					
" " 1888 " 1 and 2	225		205				2	
" " 1889 " 1	191		648					
" " 1889 " 2	94		46					
" " 1889 " 1 and 2	45	12	145					
" " 1890 " 1	140		649					
" " 1890 " 2	44		47					
" " *1890 " 1 and 2	200		127		3		1	
" " *1891 " 1			148					
" " 1891 " 2			48					
" " 1891 " 1 and 2	200	12	148	12	3		2	
" " 1892 " 1			60					
" " 1892 " 2			49					
" " 1892 " 1 and 2	215		139	13	5		2	
" " 1893 " 1			99					
" " 1893 " 2			49					
" " *1893 " 1 and 2	200		1	15	3		1	
" " 1894 " 1			78				1	
" " 1894 " 2			33				1	
" " 1894 " 1 and 2	17			16	4			
" " 1895 " 1	42		78				1	
" " 1895 " 2	38		28				1	
" " 1895 " 1 and 2	66	27	6	44	5			
" " 1896 " 1 (1st sess.)			107				1	
" " 1896 " 2 (1st sess.)			47				1	
" " *1896 " 1 and 2 (1st sess.)	200	29		9	4			
" " †1896 " 1 (2nd sess.)	108		111					
" " †1896 " 2 (2nd sess.)	98		49					
" " †1896 " 1 and 2 (2nd sess.)			144					
" " 1897 " 1			111					
" " 1897 " 2			49					
" " 1897 " 1 and 2	23	37	79	13	5			
" " 1898 " 1			111					
" " 1898 " 2			49					
" " 1898 " 1 and 2	3	29	60	11	3	3		
" " 1899 " 1 and 2	47	30	115	6	8		1	
" " 1900 " 1 and 2	144	29	116	14	8		2	
" " 1901 " 1 and 2	152	40	121	14	6	4		
" " 1902 " 1 and 2	238	47	136	16	14	3		
" " 1903 " 1 and 2	256	41	151	10	16		3	
" " 1904 " 1 and 2	270	53	152	7	23		3	
" " 1905 " 1 and 2	296	54	178	13	16	6	3	

* 200 reprinted. †Bound with 1907.

during the nine months ending March 31, 1907—*Concluded.*

English Orders of Secretary of State.		French Orders of Secretary of State.		English Orders in Council.		French Orders in Council.		English Total Sent Out.		French Total Sent Out.		English on hand March 31, 1907.		French on hand March 31, 1907.	
Half Sheep.	Calf.	Half Sheep.	Calf.	Half Sheep.	Calf.	Half Sheep.	Calf.	Half Sheep.	Calf.	Half Sheep.	Calf.	Half Sheep.	Calf.	Half Sheep.	Calf.
				473				473							
				5		305		5		305		200	16	100	11
				16		143		16		243		200		100	
				272				272				200			
						311				311			43	100	5
						969				969		190			
				270				272				200			
						305				305		22	29	100	3
						936				936		9			
						102				103				200	3
						833				833					
				148		47		148		47					
						3				5		225		200	
				191		648		191		648					
												94		46	
												45	12	145	
				140		649		140		649					
				44				44							
						4		3		5		197		122	
						148				148					
						48				48					
				5		3		8		5		192	12	143	12
						60				60					
						49				49					
				5		3		10		5		205		134	13
						99				99					
						49				49					
				5			4	8		1	4	192			11
						77				78					
						32				33					
				5				17							16
						3				4		42		74	
						3				4		38		24	
				4		6		9		6		57	27		44
						4				5				102	
						4				5				42	
1				5				10				190	29		9
						111				111					
						49				49					
				18				23					37	79	13
						111				111					
						49				49					
	4							3	7				22	60	11
				4		4		12		5		35	30	110	6
				5		3		13		5		131	29	111	14
				6	3			12	7			140	33	121	14
				5		3		19		6		219	47	130	16
5				5		2		26		5		230	41	146	10
2				5		3		30		6		240	53	146	7
				5		4		21	6	7		275	48	171	13

I.—Sales of Departmental Reports.

Title.	On hand July 1, 1906.		Sales.		On hand March 31, 1907.	
	English.	French.	English.	French.	English.	French.
Agriculture—						
Mortuary Statistics, 1886	14				14	
" 1890	9				9	
" 1891	14				14	
" 1892	14				14	
" 1893	17				17	
" 1894	25				25	
" 1898	25				25	
Criminal Statistics, 1885	13				13	
" 1889	25				25	
" 1890	20				20	
" 1891	20				20	
" 1892	24				24	
" 1893	14				14	
" 1894	24				24	
" 1895	14				14	
" 1896	25				25	
" 1897	25				25	
" 1898	25				25	
" 1899	25				25	
" 1900	25				25	
" 1901	25				25	
Report of Minister, 1886	6	15			6	15
" 1888	47				47	
" 1889	35	24			35	24
" 1890		9				9
" 1891	15	10			15	10
" 1892	14	15			14	15
" 1893	13	10			13	10
" 1894	13	15			13	15
" 1895	13	15			13	15
" 1896		15				15
" 1897	2	15			2	15
" 1898	18	15			18	15
" 1899	21	15			21	15
" 1900	20	15			20	15
" 1901	22	15			22	15
" 1902	21	15			21	15
" 1903	20	15			20	15
" 1904	23	15			23	15
" 1905	25	15			25	15
" 1906	25	15				
Archives, 1886	5	15			5	15
" 1887	5				5	
" 1888	39				39	
" 1889	14	19			14	19
" 1890	12	24			12	24
" 1891	13	5			13	5
" 1892	12	15			12	15
" 1893	5	15			5	15
" 1894	12	15			12	15
" 1895	9	25			9	25
" 1896	17	15			17	15
" 1897	17	15			17	15
" 1898	14	15			14	15
" 1899 and supplements	16	15			16	15
" 1900	19	15			19	15
" 1901		15				15
" 1902	19	15			19	15
" 1903	22	15			22	
" 1904	20		2		18	
" 1905	25					
Experimental Farms, 1889	42	25			42	25
" 1890	3	10			3	10
" 1891	39	15			39	15

SALES OF DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS—*Continued.*

Title.	On hand July 1, 1906.		Sales.		On hand March 31, 1907.	
	English.	French.	English.	French.	English.	French.
Agriculture—*Continued.*						
Experimental Farms, 1892	19	15			19	15
" 1893	17	15			17	15
" 1894	25	15			25	15
" 1895	20	5			20	5
" 1896	22	13			22	13
" 1897	24	15			24	15
" 1898	23	15			23	15
" 1899	48	15			48	15
" 1900	21	14			21	14
" 1901	22	15			22	15
" 1902	20	14			20	14
" 1903	25	10			14	10
" 1904	20	10			14	10
" 1905	25	15			24	15
" 1906	25	15				
Butter and Cheese	9	15			9	15
Poultry and Eggs	134	9			134	9
Dairy Commissioner, 1891		2				2
" 1892	23	15			23	15
" 1893	15	15			15	15
" 1897	20	10			20	10
Statistical Abstract, 1886	4	12			4	12
" 1889	3	10			3	10
" 1894		18				18
" 1895	15	15			15	15
" 1896	36	48			36	48
" 1898	45	23			45	23
" 1901	23	47			23	47
" 1902		20				20
" 1904	10	10	8	1	2	9
" 1905	50				25	
Census of Canada, Vol. 2, 1891	29		25		4	
" 3, 1891	48				48	
" 4, 1891	56				56	
" 1, 1901	23		9		14	
" 2, 1901	91		6		85	
" 3, 1901	100		11		89	
" 4, 1901	100		7		93	
Auditor General's Report, 1887	13				13	
" 1888		8				8
" 1889	48	35			48	35
" 1890	48	25			48	25
" 1891	46	15			46	15
" 1892	30	25			30	25
" 1893	20	25			20	25
" 1894		6				6
" 1895		20				20
" 1896	43	11			43	11
" 1897	59	14			59	14
" 1898	36	15			36	15
" 1899	7	15			7	15
" 1900	8	24			8	24
" 1901		22				22
" 1902	23	23	2		21	23
" 1903	3	25	3			24
" 1904		15		3		12
" 1905	19	15	11		18	15
" 1906	100	15				
Customs—						
Trade and Navigation, 1888	93	49			93	49
" 1889		47				47
" 1890	19	23			19	23
" 1891		9				9
" 1892	67	24			67	24

SALES OF DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS—*Continued.*

Title.	On hand July 1, 1906.		Sales.		On hand March 31, 1907.	
	English.	French.	English.	French.	English.	French.
Customs—*Concluded.*						
Trade and Navigation, 1893	71	24			71	24
" 1894	121	24			121	24
" 1895	115	25			115	25
" 1896	117	25			117	25
" 1897	66	25			66	25
" 1898	72	25			72	25
" 1899	69	24			69	24
" 1900	33	25	1		32	25
" 1901	69	24	1		68	24
" 1902	4	25			4	25
" 1903	30	15			30	15
" 1904	18	14			18	14
" 1905	25	15	10		15	15
" 1906	50	15	32		18	15
Finance—						
Public Accounts, 1887	8				8	
" 1888	98	25			98	25
" 1889	68	48			68	48
" 1890	97	25			97	25
" 1891	94	25			94	25
" 1892	93	25			93	25
" 1893	84	25			84	25
" 1894	82	25			82	25
" 1895	73	14			73	14
" 1896	85	15			85	15
" 1897	86	15			86	15
" 1898	89	15			89	15
" 1899	89	14			89	14
" 1900	78	15			78	15
" 1901	96	15	1		95	15
" 1902	45	15			45	15
" 1903	42	14			42	14
" 1904	36	14			36	14
" 1905	25	15			25	15
" 1906	25	15	4		21	
Loan Companies and Building Societies, 1887	9				9	
" " " 1892	9				9	
" " " 1894	5				5	
" " " 1897	48				48	
" " " 1898	8				8	
" " " 1900	41				41	
Insurance Report, 1889	48				48	
" 1890	6	9			6	9
" 1891	4	6			4	6
" 1892	23	25			23	25
" 1893	16	8			16	8
" 1894	28	9			28	9
" 1895	16	13			16	13
" 1896	16	15			16	15
" 1897	22	25			22	25
" 1898	19	25			19	25
" 1899	15	14			15	14
" 1900	19	18			19	18
" 1901	18	15			18	15
" 1902	12	10			12	10
" 1903	2	15			2	15
" 1904	7		1		6	
" 1905	25		7		18	
List of Shareholders of Banks, 1887	11				11	
" 1888	25				25	
" 1889	25				25	
" 1890	6				6	
" 1891	6				6	
" 1892	10				10	

SALES OF DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS—*Continued.*

Title.	On hand July 1, 1906.		Sales.		On hand March 31, 1907.	
	English.	French.	English.	French.	English.	French.
Finance—*Concluded.*						
List of shareholders of Banks, 1893	10				10	
" 1894	40				40	
" 1895	34				34	
" 1896	34				34	
" 1897	47				47	
" 1898	96				96	
" 1899	132				132	
" 1900	89				89	
" 1901	77				77	
" 1902	32				32	
" 1903	14				14	
" 1904	19				19	
" 1905	29		29			
" 1906	50				50	
Unclaimed Balances, 1891	25				25	
" 1893	40				40	
" 1894	54				54	
" 1895	38				38	
" 1896	37				37	
" 1897	35				35	
" 1898	87				87	
" 1899	85				85	
" 1900	87				87	
" 1901	88				88	
" 1902	74				74	
" 1903	24		1		23	
" 1904	9		1		8	
" 1905	32		16		16	
" 1906	50				50	
Geological Survey—						
Summary Report, 1890		10				10
" 1891	13				13	
" 1892	13	10			13	10
" 1894	9	10			9	10
" 1895	8	15			8	15
" 1896	12	15			12	15
" 1897	20	15			20	15
" 1898	34	15			34	15
" 1899	17	15			17	15
" 1900	19	15			19	15
" 1901	15	10			15	10
" 1902	11	10			11	10
" 1903	14				14	
" 1905	25				25	
High Commissioner, 1888	50				50	
" 1889	50	24			50	24
" 1890	9	10			9	10
" 1891	9	5			9	5
Indian Affairs—						
Report of Superintendent, 1887	12				12	
" 1888	100	12			100	12
" 1889	96	49			96	49
" 1890	49	25			49	25
" 1891	9	10			9	10
" 1892	22	9			22	9
" 1893	37	15			37	15
" 1894	47	15			47	15
" 1895	47	25			47	25
" 1896	48	25			48	25
" 1897	47	25			47	25
" 1898	49	25			49	25
" 1899	43	25			43	25
" 1900	5	15			5	15
" 1901	21	15			21	15

SALES OF DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS—*Continued.*

Title.		On hand July 1, 1906.		Sales.		On hand March 31, 1907.	
		English.	French.	English.	French.	English.	French.
Indian Affairs—*Concluded.*							
Report of Superintendent,	1902	48	15			48	15
"	1903	21	15			21	15
"	1904	20	15			20	15
"	1905	24	15	1		23	15
"	1906	25	15			25	15
Inland Revenue—							
Report of Minister	1887	19				19	
"	1888	49	19			49	19
"	1889	48	23			48	23
"	1890	49	25			49	25
"	1891	20	10			20	10
"	1892	24	14			24	14
"	1893	93	8			93	8
"	1894	46	15			46	15
"	1895	21	15			21	15
"	1896	22	15			22	15
"	1897	5	9			5	9
"	1898	22	14			22	14
"	1899	22	15	1		21	15
"	1900		14				14
"	1901	20	15			20	15
"	1902	25	15			25	15
"	1903	42	15	17		25	15
"	1904	14	10	1		13	10
"	1905	11		2		9	
"	1906	15	10			15	10
Adulteration of Food	1888	48				48	
"	1889	49	5			49	5
"	1890	10	5			10	5
"	1891	12	5			12	5
"	1892	22	14			22	14
"	1893	47	14			47	14
"	1894	46	15			46	15
"	1895	4	15			4	15
"	1896	46	25			46	25
"	1897	48	25			48	25
"	1898	25	15			25	15
"	1899	23	14			23	14
"	1900	14	14			14	14
"	1901	6	15			6	15
"	1902	22	10			22	10
"	1903	20	10			20	10
"	1904	15	10			15	10
"	1905	24	10			24	10
"	1906	25	10			25	10
Inspection of Weights, Measures and Gas	1889	50	25			50	25
" "	1890	9	5			9	5
" "	1891	15	5			15	5
" "	1892	25	14			25	14
" "	1893	24	15			24	15
" "	1894	24	14			24	14
" "	1895	24	14			24	14
" "	1896	25	15			25	15
" "	1897		10				10
" "	1898	24	14			24	14
" "	1899	22	10			22	10
" "	1900	15	14			15	14
" "	1901	22	15			22	15
" "	1902	23	10			23	10
" "	1903	23	10			23	10
" "	1904	24	10			24	10
" "	1905	24	10			24	10
" "	1906	25	10	1		24	

SALES OF DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS—*Continued.*

Title.		On hand July 1, 1906.		Sales.		On hand March 31, 1907.	
		English.	French.	English.	French.	English.	French.
Interior—							
Report of the Minister	1887	10				10	
"	1888	47				47	
"	1889	96	22			96	22
"	1890	8	4			8	4
"	1891	19	5	1		18	5
"	1892	83	8			83	8
"	1893	20	15			20	15
"	1894	20	10			20	10
"	1895	43	15			43	15
"	1896	43	15			43	15
"	1897	47	15			47	15
"	1898	46	15			46	15
"	1899	48	15			48	15
"	1900	22	15			22	15
"	1901	46	15			46	15
"	1902	45	15			45	15
"	1903	37	15	1		36	15
"	1904	22	15	1		21	15
"	1905	23	15	14		9	15
"	1906	25	15			25	15
Surveyor General's Report.	1904	9		9			
"	1905	25		23		2	
Justice—							
Report of the Minister	1887	20				20	
"	1888	24	24			24	24
"	1889	24	9			24	9
"	1890	24	10			24	10
"	1891	14				14	
"	1892	14	10			14	10
"	1893	13	10			13	10
"	1894	8	10			8	10
"	1895		7				7
"	1896	7	10			7	10
"	1897	19	15			19	15
"	1898	20	15			20	15
"	1899	20	14			20	14
"	1900	23	15			23	15
"	1901	23	15			23	15
"	1902	25	15			25	15
"	1903	12	15			12	15
"	1904	25	15			25	15
"	1905	25	15			25	15
"	1906	25	15			25	15
Marine and Fisheries—							
Report of the Minister, Marine,	1887	9				9	
" "	1888	45				45	
" Fisheries,	1888	47				47	
" Marine,	1889	45	24			45	24
" Fisheries,	1889	3	9			3	9
" Marine,	1890	2				2	
" Fisheries,	1890	4	9			4	9
" Marine,	1891	27	5			27	5
" Fisheries,	1891	20	5			20	5
" Marine,	1892	93	10			93	10
" Fisheries,	1892	90	10			90	10
" Marine,	1893	12	15			12	15
" Fisheries,	1893		15				15
" Marine,	1894	20	10			20	10
" Fisheries,	1894	41	10			41	10
" Marine,	1895	21	15			21	15
" Fisheries,	1895	24	15			24	15
" Marine,	1896	16	15			16	15
" Fisheries,	1896	33	15			33	15
" Marine,	1897	4	15			4	15

SALES OF DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS—*Continued.*

Title.	On hand July 1, 1906.		Sales.		On hand March 31, 1907.	
	English.	French.	English.	French.	English.	French.
Marine and Fisheries—*Concluded.*						
Report of the Minister, Fisheries, 1897	37	23			37	23
" Marine, 1898		15				15
" Fisheries, 1898	42	15			42	15
" Marine, 1899	14	12			14	12
" Fisheries, 1899	37	15			37	15
" Marine, 1900	13	8			13	8
" Fisheries, 1900	12	13			12	13
" Marine, 1901	10	15			10	15
" Fisheries, 1901	9	15	1		8	15
" Marine, 1902	10	15			10	15
" Fisheries, 1902	37	15	1		36	15
" " 1903	31		2		29	
" Marine, 1903	36				36	
" " 1904	16	10	1		15	10
" Fisheries, 1904	41	10	3		38	10
" " 1905	19	10	6		13	10
" Marine, 1905	16	10	6		10	10
" Marine, 1906	25	15	2		23	15
" Fisheries, 1906	25	15	7		18	15
Fishery Protection Service, 1887	12				12	
" 1888	50				50	
" 1889	50				50	
Fishery Statement 1889	3				3	
" 1890	8				8	
" 1891	14				14	
" 1892	21	15			21	15
Fishery Industry, Ontario, 1892	16				16	
" British Columbia, 1902	7				7	
Herring Fishery Industry	24	23			24	23
Lobster Industry	24	9			24	9
Discoloration in Canned Lobsters		15				15
Steamboat Inspection Report, 1889	49				49	
" " 1890	4				4	
" " 1891	26				26	
" " 1892	15	10			15	10
" " 1893	23	15			23	15
" " 1894	24	15			24	15
" " 1895	24	15			24	15
" " 1896	24	15			24	15
" " 1897	25	15			25	15
" " 1898	25	15			25	15
" " 1899	25	15			25	15
" " 1900	25	15			25	15
" " 1901	25	15			25	15
List of Shipping, 1892	47				47	
" 1895	68				68	
" 1898	6				6	
" 1901	10				10	
" 1902	32				32	
" 1903	39				39	
" 1904	16				16	
" 1905	23		8		15	
Militia and Defence—						
Report of the Minister, 1888	40				40	
" 1889	66	25			66	25
" 1890		5				5
" 1891		5				5
" 1892	5	25			5	25
" 1893	9	15			9	15
" 1894	12	15			12	15
" 1895	44	15			44	15
" 1896	36	25			36	25
" 1897	11	15			11	15
" 1898	8	15			8	15

SALES OF DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS—*Continued.*

Title.	On hand July 1, 1906.		Sales.		On hand March 31, 1907.	
	English.	French.	English.	French.	English.	French.
Militia and Defense—*Concluded.*						
Report of the Minister, 1899	47	14			47	14
" 1900	19	15			19	15
" 1901	22	15			22	15
" 1902	21	15			21	15
" 1903	15	15			15	15
" 1904	21	15			21	15
" 1905	20	10	7		13	10
" 1906	25	10			25	10
Northwest Mounted Police, 1888	48	25			48	25
" 1889	49				49	
" 1890	9	5			9	5
" 1891	9	5			9	5
" 1892	13	10			13	10
" 1893	15	15			15	15
" 1894	23	15			23	15
" 1895	12	15			12	15
" 1896	12	15			12	15
" 1897	3	15			3	15
" 1898	21	15			21	15
" 1899	16	15			16	15
" 1900	19	15			19	15
" 1901	25	15			25	15
" 1902	22	15			22	15
" 1903	17	15			17	15
" 1904	19	10			19	10
" 1905	15	10			15	10
" 1906	15	10			15	10
Post Office—						
Postal Guide, 1906	120		120			
" 1907	700		306		494	
Report of the Minister, 1888	23	20			23	20
" 1889	20	19			20	19
" 1890	16	20			16	20
" 1891	40	10			40	10
" 1892	10	14			10	14
" 1893	33	13			33	13
" 1894	12	14			12	14
" 1895	8	14			8	14
" 1896	13	14			13	14
" 1897	2	15			2	15
" 1898	6	25			6	25
" 1899	7	14			7	14
" 1900	38	14			38	14
" 1901	37	15			37	15
" 1902	21	15			21	15
" 1903	31	12			31	12
" 1904		15				15
" 1905		15				15
" 1906	25	15	11		14	15
Public Printing and Stationery—						
Report of the King's Printer, 1888	25	25			25	25
" 1889	12	25			12	25
" 1890	24	25			24	25
" 1891	25	25			25	25
" 1892	49	25			49	25
" 1893	50	25			50	25
" 1894	50	25			50	25
" 1895	49	25			49	25
" 1896	50	25			50	25
" 1897	50	25			50	25
" 1898	50	25			50	25
" 1899		25				25
" 1900	25	25			25	25
" 1901	25	25			25	25

SALES OF DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS—*Continued.*

Title.	On hand July 1, 1906.		Sales.		On hand March 31, 1907.	
	English.	French.	English.	French.	English.	French.
Public Printing and Stationery—*Concluded.*						
Report of the King's Printer, 1902	25	25			25	25
" 1903	25	25			25	25
" 1904	25	15			25	15
" 1905	25	15			25	15
" 1906	25	15			25	15
Hansard, Senate, 1891	14	15			14	15
" 1892	9				9	
" 1893	17				17	
" 1894	10				10	
" 1895	13				13	
" 1896—1st session	17				17	
" 1896—2nd "	14				14	
" 1897	7				7	
" 1898	15				15	
" 1899	20				20	
" 1900	21				21	
" 1901	8				8	
" 1902	20				20	
" 1903	21				21	
" 1904	18				18	
" 1905	17				17	
" 1906	6				6	
" 1907	25					
Hansard, House of Commons, 1871	224				224	
" " 1872	97				97	
" " 1875	287	195			287	195
" " 1876	74				74	
" " 1877	180	50			180	50
" " 1878	207	57			207	57
" " 1880	104	43			104	43
" " 1881	114	25			114	25
" " 1882	22	33			22	33
" " 1883	56	39			56	39
" " 1884	69	39			69	39
" " 1885	86	35			86	35
" " 1886	64	31			64	31
" " 1887	5	26			5	26
" " 1888	28	39			28	39
" " 1889	70	54			70	54
" " 1890	108	54			108	54
" " 1891	65	48			65	48
" " 1892	60	49			60	49
" " 1893	60	49			60	49
" " 1894	54	49			54	49
" " 1895	46	49			46	49
" " 1896—1st session	32	19			32	19
" " 1896—2nd "	27	24	27	24		
" " 1897	52	23			52	23
" " 1898	46	18			46	18
" " 1899	46	22			46	22
" " 1900	50	23			50	23
" " 1901	39	21			39	21
" " 1902	30	21			30	21
" " 1903	72	22			72	22
" " 1904	30	45			30	45
" " 1905	16	12			16	12
" " 1906	58	22			58	22
" " 1907	100	25	62	2	48	23
Social Economy	25	3			25	3
Royal Commission on Civil Service, 1892	129	47			129	47
Labour Commission Report	166	100			166	100
" Evidence	166	100			166	100
Liquor Commission	21				21	
Dominion and Provincial Legislation, 1867-1895	28				28	
" " " 1896-1898	88				88	

SALES OF DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS—*Continued.*

Title.	On hand July 1, 1906.		Sales.		On hand March 31, 1907.	
	English.	French.	English.	French.	English.	French.
Public Printing and Stationery—*Concluded.*						
Dominion and Provincial Legislation, 1899-1900	100				100	
Lower Canada Report, Seigniorial Question, 3 vols., 1856		99				99
Civil Code, Lower Canada, 3 vols	25				25	
" " 1866	249				249	
Analytical Index to Civil Code, 1867	250				250	
Code of Civil Procedure, Lower Canada, 1867	249				249	
Election Returns, 1896	36				36	
" 1900	79				79	
Returns on Prohibition	47	47				
Royal tour in Canada, 1901	36	36				
Remedial Bill, Debate on—Part 1	123				123	
" " " 2	170				170	
Transcontinental Railway. Resources along the line		25		25		
Public Works—						
Report of the Minister, 1888	42	25	2		40	25
" 1889	42	24	2		40	24
" 1890	24	50	2		22	50
" 1891 1st part	8	5			8	5
" 1891 2nd "		5				5
" 1892	3	15			3	15
" 1893	7	10			7	10
Report of the Minister, 1894	9	10			9	10
" 1895		15				15
" 1896	18	25			18	25
" 1897	20	20			20	20
" 1898	23	15			23	15
" 1899	22	14			22	14
" 1900	20	14			20	14
" 1901	24	15			24	15
" 1902	17	13			17	13
" 1903	42	15	1		41	15
" 1904	21	10			21	10
" 1905	22	10			22	10
" 1906	25	10			25	10
Railways and Canals—						
Report of the Minister, 1888	95	50			95	50
" 1889	92	49			92	49
" 1890	39	25			39	25
" 1891	7	10			7	10
" 1892	5	10			5	10
" 1893		25				25
" 1894	72	15	42		30	15
" 1895	18	25	1		17	25
" 1896	17	25	1		16	25
" 1897	10	24	1		9	24
" 1898	2	25			2	25
" 1899	33	25			33	25
" 1900	15	25			15	25
" 1901		25				25
" 1902	13	15	1		12	15
" 1903	28	15	1		27	15
" 1904	25	15	1		24	15
" 1905	9	15	4		5	15
" 1906	25	15	5		20	15
Railway Statistics, 1888	72				72	
" 1889	99				99	
" 1890	6				6	
" 1891	5	5			5	5
" 1892	15	15			15	15
" 1905	13	15	4		9	15
" 1906	25				20	
Canal Statistics, 1889	25	24			25	24
" 1890	10	5			10	5

SALES OF DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS—*Concluded.*

Title.	On hand July 1, 1906.		Sales.		On hand March 31, 1907.	
	English.	French.	English.	French.	English.	French.
Railways and Canals—*Concluded.*						
Canal Statistics, 1891	14	5			14	5
" 1892	24	15			24	15
" 1905	25	15			25	15
" 1906	25				25	
Secretary of State—						
Report of the Minister, 1887	24				24	
" 1888	25	25			25	25
" 1889	18	24			18	24
" 1890	6	4			6	4
" 1891	18	4			18	4
" 1892		14				14
" 1893	12	4			12	4
" 1894	20	15			20	15
" 1895	24	15			24	15
" 1896	21	15			21	15
" 1897	25	15			25	15
" 1898	25	15			25	15
" 1899	25	15			25	15
" 1900	23	15			23	15
" 1901	21	15			21	15
" 1902	25	15			25	15
" 1903	23	15			23	15
" 1904	21	10	3		18	10
" 1905	25	10	11		14	10
" 1906	25	10				
Civil Service List, 1885	24				24	
" 1886	25				25	
" 1887	25				25	
" 1888	25				25	
" 1889	25				25	
" 1890	25				25	
" 1891	24				24	
" 1892	19				19	
" 1893	10				10	
" 1894	9				9	
" 1895	34				34	
" 1896	32	23			32	23
" 1897	3	24			3	24
" 1899	10				10	
" 1900		6				6
" 1901		20				20
" 1902	9				9	
" 1903	222		202		20	
" 1904	125		100		25	
" 1905	319		271		48	
" 1906	162		133		29	
Civil Service Examiners, 1904	72	59	72	11		48
" 1905	740	100	222	17	518	83
Trade and Commerce—						
Report of the Minister, 1893	87	50			87	50
" 1894	48	25			48	25
" 1895	41	15			41	15
" 1896	47	15			47	15
" 1897		15				15
" 1898		23				23
" 1899	37	23			37	23
" 1900	45	23			45	23
" 1901	11	15			11	15
" 1902	35	24			35	24
" 1903	27	15			27	15
" 1904	45	15			45	15
" 1905	22	15			12	15
" 1906	25	10	5		20	10
Mission to Australia	29	25			29	25

For convenience of reference a full list with prices is subjoined of all the volume of Reports of Parliamentary Debates which have been printed. It should be noted that the first three years are condensed reports only, and that down to 1880 the work was done by various hands. The present system commenced with the session of 1881.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

House of Commons.

English.

Hansard, 1867, not published.		
" 1868 "		
" 1869 "		
" 1870, out of print.		
" 1871, bound	$	4 00
" 1872 "		4 00
" 1873, not published.		
" 1874 "		
" 1875, bound		7 00
" 1876, unbound		5 00
" 1877, bound		7 00
" 1878 "		7 00
" 1878, unbound		5 00
" 1879, out of print.		
" 1880, bound		7 00
" 1881 "		7 00
" 1882, unbound		5 00
" 1883 "		5 00
" 1884 "		5 00
" 1885 "		5 00
" 1885, bound		7 00
" 1886 "		7 00
" 1886, unbound		5 00
" 1887 "		5 00
" 1887, bound		7 00
" 1888 "		7 00
" 1889, unbouud		5 00
" 1890 "		5 00
" 1891 "		5 00
" 1892 "		5 00
" 1893 "		5 00
" 1894 "		5 00
" 1895 "		5 00
" 1896 " 1st session		5 00
" 1896 " 2nd " out of print.		5 00
" 1897 "		5 00
" 1898 "		5 00
" 1899 "		5 00
" 1900 "		5 00
" 1901 "		5 00
" 1902 "		5 00
" 1903 "		5 00
" 1904 "		5 00
" 1906 "		5 00
" 1907 "		5 00
" during the session, revised edition		5 00

Senate.

English.

Hansard, 1891, unbound	$	4 00
" 1892 "		3 00
" 1893 "		3 00
" 1894 "		3 00
" 1895 "		3 00
" 1896 " 1st session		3 00
" 1896 " 2nd "		3 00
" 1897 "		3 00
" 1898 "		3 00
Hansard, 1899, unbound		3 00
" 1900 "		3 00
" 1901 "		3 00
" 1902 "		3 00
" 1903 "		3 00
" 1904 "		3 00
" 1905 "		3 00
" 1906 "		3 00
" 1907 "		3 00
" during session		3 00

House of Commons.

French.

Hansard, 1867, not published.		
" 1868 "		
" 1869 "		
" 1870 "		
" 1871 "		
" 1872 "		
" 1873 "		
" 1874 "		
" 1875, unbound	$	5 00
" 1876, out of print.		
" 1877, unbound		5 00
" 1878 "		5 00
" 1879, bound		7 00
" 1880 "		7 00
" 1881 "		7 00
" 1882, unbound		5 00
" 1883 "		5 00
" 1883, bound		7 00
" 1884 "		7 00
" 1884, unbound		5 00
" 1885 "		5 00
" 1886 "		5 00
" 1886, bound		7 00
" 1887 "		7 00
" 1887, unbound		5 00
" 1888, bound		7 00
" 1889, unbound		5 00
" 1890 "		5 00
" 1891 "		5 00
" 1892 "		5 00
" 1893 "		5 00
" 1894 "		5 00
" 1895 "		5 00
" 1896 " 1st session		5 00
" 1896 " 2nd "		5 00
" 1897 "		5 00
" 1898 "		5 00
" 1899 "		5 00
" 1900 "		5 00
" 1901 "		5 00
" 1902 "		5 00
" 1903 "		5 00
" 1904 "		5 00
" 1905 "		5 00
" 1906 "		5 00
" 1907 "		5 00
" during session		5 00

The expenditure of the department shows a decrease of $74,923.39 compared with that of 1905-6, see statement 'C'—which is accounted for by the comparison having to be made between nine months of the present year against twelve months of 1905-6, the change in the fiscal year from July to April having brought this about. During the nine months demands on the office have reached 22,355; 6,979 letters were received and 15,363 were mailed; packages despatched by mail, 27,403, and packages and cases sent by rail, 661.

F. GOULDTHRITE.
Superintendent of Stationery.

(33)

REPORT OF THE JOINT LIBRARIANS OF PARLIAMENT FOR 1907.

To the Honourable the Speaker of the Senate:

To the Honourable the Speaker of the House of Commons:

The Joint Librarians of Parliament have the honour to present their report for the year 1907.

During the recess, further attempts have been made to rearrange the departments most congested and to afford easier access to the books.

The Librarians have been led to expect that some space will be placed at their disposal in the addition to the House of Commons now under construction. This would, in some measure, relieve the congested state of the Library, but it is feared that in a short time the same difficulties under which they now labour would reappear. It is therefore the Librarians' duty to call the attention of Parliament to the urgent necessity of providing more space to meet the demand of our valuable national collection of books, by executing the plan prepared for that purpose by the Chief Architect of the Department of Public Works.

Public events have been as usual followed with some degree of care by the Librarians, and the necessary information collected for the use of Members.

The statistics of the Library will, according to promise, in the last report, be placed before the Library Committee at its first meeting.

The Librarians have endeavoured to provide copies of all the publications of the new provinces for the use of the Members.

It is the duty of the Librarians to bring under the notice of Parliament the fact that some members of both Houses keep the books lent them for a period of time longer than allowed by the Library regulations. In many cases, important works called for by other members, have been kept out of the department for several years, despite pressing requests for their return.

The annual catalogue of accessions is nearly ready and will be presented earlier than usual.

The lists of donations and copyrights are hereto annexed as usual.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. D. De CELLES, *Gen. Lib.*,
MARTIN J. GRIFFIN, *P.L.*

Note.—For list of copyrights see Canadian Patent Office Record.

LIST OF DONATIONS TO THE LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT FOR 1907.

From the Author, H. M. Ami, Esq., Ottawa:

Bibliography of Canadian Geology and Palæontology, 1905. Pamp.

From the Author, T. W. Balch, Esq., Philadelphia:

Balch Genealogica. 8vo. Philadelphia, 1907.

From the Author, (the late) Laurence D. Barlow, Dunrobin, O.:

Theoretical and Practical Navigation: outlines of Marine Geography: Geometry and plane Spherical Trigonometry. 8vo. 775 pages, *manuscript.*

Miscellaneous Historical, Navy and Military Concordance, ancient and modern, B.C. 743 to A.D. 1885. 8vo. 250 pages, *manuscript.*

History of the Campaigns in Italy (1834-1870), with a history of Italy in outline, from 476 to 1870, illustrated with maps in colour outline. 8vo. 350 pp. *manuscript.*

Epitome of Strategy and Tactics. 8vo. 232 pp., *manuscript.*

A practical Treatise on Military Bridges; original and select from the Works of Douglas and Haswell. 8vo. 253 pp., *manuscript.*

Great Voyages of Celebrated Navigators from 1878. 8vo. 119 pp., *manuscript.*

Campaign in Abyssinia, 1867-8. 70 pp., pamphlet.

Plans of Marlborough's, Wellington's and Napoleon's. *Manuscript.*

Campaigns in miniature outline, coloured, 38 pp.

Beside the foregoing manuscripts, the following books accompanied them:—

Galton (F). The Art of Travel. 1860.
Dwyer, (F). Seats and Saddles; Bits and Biting. 1869.
Phillips, (C.S.M.). Horse and Man. 1869.
Abbott, (J.). History of Hannibal the Carthaginian. 1865.
Caesar's Commentaries on the Gallic and Civil Wars. 1867.
Burgoyne, (Sir J. F.). Military opinions. 1859.
Yates, (E.). Tactics and Strategy. 1855.
Lippitt, (F.J.). Treatise on Intrenchments. 1866.
———————— Special Operations of War. 1868.
———————— Tactical use of the Three Wars. 1865.
Cust, (Sir E.). Annals of the Wars of the 18th Century. 1770-1783. 3 vols.
Leudy, (A.F.). Principles of War. 1862.
Dufour, (G.H.). Strategy and Tactics. 1864.
Jomini. Art of War. 1868.
Moody, (W.). A Course of Practical Artillery. *Manuscript.*
Denison, (G.T.). Modern Cavalry. 1868.
Scoble, (T.C.). Canadian Volunteer's Handbook. 1868.
Dixon, (F.E.). Canadian Volunteers Active Service Manual, 1867.
Moody, (W.). Fortification Notes. 1843.
Guide to Modern Conversation in English and German. 1873.
Heather, (J.F.). Mathematical Instruments. 1870.
Hann, (J.). Plane and Trigonometry. 1881.
Main, (R.). Rudimentary Astronomy. 1882.
Kirkman, (T.P.). Geometry, Algebra and Trigonometry.
Graglia, (G.). Dictionary of the Italian and English Languages.
Fielding, (N.). Lessons on Fortification. 1853.
Jebb, (Col.). Duties at a Siege. 1849.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 33

From the Author, (the late) Laurence D. Barlow, Dunrobin, O.:—Continued

Murray, (D.). Sumner's Method of a Ship's Position. 1877.
Kipping, (R.). Masting: Mast making and Rigging of Ships. 1888.
Greenwood, (J.). On Navigation. 1882.
Dana, (R.H.). The Seaman's Manual.
Murray, (R.). Marine Engines and Steam Vessels. 1886.
Young, (J.R.). Navigation and Astronomy. 1882.
Besides some 20 military text books on drill, &c.

NOTE.—Little could be gleaned about the late Mr. Barlow, beyond the fact that he was from London (Eng.), and coming to Ontario, lived for some 20 years in comparative seclusion with a farmer—Mr. Sullivan—at Dunrobin, wrapped up in his military and naval studies. At his decease he bequeathed the result of his labours, and his collections of books, to the Library of Parliament.

His manuscripts display considerable skill in execution, as well as knowledge of the science of navigation and warfare upon which he chiefly writes. They are neatly illustrated throughout with pen sketch and brush colours.

From the Author, M. E. Cyr, Esq., M.P.:

Les classes ouvrières au Canada.
La Colonisation dans l'Ouest (2 Pam.) (Speeches delivered at Ottawa, 1907).

From the Author, James Croil, Esq., Montreal:

Genesis of the Churches in United States, Newfoundland and Canada, 1907.

From E. Casteur, Esq., Vice Consul for Belgium, Ottawa:

Bulletin de la Société Royale de géographie d'Anvers, Tomes 30 and 32.

From the Author, the Rev. Dr. Eaton, New York:

The Lotus of the Nile and other Poems. 8vo.

From Dr. Flint, Clerk House of Commons:

British Columbia Statutes, 1906-1907.
Manitoba Statutes, 1907.
Ontario Statutes, 1903-1906.
———— Journals, 1907.
———— Sessional Papers, 1906.
P. E. Island Statutes, 1904-1907.
Quebec Assembly Journals, 1907.
Clarendar's Works. History of the Rebellion, vols. 2.
Statistique de Madagascar, 1904.

From the Author, W. F. Ganong, Esq., Northampton, U.S.A.:

History of Pokemouche, N.B., Pamphlet.

From the Hon. Mr. Justice Lawrence, South Africa:

Inaugural Address delivered at the first Conference of South African Librarians, 1901.

From the Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, G.C.M.G.:

New Zealand Geological Survey Bulletin No. 1, 1906.
International Railway Congress Association Proceedings, vol. 1, 1905.
Report of the Tariff Commission, London, vols. 2, 1905 and 3, 1906.
Report Royal Commission War Stores, South Africa, 1906.
Report Board of Trade. Work of the Imperial Institute at South Kensington, 1905.

From the Translator, F. R. Martin, Esq., U.S.A.:
Flowers of Song from many lands: being translations of Poems and Verse from various Nationalities.

From Hon. F. Oliver, Ottawa:
The Hub and the Spokes, by A. Gard, Esq.

From the Author, the Hon. R. W. Scott, Ottawa:
The Choice of the Capital. Reminiscences, Pamphlet, 1907.

From the Author, Sir Josiah Symon, K.C., South Africa:
Shakespeare at Home.
Shakespeare Quotations.

From the Associated Boards of Trade, Eastern British Columbia:
Report, 1907.

From the Boston Chamber of Commerce:
Report, 1906.

From the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce:
Report, 1906.

From the Canterbury Chamber of Commerce:
Report, 1906.

From the Chicago Board of Trade:
Report for 1906.

From Chicago Great Western Railway Company:
Report for 1906.

From the Chicago Special Telephone Commission:
Report, 1907.

From Chicago Trade and Commerce Board:
Report, 1906.

From Chicago University:
Decennial Publications, 2nd S. Vol. 17.

From the Delegates of Clarendon Press, Oxford:
Rogers, J. D. Historical Geography of the British Colonies. Vol. 6, Australia.

From the Co-Operative Wholesale Societies, England:
Manual, 1907.

From the Library of Congress, Washington:
Calendar and Correspondence of Geo. Washington. Vol. 1.
Naval Records of American Revolution, 1775-1778. 2 copies.

From the Delaware.., Lackawanna and Western Railroad Co'y:
Report, 1906.

From the Hartford Board of Trade:
Report, 1907.

From the Independent Order of Odd Fellows:
Proceedings of Grand Lodge, 1906.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 33

From the Insurance Institute of Toronto:
Proceedings, 1906-7.

From Literary and Historical Society, Quebec:
Blockade of Quebec by Americans, 1775-1776.

From the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co'y:
Congress of Arts and Science. Vol. 7.

From City of Montreal:
Annual Reports, 1905.

From the Montreal Board of Trade:
Reports, 1905 and 1906.

From the Montreal Harbour Commissioners:
Report, 1905.

From the National Board of Trade, Washington:
Report, 1907.

From the City of New York, U.S.A.:
Minutes of the Common Council, 1675-1776. 8 vols.

From New York Chamber of Commerce:
Report for 1906-7.

From New York Produce Exchange:
Reports, 1905-6, 1906-7.
Statistical Report, 1906.

From the Ottawa Literary and Scientific Society:
Transactions, 1906-7.

From the Grand Masonic Lodge of Pennsylvania:
Bi-centenary of the birth of Rt. Worshipped Past Grand Master Benjamin Franklin.

From the Quebec Board of Trade:
Report, 1905-6.

From San Francisco Chamber of Commerce:
Report for 1907.

From St. John Board of Trade:
Report, 1906.

From the Smithsonian Institute, Washington:
Report, Board of Regents, 1905-6.

From the City of Three Rivers, Q.:
Harbour Commissioners' Act. By-laws and Tariff of 1883.
——————— Tariff of 1898.
——————— Reports, 1884, 1885, 1896, 1898 to 1905.
Balcer, G. Three Rivers as a Sea Port.
Memorandum from the City on Transportation.

From Toronto Board of Trade:
Report, 1905.

From Toronto University:
Calendar and Register, 1906-7.

From Vancouver Board of Trade:
Report for 1905-6, 1906-7.

From Yale University:
The Literary Diary of Ezra Stiles, D.D., LL.D. 1769-1795: 3 vols. 8vo., 1901.

From the Government of Alberta:
Statutes, 1907. 4 copies.

From the Government of the Bahamas:
Laws, 1906.

From the Government of British Columbia:
Statistics, 1907.
Journals, 1907.
Sessional Papers, 1906.
Official Gazette, 1907.

From the Government of British Honduras:
Ordinances, 1906.

From the Government of Cape of Good Hope:
Acts, 1906.
Votes and Proceedings of Assembly, 1906.
———————— Annexures, 1906, 7 vols.
Reports, Select Committees Council, 1906.
———————— Assembly, 1906, 5 vols.
Assembly Standing Orders, 1906.
Civil Service List. 1907.

From the Government of Connecticut:
Acts. 1907.
Public Documents, 1904 to 1906.
Law Reports, vol. 78.
Report Labour Statistics, 1906.
Register and Manual, 1907.
Pamphlets, 1906.

From the Government of Germany:
Parliamentary Papers, 1905-6, 14 vols.

From the Government of Grenada:
Blue Book, 1905.

From the Government of Guernsey:
Actes des Etats, 1605-1651.
Ordres en Conseil, 1803-1905. 3 vols.
Recueil d'Ordinance, 1533-1900. 4 vols.
Carey((K.) Essai Sur les Institutions, Lois et Coutumes, 1889.

From the Imperial Government:
Laws, 1907.
Hansard, 1906-7.
Lords Papers, 1906-7.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 33

From the Imperial Government—Continued.

Common Papers, 1906-7.
Lords Journals, 1905.
Commons Journals, 1905.

From the Government of Illinois:

Labour Statistics, 1904.

From the Government of Indiana:

Documentary Journal Reports, 1905. 2 vols.
Departmental Reports, 1905-6. 10 vols.
Miscellaneous Pamphlets, 1905-6.

From the Government of Jamaica:

Blue Book, 1905-6.

From the Government of Kansas:

Law Reports, vols. 71, 72.
Laws, 1907.

From the Government of Maine:

Law Reports, vol. 101.
Labour Report, 1906.

From the Government of the Malay States:

Handbook, 1906.

From the Government of Malta:

Ordinances, 1889.

From the Government of Manitoba:

Statutes, 1906-1907.
Official Gazette, 1907.
Journals and Sessional Papers, 1906, 1907.

From the Government of Maryland:

Statistical Report, 1906.

From the Government of Massachusetts:

Acts, 1907.
Senate Journal, 1907.
House Journal, 1907.
Public Documents, 1905. 12 vols.
Law Reports. Vols. 191-193.
Statistical and Labour Report, 1906.
Manual General Court, 1907.
Year Book, 1907.

From the Government of Mauritius:

Government Notifications, 1906.
Blue Book, 1906.
Civil List, 1906.

From the Government of Minnesota:

Laws, 1907.
Supreme Court Reports, vols. 97-101.

From the Government of Montana:

Laws, 1907.

From the Government of Natal:

Acts, 1906.

From the Government of Nebraska:

Public Documents, 1903-4, 4 vols.

From the Government of New Brunswick:

Acts, 1907.
Assembly Journals, 1906.
Official Gazette, 1906.

From the Government of Newfoundland:

Assembly Journals, 1906.
Foreign Trade and Commerce Reports, 1905-6.
Customs Returns, 1905-6.

From the Government of New Hampshire:

Laws, 1907.
Senate and House Journals, 1907.
Annual Reports, 1905-6. 4 vols.

From the Government of New Jersey:

Laws, 1906.
Legislature Documents, 1905. 5 vols.
Assembly Minutes, 1906.
Senate Journal, 1906.
Law Reports, vols. 69, 73.
Geological and Statistical Reports, 1906.

From the Government of New South Wales:

Council Journals, 1905.
Assembly Journals, 1905.
Parliamentary Papers, 1905. 4 vols.
Parliamentary Debates. Vols. 22-25.
Public Works Report, 1906.

From the Government of New York:

Law Reports, vols. 184-186.
Appellate Reports, vols. 111-115.
State Engineer's Report, 1905.
Legislative Manual, 1907.
State Lunacy Report, 1905-6.

From the Government of New Zealand:

Laws, 1906.
Council Journals, 1906.
Appendix to Journals, 1905. 5 vols.
Hansard, vols. 135-138.
Statistics, 1905.
Minerals and Mine Report, 1906.

From the Government of Nova Scotia:

Laws, 1907.
Assembly Journals, 1906.
Official Gazette, 1906.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 33

From the Government of Ohio:

Executive Documents, 1905. 4 vols.
Departmental Reports, 1906-7. 12 vols.
Report Labour Statistics, 1907.

From the Government of Oklahoma:

Law Reports. Vols. 17, 18.

From the Government of Ontario:

Statistics, 1907. 6 copies.
Sessional Papers, 1906-7. 6 copies.
Assembly Journals, 1907. 6 copies.
Official Gazette, 1907.
Report Bureau of Industries, 1905.
Report Fruits of Ontario, 1906.
Documentary History of Education in Upper Canada. Vols. 17-18, by Dr. Hodgins.

From the Government of Pennsylvania:

Laws, 1907.
Official Documents, 1904. 10 vols.
Archives, 5th S. 8 vols.
Statistics at Large, vol. 11. 1782.
Senate and House Journals, 1905.
Supreme Court Reports, vols. 30-32.
State Reports, vols. 214-219.
Smull's Legislative Hand Book, 1906.
Proceedings National Congress on Divorce Laws.
Grand Army Report, 1906.
History of State Taxation.

From the Government of Prince Edward Island:

Acts, 1907.
Journals Legislative Assembly, 1905.
Official Gazette, 1907.

From the Government of Quebec:

Statistics, 1905-1907.
Assembly Journals, 1907.
Sessional Papers, 1907.
Official Gazette, 1907.

From the Government of Queensland:

Acts, 1906.
Parliamentary Debates, vols. 97-98.

From the Government of St. Lucia:

Administration Reports, 1905.
Blue Book, 1905.

From the Government of Saskatchewan:

Laws, 1907.
Journals Legislative Assembly, 1906.

From the Government of South Australia:

Acts, 1906.
Proceedings of Parliament, 1906.

From the Government of Tasmania:

Walch's Almanac, 1907.
Journals and Papers of Parliament, 1906.

From the Government of the Transvaal:

Ordinances, 1906.
Current Departmental Blue Books, 1906, 1-7.

From the Government of the United States:

House Documents, 1900-1, vol. 8.
" " 1904-5, vol. 109.
Senate Documents, 1905-6, 22 vols.
House Journal, 1905-6.
House Documents, 1905-6, 106 vols.
Senate House Journals, 1906-7, 2 vols.
Abridgment of Official Documents, 1906, 2 vols.
Statutes at Large, 1905-7.
Journal of Continental Congress, vols. 7, 8 (1777).
Agricultural Year Book, 1906.
Congressional Record, Index Book, 41.
Report Court of Claims, vol. 41.
" Commissioner on Laws of 5 Indian Tribes.
" on Mint, 1906.
" Commerce and Navigation, 1906.
" Commercial Relations, 1906.
" Commissioner of Education, vol. 1.
Census Report:—Wealth, Debt and Taxation, 1907.
" " Statistics of Women's work in the United States, 1905.
" " Manufactures in United States, 1905.
Immigration in 1906.

From the Government of Vermont:

Laws, 1906.
Law Reports, vol. 79.
Legislative Manual, 1906.
Departmental Reports, 1905-6.

From the Government of Victoria:

Hansard, vols. 113-115.
Votes and Proceedings, Legislative Assembly, 1906.
Miner and Mineral Report, 1907.

From the Government of Virginia:

Journal of the House of Burgesses, 1766-1776.

From the Government of the State of Washington:

Law Reports, vol. 42.

From the Government of Western Australia:

Laws, 1906.
Parliamentary Debates, 29-30.
Proceedings of Parliament, 1906.

From the Government of Wisconsin:

Laws, 1907.

From the Government of Yukon:

Ordinances, 1907, 4 copies.

REPORT

OF THE

MINISTER OF JUSTICE

AS TO

PENITENTIARIES OF CANADA

FOR THE

NINE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31

1907

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA
PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1907

[No. 34—1907.] *Price 15 cents.*

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Albert Henry George, Earl Grey, Viscount Howick, Baron Grey of Howick, in the County of Northumberland, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom and a Baronet; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, &c., &c., Governor General of Canada.

May it Please Your Excellency:

I have the honour to submit herewith, for the information of Your Excellency, the Annual Report of the Inspectors of Penitentiaries for the nine months ended March 31st, 1907.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

A. B. AYLESWORTH,

Minister of Justice.

Department of Justice,

Ottawa, October 1st, 1907.

CONTENTS

Inspectors' Report		1— 10
Appendix	A.—Dominion Parole Officer's Report	11— 16
"	B.—Wardens' Reports	17— 25
"	C.—Surgeons' Reports	27— 43
"	D.—Chaplains' Reports	45— 55
"	E.—School Instructors' Reports	57— 64
"	F.—Matrons' Reports	65— 69
"	G.—Crime Statistics	71—118
"	H.—Labour Statistics	119—123
"	I.—Cost per capita	125—128
"	J.—Revenue Statements	129—133
"	K.—Expenditure Statements	135—167
"	L.—List of Officers	169—177
"	M.—Farm Reports	179—188
"	N.—Yukon Penitentiaries Reports	189—200

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS OF PENITENTIARIES

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR 1906-7

To the Honourable
A. B. Aylesworth, K.C.,
Minister of Justice.

Sir,—We have the honour to submit herewith the reports, statements and general statistics with reference to the operation of the several penitentiaries in Canada, for the fiscal year (9 months) ended March 31, 1907.

On July 20, 1906, the Alberta penitentiary, at Edmonton, was proclaimed a penitentiary for the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, and was duly organized. The following statistics refer to the six penitentiaries at present constituted.

POPULATION.

The average daily population of the penitentiaries for the past five years has been as follows:—

1902-3	1,224
1903-4	1,286
1904-5	1,359
1905-6	1,407
1906-7	1,433

The gradual increase corresponds with the increasing population of the country and is not such as to indicate any alarming advance in criminality.

The number of criminals who accompany the rush of immigration is evidently offset or counterbalanced by the existing facilities for employment at remunerative rates. As idleness and consequent poverty are the principal inducements to crime, the ability to earn an honest living is an effective preventive, except in the case of wilful criminality.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

Penitentiary.	In Custody July 1, 1906.	Received.						Released.									In Custody March 31, 1907.
		From Jails.	By Transfer.	Forfeiture of License.	Reformatory.	Recaptured.	Total.	Expiry of Sentence.	Pardon.	Parole.	Transfer.	Death.	Insane when Recd.	Order of Court.	Deportation.	Escape.	
Kingston	460	110	5	....	....	....	575	55	13	38	1	7	2	1	....	....	458
St. Vincent de Paul	410	121	1	....	1	....	533	85	5	32	5	3	....	....	1	....	402
Dorchester	211	64	....	4	....	....	279	39	5	41	....	....	....	....	....	....	194
Manitoba	216	43	....	1	....	1	261	26	3	31	24	2	....	....	....	....	175
British Columbia	142	34	....	....	....	....	176	26	2	9	....	....	....	2	....	....	137
Alberta	....	42	24	....	....	....	66	1	1	6	....	....	....	....	....	1	57
	1,439	414	30	5	1	1	1,890	232	29	157	30	12	2	3	1	1	1,423

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF PAROLES, PARDONS, DEATHS AND ESCAPES.

	Paroles.	Pardons.	Deaths.	Escapes.
1899–0	71	70	22	....
1900–1	122	36	25	1
1901–2	157	43	14	1
1902–3	113	35	16	....
1903–4	122	31	23	1
1904–5	126	50	11	*3
1905–6	179	36	17	*2
1906–7	157	29	12	1

*One recaptured.

The number of pardons granted during the past seven years is 260, as against 384 granted during the preceding six years.

The operation of the parole law continues to be satisfactory, as will be seen by reference to the report of the Dominion parole officer. (See appendix 'A.')

Notwithstanding the general physical debility of convicts when received, resulting from their irregular mode of living, the health of the convicts has been good. The number of deaths that have occurred in prison during the past three years has been less than one per cent per annum.

The one successful escape effected during the year was at Alberta penitentiary. The incident occurred a few days after the institution was opened, and was due to the inexperience of the guards on duty. Several subsequent attempts at escape have been frustrated by the vigilance of the officers who, generally, have adapted themselves to their new duties with a readiness and intelligence that is extremely creditable.

EDUCATION.

	Number who can read and write.	Number who can read only.	Number who cannot read or write.	Total.
Kingston	377	3	78	458
St. Vincent de Paul	276	37	89	402
Dorchester	157	12	25	194
Manitoba	156	4	15	175
British Columbia	115	2	20	137
Alberta	47	.....	10	57

The number of absolutely illiterate is equal to about seventeen per cent, while not more than ten per cent have had the advantage of a good common school education.

CIVIL CONDITION.

Married	434
Single	948
Widowed	41
	1,423

MORAL HABITS.

Total abstainers	201	or 14 per cent.
Temperate	630	" 44 "
Intemperate	592	" 42 "
	1,423	

AGE.

Under 20 years	156
Over 20 and under 30	631
" 30 " 40	344
" 40 " 50	171
" 50 " 60	86
" 60 years	35
	1,423

Lads under twenty years of age constitute eleven per cent of the total, notwithstanding the unsuitability of penitentiaries for immature criminals. It is safe to assume that not more than one in a thousand of this class are benefited by penitentiary experience.

NATIONALITY.

British—		
Canada	873	
Great Britain and Ireland	221	
Other British countries	14	
		1,108

Foreign—		
United States	150	
Italy	33	
Austria-Hungary	25	
Russia	21	
Germany	19	
Denmark	17	
Norway and Sweden	15	
China	14	
France	11	
Japan	3	
Other foreign countries	7	
		315
		1,423

The percentage of Canadian born convicts is sixty-one, as compared with seventy in 1897. The percentage of the convicts born in Great Britain and Ireland is less than in 1897, while the percentage of those born in the United States remains the same as it was ten years ago.

RACIAL.

	Number of convicts.	Percentage of prison population.	Number to each 10,000 of population.
Coloured	51	3·6	29·8
Mongolian	17	1·2	7·7
Indian half-breed	21	1·4	6
Indian	36	2·5	3·8
White	1,298	91·2	2·4

CREEDS.

Roman Catholic	666
Church of England	320
Methodist	144
Presbyterian	134
Baptist	69
Lutheran	47
Other Christian denominations	10
Buddhist	15
Jewish	8
Mormon	1
No creed	9
	1,423

COMPARISON ON PERCENTAGE BASIS.

	Number of convicts.	Percentage of prison population.	Number to each 10,000 of population.
Buddhist	15	1	14.4
Lutheran	47	3.3	5
Church of England	320	22.4	4.7
Jewish	8	.5	4.2
Roman Catholic	666	46.8	3
Baptist	69	4.8	2.2
Methodist	144	10.1	1.6
Presbyterian	134	9.4	1.6

FINANCIAL.

	Gross Expenditure.	Revenue.	Net Expenditure.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Kingston	144,846 49	73,786 59	71,059 90
St. Vincent de Paul	91,534 83	2,210 23	89,324 60
Dorchester	44,663 97	2,580 25	42,083 72
Manitoba	51,713 14	3,915 46	47,797 68
British Columbia	42,770 91	1,707 35	41,063 56
Alberta	36,246 70	161 35	36,085 35
	411,776 04	84,361 23	327,414 81

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF COST PER CAPITA.

	Kingston.	St. Vincent de Paul.	Dorchester.	Manitoba.	British Columbia.	Alberta.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Staff	124 66	120 64	156 52	144 21	162 35	355 65
Maintenance of convicts	31 18	40 77	25 60	36 59	51 99	40 87
Discharge expenses	4 68	3 74	5 38	8 87	6 22	4 02
Working expenses	32 75	32 63	14 35	36 66	59 11	55 94
Industries	161 41	16 87	2 94	9 18	25 34	43 62
Lands, buildings and equipment	24 48	15 88	12 48	22 65	30 01	446 07
Miscellaneous	1 48	1 47	2 14	6 34	4 71	38 15
	380 64	232 00	219 41	264 50	339 73	984 32
Deduct for revenue	160 06	5 48	12 71	20 50	12 74	3 93
Net cost per capita	220 58	226 52	206 70	244 00	326 99	980 39

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF COST PER CAPITA (EXCLUSIVE OF CAPITAL ACCOUNT).

Penitentiary.	1903–4.	1904–5.	1905–6.	1906–7. (9 months.)
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Kingston	179 88	179 85	251 43	196 10
St. Vincent de Paul	258 83	268 35	240 52	210 64
Dorchester	215 16	220 17	240 14	194 22
Manitoba	318 45	287 20	272 46	221 35
British Columbia	402 45	330 49	290 94	296 98
Alberta				534 32

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE COST PER CAPITA FOR MAINTENANCE OF CONVICTS (RATIONS, CLOTHING AND MEDICINES).

Penitentiary.	1903–4.	1904–5.	1905–6.	1906–7. (9 months.)
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Kingston	41 39	47 59	56 96	31 18
St. Vincent de Paul	46 20	46 97	52 17	40 77
Dorchester	38 06	42 50	50 36	25 60
Manitoba	46 89	56 12	49 99	36 59
British Columbia	60 48	57 13	45 15	51 99
Alberta				40 87

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF COST PER CAPITA FOR WORKING EXPENSES (HEAT, LIGHT, WATER, MAINTENANCE OF BUILDINGS AND MACHINERY, CHAPELS, SCHOOLS, LIBRARY AND OFFICE EXPENSES).

Penitentiary.	1903–4.	1904–5.	1905–6.	1906–7. (9 months.)
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Kingston	38 48	29 75	25 53	32 75
St. Vincent de Paul	59 81	48 28	54 79	32 63
Dorchester	32 81	29 26	28 67	14 35
Manitoba	55 79	48 07	50 80	36 66
British Columbia	58 79	46 93	50 70	59 11
Alberta				55 94

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NET OUTLAY.

Penitentiary.	1903–4.	1904–5.	1905–6.	1906–7. (9 months.)
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Kingston	100,090 54	103,646 79	130,950 58	71,059 90
St. Vincent de Paul	98,995 06	99,855 94	87,452 13	89,324 60
Dorchester	55,617 85	57,286 17	58,447 14	42,083 72
Manitoba	51,826 56	64,506 30	72,923 58	47,797 68
British Columbia	42,636 57	48,475 62	61,252 21	41,063 56
Alberta				36,085 35
	349,166 58	373,770 82	411,025 64	327,414 81
Average daily population	1,286	1,359	1,407	1,433

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NET COST PER CAPITA.

Penitentiary.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907. (9 months.)
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Kingston	186 45	209 45	269 44	220 58
St. Vincent de Paul	288 98	272 20	253 23	226 52
Dorchester	231 97	228 15	254 91	206 70
Manitoba	347 56	356 97	360 87	244 00
British Columbia	462 49	411 44	393 63	326 99
Alberta				980 39

Actual cost—

Value of supplies on hand, July 1, 1906		$ 185,790 00
Gross expenditure, 1906-7		411,776 00
		597,566 00

Deduct—

Supplies on hand, March 31, 1907	$ 154,021 00	
Approximate value of prison labour employed in production of revenue and capital (¾ of $75,000)	56,250 00	
		210,271 00
Net actual cost		$ 387,295 00
Cost per caput		270 27
" per diem		0 99

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	1903–4.	1904–5.	1905–6.	1906–7. (9 months.)
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Gross expenditure	422,661 00	429,537 63	485,894 54	411,776 04
Net expenditure	349,166 00	373,770 82	411,025 64	327,414 81
Actual cost	327,217 00	334,878 00	397,803 00	387,295 00
Cost per caput	254 44	246 41	282 73	270 27
Cost per caput per diem	0 69	0 67	0 77	0 99

Respectfully submitted,

DOUGLAS STEWART,
G. W. DAWSON,
Inspectors.

OTTAWA, August 19, 1907.

[Appendix.]

ARCHITECT'S REPORT.

Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

Sirs,—I have the honour to report on the various works carried on during the nine months ended March 31, 1907, at the several penitentiaries.

At Kingston extensive alterations were made in the steward's department. The addition of the bakery to that department involved the construction of two ovens and a store-room for flour. These were constructed in the steward's stores adjoining the kitchen, in such a position as to ensure perfect supervision by the steward while attending to his other duties in the kitchen. A quantity of necessary shelving was erected in the store-keeper's department. Painting, glazing, kalsomining, electric lighting and other finishing touches were applied to the east wing, and the convicts were removed to it from the prison of isolation, where they had been incarcerated while the east wing was undergoing reconstruction. A heavy ice shove destroyed a large part of the pier guarding our water front. This was promptly and efficiently repaired. The walls inclosing the yard were built sixty years ago, and have attained what is said to be about the lifetime of the quality of limestone, of which they were constructed. They appear to be in fair condition, but are showing signs of deterioration. To arrest the decay, which undoubtedly has set in, it will be necessary to protect the walls from sun and weather. I think if the walls are plastered with a thick coating of cement mortar and capped with a cement coping, the deterioration would be arrested and the walls would be saved. A portion of the west wall and a part of the west lodge were taken down and rebuilt.

Now that the reconstruction of the cell wings is completed, the small windows in the south wing will be taken down and long windows to conform to the windows of the other wings, as reconstructed, will be put in. A quantity of stone was dressed for this purpose.

The blacksmith's department, in addition to manufacturing cell door barriers required for the east wing, made 108 cell door barriers and 108 cell beds for the Alberta penitentiary.

The cell accommodation is not much more than sufficient for the present prison population. To provide for future increase, it will be necessary to convert the north wing into a cell wing. The north wing is at present occupied by the female prison, administration offices, Roman Catholic chapel and deputy warden's quarters. An extension of the north wing would provide for all but the deputy warden's quarters, which can be erected outside the walls. This work was suggested several years ago, but the reconstruction of the cell wings prevented its being commenced. The work can now be undertaken as soon as the Minister is pleased to so direct.

At St. Vincent de Paul, the kitchen and bakery were removed to the basement of the dome. This change removed the necessity of the convicts passing from the dome to the kitchen during meal hours. It adds much to the security of the penitentiary and the comfort of the convicts during inclement weather. The bakery and kitchen hereafter will be under the direct supervision of the steward. A covered passage was constructed along the east wall of the north wing to connect the kitchen with the administration offices. The machinery was installed in the engineer's and blacksmith's departments, both of which are now occupied. Cut stone was prepared for the completion of the last section of the industrial building, which, it is hoped, will be erected during the coming summer. Stone was also prepared for the base of the boiler-house chimney, which is now under construction.

Plans were prepared for the hospital about to be erected, and stone for the basement was quarried. The completion of the industrial building and the boiler-house chimney

will prevent any work being done on the hospital building this year. Plans are in course of preparation for the reconstruction of the old north wing. Plans were also prepared for a new piggery to replace the wooden structure which has been in use for many years and is now in a state of delapidation.

A hay barn, of 300 tons capacity, was erected on the farm. The basement of the deputy warden's quarters, owing to defective plumbing installed many years ago, was declared to be in an unsanitary condition. The floors were removed, modern plumbing installed, the sub-basement walls and floors cemented and a new floor laid in the basement.

At Dorchester, the walls of the third section of the industrial building were completed and the roof put on. The stools of the windows in the engineer's blacksmith's and carpenter's departments were put in. The metal covering of the deck of the roof of the east wing, which was worn out, was removed and a felt, tar and gravel covering was laid. The yard palisade was strengthened by the addition of new timbers. Stone was quarried and dressed in readiness for the fourth section of the industrial building, which will be erected this summer. A quantity of saw-logs was cut on the reserve. These will be sawn into lumber at the penitentiary saw-mill. Several of the officers' cottages were repaired.

At the Manitoba penitentiary, our chief work was the completion of the new cell wing, which is now occupied. This wing was commenced two years ago and was completed in about a year less than it was estimated would be required to erect so important a building. This wing contains 128 cells, similar in design to those in Kingston penitentiary, which were adopted as our standard. They are roomy, well lighted and ventilated. The temporary cells erected two years ago in the first section of the industrial building, were dismantled and the building fitted up for the tailor, shoemaking and carpentering departments, which departments will be removed to the building. Plans have been prepared for the second section of the industrial building, designed to accommodate the engineer's, blacksmith's and other departments. Work on this section will be commenced at once.

At the British Columbia penitentiary, the section of the industrial building, to accommodate the blacksmith's, engineer's and carpenter's, and a boiler-house, was erected, and the foundation laid for the stonecutter's shop. A quantity of wood to burn brick was cut, and stone for the foundation quarried on Convict Island, in Pitt Lake. This was removed to the penitentiary. A guard-house for the accommodation of the convicts working on the Island was erected. Excavations for the stables, vehicle-room, root-cellar, barn and granary was made. During the winter, the plumbing for the tailor's, shoemaker's and laundry departments was installed.

Alberta penitentiary.—Twenty-four convicts transferred from the Manitoba penitentiary, arrived at the Alberta penitentiary on August 1, 1906. Work on the first section of the industrial building was at once commenced. Excavation for the foundations was made and the foundations laid, and a building 40 feet by 110 feet erected before winter set in. During the winter the inside of the building was finished and 108 temporary cells erected. The cells are equipped with our standard tool-proof steel barriers. When the permanent cell-wing is erected these barriers will be removed to it. The south end of the building was prepared as a kitchen. The room over the kitchen will be used as a temporary chapel, until a more suitable one can be provided. This building will be occupied as a temporary prison, until the permanent cells are erected. The drainage, sanitary plumbing and ventilation are pronounced by the surgeon to be satisfactory. For protection from fire, hose connection with the city water system is kept in readiness for instant use. To supply the penitentiary with water, the city extended the water main to our gate. We laid a main from this point to our industrial building—a distance of 750 feet. We installed two hydrants for the protection of the main building, and now are installing a third hydrant for the further protection of the temporary prison. A strong fence of plank—12 feet high, 1,600 feet in length—was erected to enclose the yard. Covered guard-stands and platforms were provided on each side. A stable, blacksmith and carpenter shops and lime house were erected.

Plans are prepared for the extension of the main building to the site of the future dome, from which the cell-wings will radiate. This extension contains, in the basement, the bakery; on the ground floor, a day ward in connection with the hospital; on the first floor, a work-

room and kitchen for the female prisoners ward; on the second floor, female prisoners chapel and hospital and vestries for the chaplains. The future chapel will be in the upper portion of the dome, and the vestries will be reached through it. This extension will be built of brick and reinforced concrete and will be absolutely fireproof. Work will be commenced at once.

The locking bars for six ranges in the main building were set up. The female prisoners ward was neatly painted and a bath tub was put in. Shelving was set up in the stores, steward's department, warden's and accountant's offices, guard-room, surgery, library and the deputy warden's quarters. Desks and other office furniture were made for the accountant's office.

When this penitentiary was opened, with the exception of a few acres, the reserve was covered with timber. About twenty acres were cleared and the wood cut into cordwood for the brickyard.

The industry of the convicts and the energy of the officers of this infant penitentiary, compare most favourably with those of our other penitentiaries.

GENERAL.

Stone for penitentiary use is quarried and dressed at Kingston, St. Vincent de Paul, Dorchester, Manitoba and British Columbia penitentiaries. Brick is manufactured at St. Vincent de Paul, Manitoba and British Columbia penitentiaries, and we are about to install a brick-making plant at the Alberta penitentiary. Quarrying, stonecutting, brick-making, concrete work, mason work, bricklaying, plastering, carpentering, painting, glazing, plumbing and iron work, installing of machinery, electrical and steamfitting, are all done by convict labour. Such materials only as cannot be produced by convict labour, are purchased. By so employing the convicts the cost of the buildings erected is greatly decreased and the convicts are instructed in useful trades.

Respectfully submitted,

E. J. ADAMS,
Architect.

APPENDIX A.

DOMINION PAROLE OFFICER'S REPORT

To the Honourable
A. B. Aylesworth, K.C.,
Minister of Justice.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit to you the report and statistics of the parole system for the fiscal year (nine months) ended March 31, 1907.

PENITENTIARIES.

No. of prisoners released on parole—		
Dorchester	41	
Kingston	38	
St. Vincent de Paul	32	
Manitoba	31	
British Columbia	9	
Alberta	6	
		157

PROVINCIAL JAILS, PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES.

No. of prisoners released on parole—		
Central prison	40	
Quebec jail	14	
Montreal jail	13	
Regina jail	12	
Reformatories for boys	6	
Mercer Reformatory for women	3	
Other jails and institutions	40	
		128
Total paroles granted, 1906-7		285

CANCELLETIONS.

Licenses cancelled for non-compliance of conditions, during the year	4
License forfeited by subsequent conviction	1
Total	5

OPERATION.

Sentences completed on parole during the year	147
Sentences not yet terminated	138

Synopsis of figures from the report of the Commissioner of Dominion Police, embracing the parole system from the year of its inception (1899-1900) to March 31, 1907.

PAROLES.

Total number of parole licenses granted from the year 1899-1900, to the year ended March 31, 1907, in the penitentiaries of Canada	1,056
Total number of parole licenses granted from the year 1899-1900, to March 31, 1907, in the jails, provincial prisons, reformatories and other institutions	589
Total	1,645

OPERATION.

Licenses cancelled for non-compliance with conditions	87
" forfeited by subsequent convictions	33
Sentences completed on parole	995
" not yet completed	530
Total	1,645

During the past year I have made nine visits to the penitentiaries, interviewed 486 men, reported on a large number of cases, found employment for the major portion of the men released on parole, visited also sixteen jails and four reformatories, and have given the prisoners released on parole all possible oversight and encouragement, with a view to helping them to live as becomes good citizens.

The results of the past year are extremely satisfactory. Less than two per cent of the entire number released have had their licenses cancelled, while only one convict has relapsed into a life of crime, and in consequence, returned to the penitentiary.

MODERN TREATMENT OF THE CRIMINAL.

However viewed, crime presents a great many pressing and perplexing problems. Many systems have been inaugurated during the last half century, all pointing to the betterment of our social life, and it is a hopeful sign and one of progress also to know that our Canadian people are thinking seriously on criminal problems, and the enthusiasm which impels the efforts of those toiling for the uplifting and the rehabilitation of our fallen, will grow by their efforts until greater achievements are finally accomplished.

The man who remains a criminal is a constant menace to society; also to the life and property of the individual or the state. He is a tremendous burden upon the state financially and ethically. He is an abiding heart-ache for any one with a feeling of pity or an inspiration for the nobility and progress of humanity.

The criminal is not an isolated fibre, but a condition of life closely interwoven with all that goes to make our complex social fabric. He is not an isolated, but an associated, factor. He is something more than a relic from past ages. He is not a mere reversion to a primitive type of humanity, but an actual, if very imperfect, member of our present society.

The criminal is still a man, something more than a curious anatomical specimen of humanity that some would have us believe. Whatever he may have done, he is part of that co-operate life in which we all live and have our being. I do not believe the criminal act to be a strange deed of a remote and non-human order of being, nor the outcome of satanic promptings, but a part of the conduct of one who is linked in a thousand and one ways with his fellows. The act is anti-social, anarchic and destructive, but to understand the actor we must revert to his social conditions and human relations. So, likewise, we trace our criminal problems to their true rootage and treat them successfully only when we can understand the case from a broad and scientific viewpoint, seeing in the criminal a social unit not unified, a social factor not socialized, and an ethical possibility not realized. We must set the criminal in the frame of a general history from the days of Cain, illuminate him by a knowledge and a philosophy of human nature, and a psychology that takes account of *all facts*, and goes far enough beyond nerves and gray matter to reach the real man with a will, a hope, and a conscience.

We satisfy the human sentiments of our age only when everything possible is done for the convict under custody, and from the penitentiary viewpoint, there can be but little honest criticism of the construction, the administration of the institutions, and the general treatment of the criminals under their care. Trades of various kinds are taught the inmates, the moral welfare of the prisoner is well guarded by the enforcement of a strong, healthy discipline, which teaches the prisoner a self-control that he has never known before, while the chaplains, devoting themselves exclusively to the spiritual needs of the inmates, have a most helpful influence for their general betterment.

Following up all these impressions made in the reconstruction of prisoners, I am anxious to create a deeper interest and in some localities, a conscience, among the people of our vast Dominion, to see that no one is left standing outside of a Canadian penal institution on the day of his release, without a friend to aid, or the opportunity to follow up the good impressions often made upon the prisoners while under authority.

My own experience with convicts has been chiefly with discharged or paroled prisoners, and from a close touch with these men, I have studied their habits and motives while under the law and on their release. What strikes me most of all is not their resentful and ferocious dispositions, so much as their infantile helplessness. They seem to be 'crime poisoned,' and require tonics and training. It is a grievous social wrong to turn this rudderless craft loose on the troubled paths of life's sea, for I find a large number of the discharged prisoners are incapable of using an unconditional freedom without an oversight. We must strive earnestly for the day when patrons or friends will be on hand to receive the discharged prisoner, having arranged employment and a helpful environment to assist the unfortunate and erring into a life of good citizenship. What the discharged man needs is a friend providing him with the opportunity to rise and do better on the causeway of redemption.

We realize that in making progress in human affairs, we must avoid the gloomy pathways of pessimism, intolerance, uncharity and ignorance on the one hand, and the crude untried projects of visionary enthusiasts on the other, and, with an abiding faith in Providence and a steadfast confidence in man, do with humility, patience and fidelity the duty to our fellow-man to-day. By the doing of duty daily we may indeed kindle fires that will burn for centuries and brighten the skies of time.

A man is not to be helped because he is a prisoner or that he has been a prisoner, but because he is a man and in a needy condition. I have no sympathy with the principle that you are to buy a man off from preying upon society by making things easy or wafting the gentle breezes of good fortune in his direction. Bribed-bought citizenship is worthless. I have known some so destitute of conscience that they cater to the society or the man who would do the most for them by way of 'loaves and fishes,' without giving thought to reformation. For one class going out or in of a prison, it is only too true that you cannot help them. They generally help themselves. We still have a small percentage of the recidivist class to deal with. The man who has used his imprisonment to plan 'another job,' does not need the helping hand on his release. Why should this man be given his discharge at all is a question often asked. Our very despair of helping this class of professional criminals emphasizes the need of beginning the work of purifying society farther up the stream, at the fountains of youth. This is where the germs of confirmed criminality first take root and develop. Children that are controlled by candy and coaxing are subject to these early germs. Obedience soon becomes to be measured by the supply of sweets, obedience at so much per obey. There is no more profound truth than that the impressions received and the habits formed in childhood dominate and survive those acquired in later years. It is of first importance that parents should realize that the most potent factor in the character and destiny of their children, is the lesson of self-control and obedience. Without this, the way of waywardness is sure to follow. Time and again I have heard from the lips of prisoners the pathetic confession of a wayward and disobedient childhood, of passions indulged and of habits formed without efficient guidance or restraint, hence the moral wreck. I am convinced that to inefficient parental management may be attributed the larger percentage in the cause or production of what we term 'the recidivist criminal.' Upon obedience and self-control, we may build the superstructure of enduring manhood and true womanhood. There is an obligation, not to the discharged prisoner, but to the possible criminal, looking out upon a new world through the eyes of innocent childhood.

Circumstances are not the cause of crime. Man is the cause of crime. Circumstances are but the occasions for its commitment. Men may and do commit crime in spite of circumstances and the best social surroundings. There is in every man the possibility of crime. This consideration magnifies and emphasizes the problem.

As one of the strongest factors in the reconstruction of the criminal, the parole system has, since its inception, proven without a doubt to meet the needs of the situation, and the tabulated statement of its operation, setting forth the facts without comment or sentiment,

and the hundreds who are now enjoying their liberty, having found their social footing and good citizenship through this gracious agency, all speak volumes where words fail to give a correct expression of the utility and operation of this law.

Respectfully submitted,

W. P. ARCHIBALD,
Dominion Parole Officer.

APPENDIX B.

WARDENS' REPORTS

KINGSTON.

WARDEN'S REPORT.

(Owing to the illness and consequent absence of the warden, no report has been received.)

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, April 27, 1907.

The Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

SIRS,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, ending March 31, 1907, with the usual statistical statements. This report covers a period of nine months only, on account of the change in the date of the new fiscal year,

Population remaining at midnight, June 30, 1906	410	
Received since	123	
		533
Discharged by expiration of sentence	85	
" pardon	5	
" parole	32	
" transfer	5	
" death	3	
" deportation	1	
		131
Remaining March 31, 1907		402

The expenditure for the fiscal year 1906-7, was as follows:—

Staff, including salaries, retiring allowances, uniforms and mess	$ 48,516 92
Maintenance of convicts	15,186 37
Discharge expenses	1,667 11
Working expenses	15,746 40
Industries	6,304 87
Prison equipment	3,520 46
Miscellaneous	592 70
	$ 91,534 83

Discipline.—It is a pleasure for me to have to report that during the year the conduct of the convicts has been very good, each one attending to his work in a satisfactory way. No serious breach of discipline has occurred during the year, the behaviour of the convicts in the cells being exceptionally good. The cause of such good conduct is, to a certain extent, no doubt, due to the strict discipline enforced by the guards doing night duty. I must also congratulate the officers on day duty for the interest they take in the different works going on, and also for their watchfulness and strict attention in enforcing the rules and regulations of the institution in respect to convicts.

The Roman Catholic chapel has been thoroughly repaired, and as no repairs of any kind had been effected in the chapel for the previous twenty-five years, it was greatly in need of some renovation. The painting was done by convicts skilful in their trade, under the supervision of a guard, also a painter by trade. The ceiling, the walls, the chancel and the pulpit have all been painted white, the main altar is of same colour, with light ornamentations in gold. The organ and the gallery at the back, occupied by the convicts composing the choir, has also been done up like new. The chapel, as it is now, looks very pretty, and is certainly a credit to the institution and is well worth a visit.

New kitchen.—The convicts' kitchen will be hereafter located in the dome basement. We have made many changes that were considered necessary, and nothing has been spared to obtain the desired supervision over the convicts employed in the kitchen, as well as the comfort to be expected in such places. The drainage in that part of the building has been put in first-class order, a cement floor has been put down and the electric light installed. In the same kitchen, a bake oven of 16 x 17 feet has been constructed. We will use coal in place of wood for heating the oven (new process) and expect good results from the change. Outside the building, alongside the north wing, a new passage has been erected, giving easy access to the cellars and ice-house situated underneath the old kitchen. This structure is of solid dressed stone, with roof and floor in cement. The length is 97 feet, the width, 7 feet and height, 9 feet. It has a neat appearance and will prove very useful as a means of communication between the two places.

Farm.—I am sorry to report that the farm crop was a complete failure. Early in the spring, appearances were of the best, but unfortunately, the drought we experienced during the summer months destroyed all hope of even a moderate return. Our product from the farm is hardly equal to one-third of last year, so that we had to buy a considerable amount of grain, potatoes, etc. At the present time, the soil is well prepared for seeding, and if the temperature continues favourable, there is no reason why we should not be favoured with a plentiful harvest. Let us hope so.

New buildings.—We intend to build during the summer a new cut-stone ice-house of a storing capacity of 14,000 cubic feet. That quantity will be quite ample for the requirements of the institution, including the hospital, &c. We have also to put up a brick chimney, the foundation and base to be of solid stone, the height of the chimney to be 105 feet and the diameter, 10 feet. The chimney is necessary in connection with the boilers, and will replace one of a smaller capacity, which was becoming useless for our present requirements.

Piggery.—We must also build and complete before the cold weather sets in a new piggery 225 feet long by 30 feet in width, giving ample space for 450 to 500 pigs. This piggery is to be one of the most modern, with floors in cement, as well as the troughs. Large boiling kettles will be put in to cook the food for the pigs, the boiling of the food will be by steam, using an engine of sufficient horse-power to supply all the steam necessary to thoroughly cook the food given for fattening pigs. Nothing will be spared to make the piggery up to date, so that we will be in a position to fatten from 300 to 350 pigs each year and thereby enable us to supply all the pork that is required by the institution.

At your request, and with the kind permission of the Hon. the Minister of Justice, I attended, last September, the Congress of the 'National Prison Association,' held at Albany, N.Y. At that meeting the various kinds of labour performed in the different penitentiaries, prisons and reform schools were discussed, as also the discipline in force in each institution.

A great many of the prominent men who make a study of penal laws in the United States were present and took part in the debates upon the different matters brought up for discussion, viz., the moral reform of prisoners, what mode of punishment is best to inflict upon convicts, the labour performed by convicts, indefinite sentences, the liberation of prisoners and the discipline in prisons and penitentiaries. Each one of these subjects was treated with a great knowledge of the matter under discussion by those members taking part in the debate, and evoked the interest of the large number of people present at every meeting of the convention.

I believe it is most important for the wardens of the different Dominion penitentiaries to be present at these conventions, for there is no doubt a great amount of knowledge to be

acquired which cannot be but beneficial, both as regards the management and the discipline, by those in charge of such institutions.

The members of the reception committee deserve our thanks for their courtesy to the visiting members, their readiness to give the members all the information in their power, and in making themselves as agreeable as could be to all of us.

A short time after our return from Albany, we were called to the Canadian Wardens Convention, held at Ottawa, in the first days of October, 1906. We were most courteously received by the inspectors of penitentiaries, who, I must say, did their utmost to make our sojourn in the capital both useful and agreeable, and we are also indebted to them for the benefit of their experience and of their good advice at the different meetings of the convention. Some of the most important matters concerning the management and discipline of penitentiaries were brought before our meetings, with the result that some changes were made in respect to the discipline, which, no doubt, will have a beneficial effect in the near future. It was the first time I had the pleasure to assist at a wardens' convention, presided over by the inspectors, and I now see how desirable it is in the interests of the different penitentiaries that the wardens should meet once a year to discuss together with the inspectors, the different rules governing penitentiaries, and improving same, if liable to be improved, as time and experience demand. In my own estimation, it is the only rational way by which these rules and regulations can be perfected and made as efficient as possible.

I desire, in conclusion, to express my appreciation of the kind consideration you have ever shown to me in the performance of my official duty, and take this opportunity of conveying to you assurance of my appreciation of your many courtesies. I also beg to offer congratulations to all officers of the penitentiary for their devotion to the success of the administration.

Yours faithfully,

OSCAR BEAUCHAMP,
Warden.

DORCHESTER.

Dorchester, N.B., July 2 1907.

The Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

Sirs,—Enclosed herewith please find reports from the various departments of the Dorchester penitentiary, together with statistical statements and tables, which contain a full and accurate account of the condition of the institution for the nine months ended March 31, 1907.

I deem it only necessary for me to add that the discipline of the prison has been good and the officers have, as usual, been faithful in the discharge of their duties.

Yours truly,

J. A. KIRK,
Warden.

MANITOBA.

STONY MOUNTAIN, MANITOBA, April 23, 1907.

The Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

SIRS,—I have the honour to submit my report, together with crime statistics and other reports, in connection with this penitentiary, for the nine months ended March 31, 1907.

Remaining at midnight, June 30, 1906		216
Received since—		
From common jails	43	
By revocation of license	1	
Recaptured	1	
		45
		261
Discharged—		
By expiration of sentence	26	
" pardon	3	
" parole	31	
" death	2	
" transfer	24	
		86
Remaining at midnight, March 31, 1907		175

The daily average for the nine months was 191, as against 203 for the previous year.

The conduct and industry of the convicts, with a few exceptions, has been very good and the work accomplished has been both extensive and satisfactory.

In this connection the new prison wing deserves special mention. All interior work was completed, such as building of cells and closets, fixing of gates in position, lathing and plastering and kalsomining. A ventilator was built connecting the pipe duct with the boiler-room chimney in the main building, and the end of the duct has been walled in and secured by an iron door.

Ventilating pipes were also put in place, and the heating apparatus was installed and operated during the winter.

The cell corridors were floored throughout with cement and stairs erected on both sides, connecting with the galleries. The temporary roof was removed, the outer walls raised, and a belting built in and the permanent roof laid down. Between the old and new buildings, the ceilings were joined, and platforms built connecting the corresponding platforms in both buildings and the temporary wall removed.

The door of the north wall, giving entrance to the first floor, was walled and the door in the same wall, giving entrance to the basement, was covered with a brick porch, secured with two doors of wood and iron, respectively.

The actual building of the new wing was commenced on May 1, 1905, and is occupied to-day, April 23, 1907. The whole of this work, including the plumbing and the heating apparatus, was done entirely by convict labour.

With the completion of this new wing, quarters for 128 additional convicts are provided, making a total cell accommodation of 234.

In preparation for the new shops some excavating was done and a quantity of stone dressed.

The penal cells have been thoroughly overhauled, two new cells having been built, the old cells lined with cement, and the whole building plastered and kalsomined.

On account of so much other building necessitating our attention, very little work has been done on the boundary wall for the last three years. Moulds for cement coping stones have been made and a considerable number of copings turned out.

During the past season the brickyard turned out 485,000 bricks of good quality.

On July 31 last twenty-four convicts, who had received sentence from the territory now occupied by the province of Alberta, were transferred to the Alberta penitentiary at Edmonton. Attention was given toward the sending of skilled mechanics and labourers, and I have since learned that they have shown satisfactory results.

During the last fiscal year thirty-one convicts have been discharged by parole, and no instance of misbehaviour among them has come to my notice.

I cannot close this report without mentioning the splendid services rendered by Colonel Pugmire, of the Salvation Army, and his local staff, in providing assistance to all discharged prisoners and in helping them to procure employment. I would like to place on record my own appreciation of this most charitable work.

I have the honour to be, sirs,

Your obedient servant,

A. G. IRVINE,
Warden.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(Owing to the serious illness of the warden, no report has been received.)

ALBERTA.

EDMONTON, ALTA., July 25, 1907.

Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

SIRS,—I have the honour to submit my first report, embracing reports from the various departments of the Alberta penitentiary, for the year 1906-7.

On August 1, 1906, we had twenty-five convicts, and at the end of the fiscal year there were fifty-seven male convicts.

The present building was almost surrounded with a thick growth of poplar and willow, and it looked a hard proposition to commence work there with a gang of convicts. We have succeeded in clearing off about fifty acres and cutting seventy-five cords of wood, leaving still a large amount of work in taking out the stumps and roots.

The brickwork and the roof of the new workshops were finished before the cold weather set in, and the building was completed in the winter. These shops we are using at present for a temporary prison. In them we have fitted up 108 cells, a kitchen and a room used for a chapel. All are well finished and a credit to any institution.

There were no accidents during the fiscal year and the health of the convicts has been good.

I regret that we have had one escape and that there were two unsuccessful attempts to escape during the year.

The discipline of the prison has been good, and the deputy warden deserves great credit for his constant and untiring supervision day and night. We have a staff of officers of whom any warden should be proud.

I beg leave further to report that the only difficulty in retaining good, capable men is the insufficient salary. Common labourers here get $2.50 per day, carpenters receive from $3.50 to $4.50 per day, the Edmonton city police get an initial salary of $60 per month, which increases $5 a month each year until a maximum of $75 is reached. As rents and the cost of living here are so high, salaries should be increased accordingly.

Yours truly,

M. McCAULEY,
Warden.

APPENDIX C.

SURGEONS' REPORTS

KINGSTON.

To the Warden.

In accordance with the statutory requirements, I herewith submit my annual report of the medical department of the penitentiary for the year ending March 31, 1907.

The fiscal year being somewhat curtailed by the new arrangement, leaving only nine months to form this, the first year of the change, it leaves little of importance to communicate outside of that of the general and familiar subjects, which usually form the basis of annual reports.

The prison generally has been kept in a good sanitary condition, and the prisoners present the appearance of having the best of care. The ventilation and heating in the various parts of the prison have been assiduously looked after, and the comfort and protection of the convicts have been attended to.

The food, as regards cooking, quality, serving and allowance, has proved most satisfactory in a health point of view. It is scarcely necessary to state, for it is a fact well known by even those not possessed of any medical knowledge, that a person who is well supplied with food, and is well nourished, must necessarily be in a more normal, mental and physical condition, and consequently more amenable to disciplinary measures.

The hospital has been thoroughly renovated and is always kept clean, sanitary and in a ready condition in every particular for the reception of the sick who may require special care and attention. There has been a large number admitted for treatment, many of whom were detained for weeks and months by the gravity of their disease, but the care and nursing given them, as well as to all others admitted, helped to tide their diseases over the most dangerous periods, and assisted materially in diminishing during the nine months just completed, the number of deaths recorded in the returns of the hospital overseers, which are appended to this report. Only one accident occurred during the year. A prisoner was unfortunate enough to fall from a scaffold and break his leg. There was, during the year, the usual amount of sickness amongst the officers. One hundred and seventeen were invalided. Seven hundred and fifty-five prescriptions were written for these officers, to whom I made including night visits, 1,182 professional visits. Many of them were afflicted with serious and prolonged illness and required much attention. One guard was completely disabled for many weeks by a fracture of his leg, by falling from a load of hay on the farm. He was brought to his home, where the injured member was adjusted. He is now as well as ever. Sanitary matters have been carefully looked after at the sewage plant, which has been operated very satisfactorily and has been kept clean and free from offensive odours. Disinfectant material is supplied in such quantities as meet the requirements of the sewage contents and make the effluent inodourous and innoxious.

The water used for drinking purposes is of a very good quality, several tests made of it during the year proved negative as regards the presence of organic matter.

There have been only two cases of tuberculosis under our charge, fortunately. Where the lungs are involved and the hope of cure reduced to minimum, the practice of releasing prisoners on parole or giving them unrestricted liberty where the air is surcharged with the oxygen of new-born hope, is a wise procedure. Clemency, so far, has been exercised with much wisdom, judgment and prudence in these cases, which, if permitted to remain in prison, are liable under certain conditions to infect others. As this class invariably bring the predisposition with them into prison, their cases are, as a rule, hopeless from the start. Fortunately the number is so very small, that it merely affords one an opportunity to refer in passing to the subject.

A case of sporadic small-pox, of the discrete variety, developed in prison in a prisoner who had been an inmate for six or seven months. Fortunately a residence on the prison

preserve was available and was at once utilized as a hospital, than which none could be more desirable on account of its location and distance from all habitation, for the care and treatment of such an extremely dangerous, loathsome and contagious disease. The patient was at once removed, in order to avoid further spread of the disease in the prison, where, if permitted to spread, would have been most disastrous to both officials and prisoners, and necessitating the suspension of all communication, business or otherwise, from the outside world, by a rigid quarantine. Every means was employed to prevent further extension of the disease, and that no other case developed fully demonstrated the wisdom of placing the patient in a temporary hospital on the outside, and the care taken in matters of disinfection and cleanliness on the inside. Preventive medicine is the ideal goal of medical science, and the more successful the physician is in preventing the spread of disease or curtailing its course, the greater service he renders to humanity.

Insane ward.—This ward has been looked after very carefully by the keeper and his assistants, and the inmates have been very comfortable. The heating arrangements have been most satisfactory, and the ventilation and other sanitary matters have received the necessary attention. Few of the inmates have been afflicted with any intercurrent disease, and their number has been visibly decreased by being restored to mental and physical health and having returned to the general prison to work.

Prison of Isolation.—This ward is kept scrupulously clean and received its annual renovation during the year. Everything is in a good sanitary condition as the cells, corridors, and other places in the department, give substantial evidence. The heater has been fully up to the standard, and the inmates are kept clean in person and clothing and present a healthy appearance.

Female ward.—There has not been much sickness in the department during the year. Influenza, which pays its annual visit to the institution, did not forget some members of the female contingent. As a rule, however, all enjoy good health. The food is served in ample quantity and is cooked with a relish. Cleanliness is a marked feature in this ward.

The number of prescriptions dispensed during the year, independent of hospital patients, amounted to: For officers, 755; prison of isolation, 142; insane ward, 213; female ward, 115; dispensary patients, 4,620. Number of days in hospital, 3,587; aggregate number of patients for whom treatment was prescribed, 5,394; officers invalided for treatment, 117 cases; number of prisoners treated in hospital, 304.

I desire to thank very cordially all those who have co-operated with me in the discharge of my duties.

DANIEL PHELAN, M.D.,
Surgeon

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Stock on hand, June 30, 1906	$ 279 54	
Drugs and medicines purchased	417 46	
		$ 697 00
Drugs on hand, March 31, 1907	$ 292 56	
Received for medicines supplied to officers	108 97	
		$ 401 53
Net expenditure of drugs		$ 295 47
Per capita cost		0 64

Return of Sick Treated in Hospital from July 1, 1906, to March 31, 1907.

Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.
Abscess	1	5	6		6	
Bronchitis	2	64	66		66	
Cancer of stomach		1	1	1		
Chorea	1		1			1
Colic		11	11		11	
Constipation		11	11		11	
Contusion		3	3		3	
Cystitis		1	1		1	
Debility		22	22		22	
Diarrhœa		15	15		15	
Eczema		3	3		3	
Epilepsy		1	1		1	
Erysipelas		1	1		1	
Febricula		1	1		1	
Fever	5	1	6		6	
Fracture		1	1			1
Gall stones		1	1	1		
Hæmoptysis		6	6		6	
Hæmorrhoids		2	2		1	1
Heart disease		9	9	1	7	1
Hernia operation		1	1		1	
Herpes		1	1		1	
Hydrocele		1	1		1	
Hypertrophy, testicles		1	1		1	
Indigestion		18	18		18	
Influenza		26	26		25	1
Laryngitis		1	1			1
Lumbago		10	10		9	1
Malingering	1	2	3		3	
Mastoidivitis		1	1		1	
Melancholia		3	3		3	
Neuralgia		4	4		4	
Ophthalmia		6	6		6	
Paralysis		1	1			1
Pernicious anæmia		1	1	1		
Periostitis		1	1	1		
Phthisis		1	1	1		
Pleurisy		1	1		1	
Pneumonia		9	9		8	1
Prostatitis		1	1			1
Rheumatism		28	28		25	3
Sprain		2	2		2	
Stricture		2	2		2	
Syncope		1	1		1	
Syphilis		2	2		2	
Tonsilitis		5	5		5	
Tuberculosis of glands		3	3		2	1
Vaccinia		11	11		10	1
Variola		1	1		1	
Total	10	304	314	6	293	15

Return of Deaths in Hospital.

Names.	Age.	Disease.	When Admitted.	Died.	Country.	No. of Days in Hospital.
			1906.	1906.		
Thompson, Geo	33	Pariostitis	March 7	Aug. 4	U.S.A.	150
Hull, Fred	19	Disease of heart	" 21	July 26	Canada	127
Gates, Herbert	24	Phthisis	June 4	Sept. 8	"	96
			1907.			
Duffy, Edward	24	Pernicious anæmia	Jan. 28	March 11	Ireland	42
Baverstock, Wm	27	Gall-stones	Feb. 12	" 16	Canada	32
Scott, Jackson	69	Cancer stomach	Jan. 14	" 27	U.S.A.	72

RETURN of Convicts in the Insane Ward of the Penitentiary from July 1, 1906, to March 31, 1907.

Distribution.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remained under treatment on June 30, 1906	24		24
Since admitted—			
Kingston Penitentiary	17		17
St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary	2		2
Total number under treatment during the above period	43		43
Discharged—			
Cured	6		6
Improved sufficiently to resume work	9		9
Transferred to Provincial Asylum on expiration of sentence	4		4
Died	1		1
Remaining under treatment on March 31, 1907	23		23

OBITUARY.

No.	Reg. No.	Age.	Date of Death.	Duration of Insanity.	Proximate cause of Death.
E	242	46	August 5, 1906	15 days	Suicide by hanging.

CONVICTS admitted into the Insane Ward.

	Name.	Date of Admission.	From whence Received.		How Disposed of.				Remaining under treatment March 31, 1907	Remarks.
			Kingston Penitentiary.	St. Vincent de Paul.	Discharged cured.	Improved to resume work.	Transferred to Provincial Asylum.	Died.		
		1906.								
1	Slaughter, J. E.	July 7	1			1				
	"	Nov. 13	1			1				
2	Epps, Charles	July 9		1					1	Incurable.
3	Barry, John	" 9		1					1	"
4	Hoban, Michael	" 21	1					1		Suicide, hanging.
5	Stedman, George	Sept. 12	1						1	Improved.
6	Ross, Wm.	" 17	1						1	"
7	Revoux, Louis	Aug. 30	1		1					
8	Phillips, Henry	Oct. 1	1			1				
	"	" 27	1			1				
9	Smith, Alfred	" 11	1						1	Incurable.
10	Cheevers, Wm.	" 29	1		1					
11	Burke, W. F.	Nov. 28	1			1				
12	Carey, Geo. F.	Dec. 1	1		1					
13	Farrell, John	" 26	1			1				
		1907.								
14	Thompson, Offie	Feb. 2	1		1					
15	Dimerlo, Walter	" 7	1			1				
16	Miller, Robert	" 13	1			1				
	"	March 3	1						1	Improved.
17	Carter, C. H.	Feb. 2	1						1	Incurable.
18	Gillis, Alfred	" 26	1						1	Improved.
19	Moore, James	March 13	1			1				
			20	2	4	9		1	8	

DANIEL PHELAN, M.D.,
Surgeon and Med. Supt., Insane Ward.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

St. Vincent de Paul, April 1, 1907.

To the Warden.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit to you my annual report for the fiscal year 1906-7.

In the medical department, nothing very important has occurred. I am glad to hear that the plans for the new hospital are made and that the work is to be done as soon as possible. We need badly a convenient building for the patients, as I stated in the previous years in my reports.

During the year forty-five patients were treated in the hospital. Only one serious accident took place, last fall. A convict fell from the roof of a barn and broke his legs. Though in danger for a few days, he completely recovered. Three convicts died during the year, viz., Lespérance, asthma cardiac; McDowell, tuberculosis, died a few months after his arrival here; Desormeau, paralysis, was in the hospital for over two years.

Four thousand three hundred and forty-five consultations were given to convicts, outside and in the hospital.

I notice that more officers had to stay home on account of illness, though not in danger, they could in no way perform their duty.

AD. ALLAIRE, M.D.,
Surgeon.

PATIENTS TREATED IN THE HOSPITAL.

Diseases.	No.	Diseases.	No.
Abscess of the gum	1	Gastralgie	1
Abscess	2	Heart disease	1
Anthritis	2	Nephritis	1
Conjonctisite	1	Orchitis	1
Choroidite	1	Obstruction of the bowels	2
Contusion	1	Rheumatism	2
Colite	4	Sprain	1
Cholerine	4	Syphilis	1
Depression	4	Sore throat	1
Diarrhœa	3	Tuberculosis	1
Fistule	1	Cough	2
Fracture of both legs	1	Ulcers	1
Foot crushed	1		
Finger crushed	1	Total	45
Enterocolite	3		

DEATHS.

Lespérance, asthma cardiac.
McDowell, tuberculosis.
Desormeau, paralysis.

TRANSFERRED.

Barry, John, insane.

AD. ALLAIRE, M.D.,
Surgeon.

Amount of drugs on hand, July 1, 1906	$ 189 29	
" " purchased during the year	221 74	
		$ 411 03
Amount of drugs sold to officers during the year	$ 19 57	
" " on hand, March 31, 1907	197 83	
		$ 217 40
Net expenditure for drugs, &c		$ 193 63
Cost per caput		0 48

D. O'SHEA,
Hospital Overseer.

DORCHESTER.

DORCHESTER, April 1, 1907.

To the Warden.

I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1907.

CASES TREATED AT THE DISPENSARY.

Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Remaining.
Abscess		5	5	
Acidity		42	42	
Asthma		2	2	
Boils		12	12	
Bronchitis		5	5	
Burns		6	6	
Cardialgia		10	10	
Catarrh		31	31	
Cephalagia		50	49	1
Chills		8	8	
Colds		62	62	
Colic	1	26	26	1
Contusions	3	38	39	2
Costiveness		71	69	2
Coughs		66	65	1
Cutaneous eruptions	2	15	17	
Debility		10	10	
Diarrhœa		65	65	
Dysentry		10	10	
Dyspepsia		15	15	
Gonorrhea		6	6	
Hæmoptysis		2	2	
Heart disease	1	4	5	
Hernia		4	4	
Hemorrhoids		16	15	1
Incontinence		8	8	
Indigestion		35	35	
Influenza		25	22	3
Insomnia		11	11	
Lumbago		20	20	
Neuralgia		55	54	1
Ophthalmia	1	15	15	1
Otitis		9	9	
Pyrosis		1	1	
Retention		4	4	
Rheumatism	1	34	35	
Scrofula		2	2	
Sore throat	1	42	42	1
Sprains	1	12	12	1
Stomatitis		21	21	
Stricture		2	2	
Syphilis		4	4	
Teeth extracted		102	102	
Tonsilitis		26	26	
Tuberculosis		3	3	
Varicocele		4	4	
Wounds		31	31	
Epilepsy	1	2	2	1
Insanity	2		2	
Enlarged glands	1	3	4	

CASES TREATED IN THE HOSPITAL.

Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Remaining.
Contusions	1	.....	1	1	.....
Debility	3	2	5	2	3
Diarrhœa	.....	1	1	1	.....
Grippe	.....	2	2	1	1
Heart disease	.....	1	1	1	.....
Indigestion	.....	1	1	1	.....
Insanity	1	1	2	2	.....
Lumbago	1	.....	1	1	.....
Rheumatism	.....	2	2	1	1
Tonsilitis	.....	4	4	4	.....
Epilepsy	.....	1	1	1	.....
	6	15	21	16	5

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Stock on hand, June 30, 1906	$ 215 92	
Drugs and sundries purchased	264 65	
		$ 480 57
Less—		
Drugs, etc., on hand, March 31, 1907	$ 233 97	
Received for medicines supplied officers	37 13	
		271 10
Net expenditure for drugs		$ 209 47
Per capita cost		1 03

E. P. DOHERTY,
Surgeon.

MANITOBA.

STONY MOUNTAIN, May 13, 1907.

To the Warden.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended March 31, 1907.

During the past year the health of the convicts has been better than usual. We have had no infectious cases except consumption and one of typhoid fever.

I have to report two deaths, one due to consumption and the other the result of an accident,—convict Wood, who fell from the top of new wing, fracturing an arm and leg and sustaining internal injuries, from which he died on the following day.

The health of the guards has been very satisfactory, only three being absent more than six days on account of illness. Nine were not reported sick during the year, and altogether, twenty-five keepers and guards lost eighty-nine days.

The usual statements are appended.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. W. NEILL, M.D.,
Surgeon.

CASES TREATED IN HOSPITAL.

Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Anæmia		3	2		1
Abscesses		3	3		
Boils		7	6		1
Bruises		5	5		
Bubo	1		1		
Constipation		5	5		
Cough		1	1		
Colds		27	27		
Cramps		1	1		
Deformed chest		1	1		
Dislocation of finger		1	1		
Diarrhœa		58	58		
Epilepsy		5	5		
Epidymitis		2	2		
Eczema		2	2		
Frostbites		3	3		
Fractures		1		1	
Gleet		1	1		
Headache		4	4		
Hemorrhoid		1	1		
Hernia		1		1	
Hypochondria		2	1		1
Indigestion		13	13		
Influenza		9	9		
Lumbago		8	8		
Mumps		1	1		
Malaria		3	3		
Ophthalmia		6	6		
Orchitis		1	1		
Pleurisy		1			1
Poison, ivy		1	1		
Rheumatism, acute	1	4	5		
Salivation		1	1		
Scirrhosis of liver	1				1
Sore hands		1	1		
Sprains		1	1		
Stricture		3	2		1
Stye		1	1		
Synovitis		1	1		
Syphilis	1	1	2		
Tonsilitis		5	5		
Tubercular		3		1	2
" adenitis		1	1		
Typhoid fever		1			1
Wounds		8	8		
Neuralgia		3	3		
	5	210	204	2	9

DISPENSARY CASES.

Diseases.	No.	Diseases.	No.
Adenitis	1	Hernia	4
Abscesses	2	Hypochondria	2
Acne, rosacea	2	Indigestion	116
Alopecia, Areator	2	Influenza	15
Anæmia	25	Insomnia	18
Aneurism	1	Itch, prairie	3
Biliousness	4	Laryngitis	4
Boils	10	Lumbago	38
Bruises	11	Malaria	5
Burns	4	Neuralgia	13
Catarrh, nasal	13	Ophthalmia	25
" of ears	28	Orchitis	1
Chapped hands	2	Otitis	9
Cold	167	Pains, indefinite	5
Colic	1	Rheumatism, chronic	27
Constipation	196	Sciatica	2
Cough	2	Scirrhosis of liver	12
Cramps	4	Spermatorrhœa	1
Corns	1	Sprains	7
Cystitis	9	Stricture, urethial	6
Dandruff	1	Stye	2
Diarrhœa	119	Synovitis	1
Dislocation of finger	1	Syphilis	9
Dropsy	1	Teeth extracted	41
Endocarditis	3	Toothache	20
Epilepsy	9	Tuberculosis	14
Eczema	60	Tubercular adenitis	5
Frostbites	5	Tonsilitis	16
Gleet	2	Torticollis	1
Gravel	9	Ulcers	16
Gonorrhœa	5	Warts	2
Headache	27	Worms, tape	2
Hemorrhoid	9	Wounds	11
Epididymitis	2		

EXPENDITURE FOR DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Stock on hand, June 30, 1906	$ 213 43	
Drugs and sundries purchased	138 14	
		$ 351 57
Drugs on hand, March 31, 1907	207 25	
Received for medicines supplied to officers	26 16	
		$ 233 41
Net expenditure		$ 118 16
Per capita cost		0 62

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

New Westminster, May 30, 1907.

To the Warden.

Sir,—I beg to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1907.

Nothing of especial interest occurred during the year except that convict Neumen, one day let himself drop from the third tier to the ground floor. Naturally, considerable injury resulted to his feet and legs. Both fibulæ were broken and the small bones of the tarsus in each foot were crushed. Although I feared for a long time that he would lose the use of his feet, he is slowly improving and is now able to get about on crutches. No doubt his condition will improve still more, but I fear he will always be more or less of a cripple.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. A. De WOLF SMITH,
Surgeon.

DISPENSARY PATIENTS.

Number of prescriptions filled, 964.

Diseases.	No.	Diseases.	No.
Adenitis	2	Insomnia	7
Anorexia	12	Headache	43
Biliousness	11	Lumbago	21
Bruises	4	Neuralgia	7
Colds	96	Nervousness	2
Cramps	3	Orchitis	1
Conjunctivitis	3	Ophthalmia	1
Constipation	181	Phargygitis	15
Coughs	47	Psoriasis	3
Cuts	2	Pleurodynia	10
Cystitis	1	Rheumatism	21
Canker of tongue	1	Sprains	2
Coryza	20	Spermatorrhœa	3
Dandruff	2	Sciatica	1
Diarrhœa	19	Stricture	1
Eczema	4	Toothache	4
Earache	2	Teeth extracted	36
Gumboil	1	Ulcers	5
Gonorrhœa	1	Weak eyes	2
Hæmorrhoids	6		
Helminthiasis	2	Total	664

CASES TREATED IN HOSPITAL.

Number of days in hospital, 400.

Diseases.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Remaining.
Adenitis		1	1	1	
Bruise		3	3	3	
Coughs and colds		8	8	8	
Injured by fall from gallery		1	1		1
Hæmorrhoids		1	1	1	
Indigestion		3	3	3	
Jaundice and rheumatism	1		1	1	
Lumbago		5	5	5	
Orchitis		1	1	1	
Rheumatism		2	2	2	
Sprain		1	1	1	
Tumour		1	1	1	
	1	27	28	27	1

STATEMENT OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Value of drugs on hand, June 30, 1906	$ 198 85	
" " purchased, 1906-7	112 31	
		$ 311 16
Value of drugs on hand, March 31, 1907	$ 211 49	
Received for medicines supplied officers	18 76	
		230 25
Net cost of drugs		$ 80 91
Cost per capita		0 60

ALBERTA.

To the Warden.

I have the honour to submit report up to March 31, 1907, being for eight months, as the prison was opened on July 23, 1906. The health of the prisoners has been good. There have been no serious cases with the exception of one of dysentry and one of diphtheria. The change from Manitoba penitentiary to Alberta of twenty-four convicts, with change of water, &c., seemed to derange the alimentary canal of most of them for a short time.

The extra severe winter was trying on the health of both officers and convicts, resulting in considerable attacks of colds, la grippe and rheumatism.

We had no accidents and no deaths.

The heating and ventilation of the penitentiary was very satisfactory, and the sewerage seems to be excellent, notwithstanding the somewhat overcrowded condition, until the temporary prison is finished.

On account of the limited number of cells, we had no part set aside for the hospital ward, and I cannot very well divide my cases into hospital and dispensary.

The health of the officers was, perhaps, not up to the average on account of the exposure during severe weather and la grippe was prevalent. The number of days absent on account of sickness among officers was eighty-four and a half days, and there were one hundred and twenty-five prescriptions dispensed for the officers, realizing $19.75.

The drugs dispensed to the convicts amounted to $44.23.

ALEX. FORIN, M.D.,
Surgeon.

CASES TREATED IN PRISON.

Prescriptions dispensed, 556.

Diseases.	No.	Diseases.	No.
Abscess	2	Neuralgia	13
Adenitis	2	Oedema	1
" tuberculous	2	Otitis	1
Acne	2	Psoriasis	1
Bronchitis	49	Pediculus pubis	2
Catarrh, nasal	7	Rheumatism, muscular	6
Constipation	49	" articular	15
Conjunctivitis	5	Rupture	2
Chapped hands	11	Sprain	2
Diarrhœa	19	Stomatitis	2
Dysentry	1	Sore eyes	1
Diphtheria	1	Syphilis	1
Eczema	4	Torpid liver	4
Enteritis	1	Tonsilitis	10
Epilepsy	1	Tenea solium	1
Hæmorrhoids	3	Teeth extracted	7
Indigestion	25	Tuberculosis, pulmonary	1
Indisposition	12	Ulcers	1
La grippe	14	Vaccinated	3
Lumbago	3	Ventral herna	1
Malaria	1	Wounds	11
Nephritis	7		

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR DRUGS, MEDICINES, INSTRUMENTS AND CONTAINERS.

Drugs and sundries purchased	$ 220	71
On hand April 1, 1907	156	73
	$ 63	98
Received from officers for medicine	19	75
	$ 44	23
Per capita cost (eight months)	0	67

APPENDIX D.

CHAPLAINS' REPORTS

KINGSTON.

KINGSTON, May 1, 1907.

To the Warden.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my report for the period of nine months ending March 31, 1907. At that date, there were 310 prisoners under my care, 305 males and 5 females, divided as follows, according to their creeds:—

Church of England	120
Methodist	78
Presbyterian	61
Baptist	28
Lutheran	17
Jews	3
Greek Catholic	1
Salvation Army	1
Adventist	1
Total	310

It gives me much pleasure to be able to say that several becoming improvements have been made in the chapel, which add greatly to its appearance. Convenient seats to accommodate eight persons have been placed in the chancel; new doors with glass in the panels, and in the arch above them, have been put up in the entrance to the chapel. The partition wall separating the school-room from the chapel has been beautified by oil paintings, consisting of three subjects—the 'Agony in Gethsemane,' the 'Descent from the Cross,' and the 'Good Shepherd'—copies from the great masters, while over the vestry door there has been also painted a Celtic cross. These paintings are considered to be really works of art, and were done by one of the prisoners, who is also the sexton and the organist, and, in addition, is a solo singer.

The chapel services on Sundays and chief holidays have been regularly held, as well as the courses of weekly classes for religious instruction.

Six months ago I began a special Bible class for the benefit of the youths here under 20 years of age, of whom, sad to say, there are about thirty. This class serves a twofold purpose, as a means of religious instruction and a reading lesson. I believe it has already done, and will continue to do, much good.

Last September I attended, by invitation from the mayor of Albany, the Congress of the National Prison Association, which met in that city. I spent a very interesting, and, I think, profitable time there. We had the pleasure of listening to excellent sermons and addresses delivered by the Bishop of Ontario, Dean Farthing and several laymen.

Members of the Westminster Abbey choir visited us and charmed everybody with their beautiful singing. Other singers and musicians have also taken part in our services

Once again thanking all the officers for their courtesy and kindness.

I am respectfully yours,

A. W. COOKE,
Protestant Chaplain.

PORTSMOUTH, ONT., April 1, 1907.

To the Warden.

It is with pleasure I submit herewith my usual annual report as Catholic chaplain of this penitentiary for the fiscal year, which it has been ordered to end on March 31 of each year.

During the past year I have faithfully discharged my duties without intermission, and in respect of religious worship, everything has gone on with the regularity of clock work and the convicts are, on the whole, both reverent and attentive to the weekly instructions given them.

At the present moment we have enrolled on our chapel register the names of 139 men and 9 women, the total, 148, being eighteen less than at the end of last year.

I remain, my dear sir,

Yours respectfully,

M. McDONALD,
Roman Catholic Chaplain

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, March 31, 1907.

To the Warden.

I beg to present my annual report for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1907.

On June 30, 1906, the Catholic chapel numbered 340 men. Since that time, 92 have come from court, 78 ended their sentence, 28 were licensed, 3 were pardoned, 1 was transferred to Kingston, 1 was deported to England and 2 died, leaving a balance of 319 Catholics.

My satisfaction with my congregation is the same as in the previous years, the action of divine grace manifesting, constantly, itself in 'seasonable aid.'

Our chapel is putting on a flashing white attire, which, when completed, will 'renew its youth,' owing particularly to the striking contrast of some darker touches girdling its earthly footing.

I happily profit by the present occasion to express my profound gratitude to all concerned in such a good event, and to our inspectors for their kindness and help.

Your humble servant,

L. O. HAREL, Priest,
Roman Catholic Chaplain.

St. Vincent de Paul, March 31, 1907.

To the Warden.

I beg to present my twelfth annual report as Protestant chaplain of this penitentiary, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1907 :

Convicts remaining, June 30, 1906		67
Since received		26
Total in my care during the year		93
Discharged during the year	8	
Licensed " "	4	
Pardoned " "	1	
Transferred " "	1	
Died " "	1	
		15
Remaining March 31, 1907		78
Creeds—		
Church of England		37
Presbyterian		22
Methodist		8
Lutheran		4
Universalist		2
Baptist		1
Adventist		1
Mormon		1
Unclassed		2
		78
Land of birth—		
Canada		41
England		16
United States		12
Scotland		2
Ireland		1
South Africa		1
Sweden		1
Denmark		1
Germany		2
Finland		1
		78

There is nothing of an unusual nature to report beyond the death, about three weeks ago, of a young man, a recent arrival, who was ill at the time of his entry. The services have been held regularly and the conduct of the men in the chapel, as usual, has been good.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Yours obediently,

J. ROLLIT,

Protestant Chaplain

DORCHESTER.

DORCHESTER, N.B., March 31, 1907.

To the Warden.

I have the honour of presenting herewith my first report, as Protestant chaplain of this penitentiary, for the year ending March 31, 1907.

On assuming the duties of this important office, August 1, 1906, there were on the Protestant chaplain's register, 138 names. During the period included in this report, 27 prisoners have been received and 47 have been released, leaving a total in custody on March 31, 1907, of 119. We note with a profound sense of gratitude to Almighty God, that death has not once invaded the ranks of the men and women under my spiritual direction. The general health of all has been good.

The deportment in all the chapel exercises, and in connection with my work, in office, cell or hospital, has been in the superlative sense excellent, showing beyond a doubt, that your staff give careful and conscientious attention to duty.

The Bible classes held on Wednesday of each week have been a growing source of pleasure to me in my work.

I have held personal conversation on matters pertaining to spiritual pardon and the 'straight gate' with every prisoner on my list. I have found it necessary in a number of instances to make it plain that I was a chaplain, and not a parole officer, and to firmly insist that conversation be confined to things religious.

The ordinance of baptism has been administered in two cases to candidates, who were subjected to the required tests of Holy Scripture, and the ordinance has been withheld from at least two, who gave reasons that did not commend themselves to the chaplain.

A gospel song service, held on the last Sabbath of each month, is entered into most enthusiastically by every singer in the institution.

Let me not forget to make grateful mention for the alteration and improvements made by the department in the platform arrangements of the chapel, including the installation of a new baptistery and the laying of a new carpet.

My report would not be complete without a record of my gratitude to you, to the deputy warden, the matron and the entire staff for the uniform kindness and courtesy extended to me since assuming my official duties.

This work has thoroughly entrenched itself in my sympathies and love. By the blessing of the Almighty, we feel we can report 'something attempted and something done.'

Allow me to subscribe myself,

Yours obediently,

BYRON HAVELOCK THOMAS,
Protestant Chaplain.

DORCHESTER, N.B., March 31, 1907.

To the Warden.

I have the honour to submit to you my nineteenth annual report for the year ended March 31, 1907, on which date I had 71 males, 4 female convicts, a grand total of 75, as against 77 in my last report.

I reiterate my sense of gratification to work in this very field of labour, which I have lately chosen as my centre of occupation in my ministry, discarding some work very dear to my heart and of a charitable and philanthropic order. The amount of good to be done is so great, and, at the same time, the conditions are favourable, it is not surprising that a pastor of souls should express his satisfaction and the consolation he feels in ministering to such needs.

I have given expression to this sentiment before and I herein repeat it. The longer I remain in this field of labour the fonder I feel of my work and of the men under my spiritual charge. Of course, it would be too much of a gratification could I state that they all reform or all work in that direction; but it is very pleasant to know that some do, and effectively so. Others amend to a certain extent, a very effective step to a fuller conversion, whilst a few remain obdurate to the voice of God and rebellious to his divine grace. In the course of the last fiscal year, I heard from a few discharged convicts, who wrote to me that they had secured work, kept away from bad company, adopted good, steady habits and felt happy. They, moreover, expressed their gratitude to those who had been instrumental in the hand of God in directing their steps on the right path.

In the chapel, at catechism classes, in whatever occasion or place, I have to meet the convicts, I must in justice say that, to a man, their behaviour is most commendable. Their attention and general demeanour during mass and public instructions is praiseworthy, being rather filial than servile. This, to a vast extent, rebounds to the credit of the good discipline of the prison.

The choir, I am pleased to say, is quite efficient and renders every Sunday the different chants of divine service in a manner at once admirable and edifying. This is not surprising, as organist and singers are making a great effort to ensure this result by attentive and regular rehearsals.

The libraries continue to be well conducted and books distributed regularly. We have to thank the department for the relatively large grant for that object.

The uniform civility and gentlemanly demeanour of all officials towards me I cannot ignore, and to mention it here is to show my high appreciation thereof.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your humble servant,

A. D. CORMIER, Priest.
Roman Catholic Chaplain.

MANITOBA.

STONY MOUNTAIN, April 10, 1907.

To the Warden.

I have the honour to present my report for the nine months ended March 31, 1907.

Convicts on register, June 30, 1906	147	
Received from courts during the year	20	
		167
Discharged—		
By expiration of sentence	13	
" pardon	1	
" parole	17	
" death	2	
Transferred to Edmonton penitentiary	17	
		50
Number remaining on register, April 1, 1907		117
Creeds, as given by themselves on entering—		
Church of England		63
Presbyterian		17
Methodist		12
Lutheran		14
Baptist		8
Quaker		1
Unitarian		1
Disciple		1
		117
Abstainers		22
Temperate		59
Intemperate		36
		117

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

F. M. FINN.
Protestant Chaplain.

STONY MOUNTAIN, June 10, 1907.

To the Warden.

I have the honour to submit my report for the fiscal year ended March 31.

I had at that date fifty-eight prisoners under my care. I have nothing very special to remark.

Believe me, sir, your humble servant.

ARTHUR BELIVEAU, Ptre.,
Roman Catholic Chaplain.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

New Westminster, March 31, 1907.

To the Warden.

I have the honour to present my report as Protestant chaplain in the British Columbia penitentiary for the nine months ending March 31, 1907.

Convicts remaining, June 30, 1906	92	
" received during fiscal year of nine months	19	
Total ministered to during the nine months		111
Discharged	13	
Paroled	5	
Pardoned	2	
Liberated by order of the court	1	
Total		21
Total under my charge, March 31, 1907		90
Creeds—		
Church of England		24
Methodist		24
Buddhist		15
Presbyterian		12
Lutheran		8
Baptist		4
Reformed Episcopalian		1
No creed		2
Total		90

Of the convicts received, three are total abstainers, six use liquor occasionally, eight are intemperate, while one is addicted to the use of opium and one to the use of morphine. In ten cases, liquor, opium or morphine is averred to be the cause of the present trouble. If that is so, and there is no reason to doubt, then one may hope that, with the cause removed and a period of reflection afforded, the words of Paul may be grandly realized in more than one case: 'Now no chastening for the present seemeth to be joyous but grievous, nevertheless afterward it yieldeth the peaceable fruits of righteousness unto them which are exercised thereby.'

Referring to men received since my last report, I find that in six cases the home influence has been good; in two cases, fair; in five cases, poor; in two cases, bad, and in four cases there has been no home influence at all.

Eight attended Sunday school with fair regularity, while four of the remainder attended at rare intervals. The average age of leaving Sunday school appears to be a fraction over nine years.

My work among the men is largely of a routine character, filled with discouragement, it is true, and yet brightened by the manifest presence of Him who maketh the dead to live.

The regular Sunday service is bright and interesting. The men join heartily in the singing. The excellent order and close attention tells of the spirit of reverence that pervades the entire service.

In the hospital, the cell, my own room, the men have been frankly and lovingly dealt with; and in all cases, I have been encouraged by the attention and courtesy with which my words of counsel and exhortation have been listened to. Only those who have come into closest touch with the men who have fallen by the wayside, can dream of the pathos and tragedy that enters into many of these lives. When one considers all the circumstances and environments that in many cases, have had to be faced, the marvel is not so much that the men have fallen as that they have not fallen lower. Oftentimes one wonders what might have been under happier conditions, and the sadness of it all calls forth a depth of pity and compassion that, after all, may woo them from sin and win them for Christ.

It is particularly gratifying to note the progress made by many of the men who attend school. The library fills a most important place in the prison and is highly prized by all.

My warmest thanks are heartily given to you, the deputy warden and other officers for aid rendered to me in the discharge of my duties.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALBERT EDWARD VERT,
Protestant Chaplain.

NEW WESTMINSTER, May 10, 1907.

To the Warden.

I have the honour to submit my annual report as Roman Catholic chaplain of this penitentiary for the year 1906-7.

The number of convicts under my care has been varying between forty and fifty since last May. The attendance at church services on Sundays and holydays is all that could be desired. Some of the convicts, who never practised their religion before and knew little or nothing about it, have come to understand what help it would be for them in the world, and have asked earnestly to have special instructions. The frequentation of the sacraments is also very satisfactory, and I am satisfied to state that the convicts in general, with of course a few exceptions, show a very good spirit and a will to better themselves.

I am also happy to be able to state that some of the convicts who have been pardoned are giving evidence to the fact of an amended life.

My sincere thanks to all the officers of this institution for their courtesy and real help in assisting me in the dischage of my duties.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

EDM. PEYTAVIN,
Roman Catholic Chaplain.

ALBERTA.

EDMONTON, July 24, 1907.

To the Warden.

I have the honour to present to you my first annual report, as Protestant chaplain of the Alberta penitentiary, for the year ended March 31, 1907.

I was duly sworn in as protestant chaplain on August 3, 1906, at which time there were nineteen protestant prisoners in the institution. The first service was held on August 5, with nineteen convicts in attendance. At the close of the fiscal year there were thirty-eight in confinement.

If one may judge by the attention given and the interest manifested, the services held each Sunday morning have been appreciated by the prisoners. Some of them, indeed, have spoken of their having received good from the spoken word.

The services could be rendered more attractive by the procuring of a small organ to assist in the service of praise, though this has been very well carried on by the prisoners themselves, who have joined heartily in the singing of the hymns.

There is a good library, which is well patronized by the men.

In conclusion, I must thank the warden, deputy warden and the other officials for their uniform kindness and courtesy to me while in the discharge of my duty as chaplain.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

D. G. McQUEEN,
Protestant Chaplain.

EDMONTON, ALTA., July 29, 1907.

To the Warden.

I have the honour to submit to you my first annual report, as Roman Catholic chaplain of the Alberta penitentiary, for the year ended March 31, 1907.

The convicts who have attended the religious services during the year numbered nineteen. These services have been kept regularly every Sunday morning, and the prisoners showed not only good behaviour, but on every occasion listened very attentively to the teaching of the Christian doctrine, which was explained to them. I have no doubt that when there will be proper accommodation, purposely set apart for religious services, these will produce a still greater influence on the men.

I wish to express my heartfelt thanks for the many acts of courtesy and kindness rendered to me by the officers of this institution.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Yours respectfully,

A. THERIEN,
Roman Catholic Chaplain.

APPENDIX E.

SCHOOL INSTRUCTORS' REPORTS

KINGSTON.

KINGSTON, ONT., April 2, 1907.

To the Warden.

I have the honour to submit my twelfth annual report of the school in this penitentiary for the period ended March 31, 1907.

The total number enrolled during the period was seventy. Of this number, twenty-five passed out, capable of reading and writing intelligently and with a fair knowledge of the elementary rules of arithmetic; five retired, owing to expiration of sentence.

The present attendance is forty. The studies of these are divided as follows:—

Reading in part I	9
Reading in part II	15
Reading in second book and writing	10
Reading in third book, writing and arithmetic	6

The school has been conducted by Mr. Begg, assistant, in a most satisfactory manner. Good progress has been made by the pupils attending and conduct and discipline most exemplary.

Yours respectfully,

W. A. GUNN,
School Instructor.

LIBRARY RETURNS.

	Total Number of Volumes in Library.	Number added during Year.	Average Number of Convicts who used Works.	Total Number of Issues during the Year.
General library	3,900	108	450	23,400
Protestant library	350	.....	30	1,560
Roman Catholic library	355	.....	20	1,040
Total	4,605	108	500	26,000

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

St. Vincent de Paul, April 1, 1907.

To the Warden.

I have the honour to submit my annual report of the English school in this penitentiary for the year ended March 31, 1907.

Twenty-five pupils were enrolled during the year and divided as follows:—

Nine in third reader, speller and arithmetic.

Seven in second reader, speller and arithmetic.

Five in first reader, speller and arithmetic.

Four in primer only.

Books, slates, pencils and copy books were supplied to twenty-three convicts, to study in their cells.

The conduct of the pupils in school was satisfactory in every way.

I beg to tender thanks to my superiors for the assistance given me in the discharge of my duties.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
D. O'SHEA,
English School Instructor.

St. Vincent de Paul, April 1, 1907.

To the Warden.

I have the honour to present you my first annual report of the French school for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

Twenty-two pupils were enrolled during the year and classed as follows:—

Five in the primer only.

Six in the third reader, arithmetic and writing.

Four in the fourth reader, arithmetic and writing.

Five in the Fosquelle's French course.

Nineteen convicts were supplied in their cells with books, slates, pencils and copy books.

The attendance at school has been very regular and the conduct very good in every way.

I beg to thank my superiors for the kind support given me in the discharge of my duty.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
G. J. RENEAULT,
French School Instructor.

Library returns, year ended March 31, 1907—

Number of volumes in library	4,136
Number of volumes added in the year	229
Number of convicts who have used books	373
Total number of issues during the year	28,080

G. J. RENEAULT,
D. O'SHEA,
Librarians.

DORCHESTER.

DORCHESTER, April 1, 1907.

To the Warden.

I have the honour to submit my annual report of the school and library in the penitentiary for the year ended March 31, 1907.

At the beginning of the year the school was attended by forty pupils.

The present attendance is forty-two, divided as follows:—

Reading, writing and arithmetic	20
Reading and writing	11
Reading only	11

Seven were reading in the fourth English reader, eighteen in the third, six in the second, five in the first and six in the primer.

The conduct of the pupils while at school has been most satisfactory and fair progress has been made.

In conclusion, I beg to express my sincere thanks to my superiors for the assistance given me in the discharge of my duties.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. B. PAPINEAU,
School Instructor.

LIBRARY RETURNS.

	Total Number of Volumes in Library.	Number added during the Year.	Average Number of Convicts who used Books.	Total Number of Issues during the Year.
General library	989	.....	180	14,040
Roman Catholic library	250	.....	50	950
Protestant library	112	.....	50	950
	1,351	.....	.....	15,940

MANITOBA.

STONY MOUNTAIN, March 31, 1907.

To the Warden.

I have the honour to submit my fifteenth annual report of the school of this institution, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

Of the twenty-one pupils on the register during the year, seven were Galicians; four French half-breeds; two Germans; two Russians; one French; one Greek; one Chinaman; one Indian, and one Belgian.

Two of the five pupils admitted to school had to learn the alphabet, and three were able to read a little.

The attendance at the end of the fiscal year was eleven, classified as follows:—

First reader, part I	1
First reader, part II	7
Second reader, spelling and arithmetic	3

The average daily attendance was nine only, but I hope that before many weeks are over the convicts from the temporary prison will have been removed to the new wing and I shall then have more pupils at school, as quite a number of the convicts who are in the temporary prison are in need of schooling.

Fair progress was made by the majority of them, and their conduct and attention to their lessons whilst at school was very satisfactory.

I beg to tender you, and my other superiors, my most sincere thanks for the assistance given me in the discharge of my duties.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. O. BEAUPRE,

School Instructor.

LIBRARY RETURNS.

	Number of Volumes.	Added during the Year.	Number of Convicts using Books.	Circulation.
General library	960	None.	141	11,991
Roman Catholic library	96	"	.....	.....
Protestant library	38	"	.....	.....
	1,094	.....	141	11,991

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

New Westminster, March 31, 1907.

To the Warden.

I have the honour to submit my report of the school of this penitentiary, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1907.

Seven convicts were admitted during the year and the average daily attendance was sixteen.

Of the seven convicts admitted to the school, two were put in the first primer, two in the first reader, one in the third reader and two for arithmetic only.

I have nineteen pupils in attendance, classified as follows:—

Second primer	3
Second reader and spelling	5
Third reader and spelling	3
Fourth reader, spelling and arithmetic	5
Arithmetic only	3
	19

Seventy convicts are supplied with school books and slates for the purpose of studying in their cells.

I am pleased to state that good progress was made by pupils attending school, and their conduct has been most satisfactory.

In conclusion, I beg to express my sincere thanks to my superiors for the assistance given me in the discharge of my duties.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. J. CARROLL,
School Instructor.

LIBRARY RETURNS.

	Total number of Volumes in Library.	Volumes added during the Year.	Number of Convicts using Books.	Circulation.
General	1,256	41	129	9,957
Roman Catholic	181	Nil.	6	288
Protestant	214	Nil.	2	6
Officers	66	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

ALBERTA.

EDMONTON, ALTA., July 2, 1907.

To the Warden.

I have the honour to submit my first annual report of the school in this penitentiary for the eight months ending March 31, 1907.

The total number enrolled during that time was fourteen.

Owing to there not being sufficient space in the prison to permit of a school-room, it was necessary to go from cell to cell. This was rather inconvenient and in the short time allowed for school, it was impossible to accomplish a great deal. The pupils being foreigners, I attempted to teach reading, writing and dictation only. They seemed to be very interested and were anxious to learn, and considering the conditions, the results were very encouraging.

At the close of the year the pupils were classified as follows:—

Reading in part I	6
Reading in part II	6
Reading in second reader	2

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

SIDNEY J. TRUSCOTT,
School Instructor.

APPENDIX F.

MATRONS' REPORTS

KINGSTON.

KINGSTON, July 31, 1907.

To the Warden.

I have the honour to forward you my report for year ended March 31, 1907.

I beg to state that everything connected with my department is in a very satisfactory condition. During the year there were nine received and four discharged. There are fifteen females at present in the Kingston penitentiary.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

R. A. FAHEY,
Matron

RETURN OF WORK DONE IN FEMALE PRISON.

Number of Articles.	——	Equal to Days.	Rate per Day.	Amount.	Total.
	Work done for Male Prison.		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1,989	Towels	145	20	29 00	
389	Sheets	80	20	16 00	
1,073	Handkerchiefs	107	20	21 40	
340	Pairs socks	680	20	136 00	
212	Pillow cases	23	20	4 60	
31	Night shirts	31	20	6 20	
126	Bandages for hospital	10	20	2 00	
36	Pudding cloths	3	20	0 60	
15	Aprons	4	20	0 80	
					216 60
	Customers' laundry				54 00
	Work for Female Prison.				
	Making clothing, washing, cooking, cleaning, &c	668	20		133 60
					404 20

DORCHESTER.

DORCHESTER, April 29, 1907.

To the Warden.

I have the honour to submit my annual report of the female prison for year ended March 31, 1907.

On June 30, 1906, there were eleven female prisoners. Since then, five have been received, three discharged and one paroled, leaving twelve at present in this institution.

The industry of the women has been very satisfactory and their conduct, with few exceptions, fairly good.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Yours respectfully,

E. McMAHON,
Matron.

RETURN OF WORK DONE IN FEMALE PRISON.

Number of Articles.	——	Equal to Days.	Rate per Day.	Amount.	Total.
	Work done for Male Prison.		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
332	Pairs socks	664	20	132 80	
1,318	Pairs socks repaired	456	20	91 20	
360	Pillowslips	37	20	7 40	
200	Sheets	23	20	4 60	
48	Towels	5	20	1 00	
	Linen for chapel	5	20	1 00	
	Table linen for dining hall	30	20	6 00	
	Washing for officials (revenue)	56½	20	11 30	
					255 30
	Work for Female Prison.				
	Clothes for female convicts	30	20	6 00	
	Bedding, &c	10	20	2 00	
	Outfit for discharged prisoners	40	20	8 00	
	Washing, cooking, &c	760	20	142 00	
					158 00
					413 30

ALBERTA.

EDMONTON, June 28, 1907.

To the Warden.

I have the honour to submit my first report of the prison ward for female convicts for the nine months ended March 31, 1907.

The ward contains seven cells, opening into a broad, well lighted corridor. They are kept in readiness at all times for the reception of prisoners.

I am pleased to have to state that the ward is empty and that it has been empty ever since the prison was opened in July last. During the period from July, 1906, to March 31, 1907, not one female was convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary in Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, British Columbia or the Northwest Territories of Canada.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Yours respectfully,

G. S. STEDMAN,
Matron.

APPENDIX G.

CRIME STATISTICS

MOVEMENT OF CONVICTS.

KINGSTON.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining at midnight, June 30, 1906				450	10	460
Received since—						
From common jails	107	3	110			
" other penitentiaries	2	3	5	109	6	115
				559	16	575
Discharged since—						
By expiration of sentence	54	1	55			
" pardon	13		13			
" parole	37	1	38			
" transfer to asylum	2		2			
" death	7		7			
" transfer to other penitentiary	1		1			
" order of court	1		1			
				115	2	117
Remaining at midnight, March 31, 1907				444	14	458

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

	Male.	Female.	Total,	Grand Total.
Remaining at midnight, June 30, 1906			410	
Received from common jails	118	3		
" Reformatory school	1			
" Kingston penitentiary	1			
	120	3		
			123	
				533
Discharged during the year—				
By expiration of sentence	85			
" pardon	5			
" parole	32			
" deportation	1			
" death	3			
" transfer to Kingston	2	3		
	128	3		
			131	131
Remaining at midnight, March 31, 1907				402

DORCHESTER.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining at midnight, June 30, 1906	200	11	211			
Received since—						
From common jails	60	4	64			
" forfeiture of license	3	1	4			
				263	16	279
Discharged since—						
By expiration of sentence	36	3				
" pardon	5					
" parole	40	1				
				81	4	85
Remaining at midnight, March 31, 1907				182	12	194

MANITOBA.

Remaining at midnight, June 30, 1906		216
Received since—		
From common jails	44	
Revocation of license	1	
		45
		261
Discharged since—		
By expiration of sentence	26	
" pardon	3	
" parole	31	
" death	2	
Transferred to Alberta penitentiary	24	
		86
Remaining at midnight, March 31, 1907		175

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In custody at midnight, June 30, 1906		142
Received since—		
From common jails		34
		176
Discharged since—		
By expiration of sentence	26	
" parole	9	
" pardon	2	
" order of court	2	
		39
Remaining at midnight, March 31, 1907		*137

*This includes one convict in the Provincial Asylum.

ALBERTA.

	Male.	Fema e.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining at midnight, June 30, 1906						
Received since—						
From common jails	42		42			
" other penitentiaries	24		24			
				66		66
				66		66
Discharged—						
By expiration of sentence	1		1			
" pardon	1		1			
" parole	6		6			
" escape	1		1			
				9		9
Remaining at midnight, March 31, 1907				57		57

MOVEMENT OF CONVICTS FOR PAST TEN YEARS.

KINGSTON.

Years.	Admissions.			Discharges.																		Remaining at end of Year.			Daily Average.
				Expiry of Sentence.		Pardons.		Deaths.		Parole.		Returned to Jail.	Escapes.	Other Penitentiaries.	Removed by Order of Court.	Transfers to Asylums.		Total.							
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Male.	Male.	Male.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1896-97	183	12	195	139	10	25	....	9	....	....	....	....	2	2	2	....	....	179	10	189	583	28	611	612
1897-98	157	3	160	130	3	20	1	4	....	....	....	....	2	2	1	....	....	161	5	166	579	26	605	615
1898-99	162	4	166	149	7	32	1	5	1	....	....	....	....	5	1	....	....	190	11	201	551	19	570	596
1899-00	176	3	179	132	11	25	....	13	....	20	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	191	11	202	536	11	537	555
1900-01	138	9	147	108	4	15	....	13	....	46	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	183	5	188	491	15	506	537
1901-02	131	6	137	107	2	15	2	6	....	45	1	....	1	2	1	....	....	177	6	183	445	15	460	490
1902-03	129	3	132	86	4	10	1	11	....	34	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	144	5	149	430	13	443	455
1903-04	151	4	155	90	4	6	2	13	....	31	....	....	....	3	1	....	....	144	6	150	437	11	448	451
1904-05	136	3	139	83	3	14	1	6	....	27	2	....	....	1	....	1	1	132	7	139	441	7	448	443
1905-06	163	5	168	88	2	9	....	9	....	47	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	154	2	156	450	10	460	455
1906-07	109	6	115	54	1	13	....	7	....	37	1	....	....	1	1	2	....	115	2	117	444	14	458	461

Years.	In Custody beginning of year.	Admissions.							Discharges.										Remaining at the end of Year.		Daily Average.
		Common Jail.		Reformatory.	Other Penitentiaries.	Grand Total.			Expiration of Sentence.	Pardoned.	Parole.	Deaths.	Escape.	Transferred to other Penitentiaries.		Deported.	Total.				
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Male.	Male.	Male.	Male.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
1897-98	396	163	3	....	....	163	3	166	112	15	....	1	....	13	3	....	141	3	144	418	402
1898-99	418	201	1	....	....	201	1	202	134	25	....	4	....	9	1	....	172	1	173	447	421
1899-00	447	181	1	....	....	181	1	182	99	17	28	3	....	18	1	....	165	1	166	463	449
1900-01	463	157	4	6	1	164	4	168	110	4	43	4	1	15	4	....	179	4	183	448	455
1901-02	448	108	3	....	2	110	3	113	142	12	58	3	....	1	3	....	216	3	219	345	384
1902-03	345	130	4	....	1	131	4	135	100	9	28	1	....	4	3	....	142	3	145	335	336
1903-04	335	124	1	3	35	162	1	163	81	5	35	2	1	7	2	....	131	2	133	365	346
1904-05	365	135	1	....	....	135	1	136	87	18	33	2	1	2	1	....	143	1	144	357	365
1905-06	357	178	....	....	....	178	....	178	68	4	46	3	....	4	....	....	125	....	125	410	380
1906-07	410	118	3	1	1	120	3	123	85	5	32	3	....	2	3	1	128	3	131	402	403

DORCHESTER.

Years.	In Custody, beginning of year.			Admissions.									Discharges.															Remaining at end of Year.			Daily Average.
				Common Jails.		Military Prison.	Insane Asylum.	Other Penitentiaries.	Forfeiture of Parole.	Total.			Expiry of Sentence.		Pardon.	Parole.		Returned to jail being insane on admission.	Death.		Escape.	Removed by Order of Court.	Other Penitentiaries.	Total.							
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Male.			Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Male.	Male.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1897-98	193	5	198	84	2	12	....	....	....	96	2	98	54	2	12	....	....	.....	1	....	2	....	....	69	2	71	220	5	225	217
1898-99	220	5	225	93	....	15	....	2	....	108	2	110	82	3	17	....	....	.....	5	....	....	....	2	106	3	109	222	4	226	234
1899-00	222	4	226	78	2	1	....	....	....	79	2	81	59	....	15	20	....	.....	5	....	....	....	4	103	....	103	198	6	204	220
1900-01	198	6	204	80	3	3	....	....	1	84	3	87	48	....	8	15	1	1	8	....	....	....	....	80	1	81	202	8	210	210
1901-02	202	8	210	105	4	5	1	....	1	112	4	116	64	5	4	32	1	1	3	1	....	3	2	109	7	116	205	5	210	214
1902-03	205	5	210	99	5	8	....	1	....	108	5	113	43	....	7	30	....	.....	1	1	....	1	3	85	1	86	228	9	237	221
1903-04	228	9	*237	104	5	4	....	....	....	108	5	113	42	2	10	37	....	.....	2	....	....	7	....	98	2	100	238	12	250	244
1904-05	238	12	250	88	4	9	....	1	2	100	4	104	65	2	5	40	3	.....	....	....	....	5	1	116	5	121	222	11	233	251
1905-06	222	11	233	87	7	1	....	....	2	89	8	97	49	5	10	46	3	.....	2	....	....	1	3	111	8	119	200	11	211	229
1906-07	182	12	194	60	4	....	....	....	4	64	4	68	36	3	5	40	1	.....	....	....	....	....	....	81	4	85	182	12	194	203

*Including one from Reformatory.

Years.	In Custody, beginning of year.	Admissions.							Discharges.											In Custody at end of Year.			Daily Average.
		Common Jails.		Other Penitentiaries.	Recaptured.	Total.			Expiry of Sentence.	Pardon.	Transferred to other Penitentiaries.	Sent to Lunatic Asylum.	Escapes.	Paroles.	Deaths.	Total.							
		Male.	Female.		Male.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Male.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Male.	Male.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
1897-98	77	22	....	13	....	35	....	35	19	3	1	....	....	....	....	1	24	....	24	88	....	88	....
1898-99	88	33	....	15	....	48	....	48	16	6	1	....	....	....	....	1	24	....	24	112	....	112	....
1899-00	112	31	1	....	2	33	1	34	16	8	11	1	....	2	2	....	39	1	40	106	....	106	....
1900-01	106	45	....	....	....	45	....	45	25	3	....	....	....	....	....	1	34	....	34	117	....	117	110
1901-02	117	35	....	....	....	35	....	35	27	7	1	....	....	....	11	1	47	....	47	105	....	105	109
1902-03	105	78	....	....	....	78	....	78	32	4	....	....	....	....	6	1	43	....	43	140	....	140	120
1903-04	140	111	2	....	2	113	2	115	39	6	37	2	....	2	10	3	97	2	99	156	....	156	144
1904-05	156	103	1	1	....	103	2	105	40	11	....	1	1	*a* 2	14	2	70	1	71	190	....	190	177
1905-06	190	109	2	....	....	109	2	111	47	6	....	2	....	*a* 2	25	3	83	2	85	216	....	216	203
1906-07	216	*c* 45	....	....	....	45	....	45	26	3	24	....	....	....	31	2	85	....	85	175	....	175	191

a One recaptured. *c* One license revoked.

Years.	In Custody, beginning of year.	Admissions.								Discharges.														In Custody at end of Year.			Daily Average.
		From Common Jails.		Other Penitentiaries.	Recaptured.	Returned by Order of Court.	Total.			By Expiration of Sentence.	By Pardon.		Suicide.	Death.	Sent to Asylum.	Escaped.	Returned to Prov. Jails.	Parole.	Sent to other Penitentiaries.		Removed by Order of Court.	Total.						
		Male.	Female.				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Male.	Male.	Male.	Male.	Male.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1897-98	100	50	1	....	....	2	52	1	53	25	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	14	....	2	44	....	44	108	1	109	103
1898-99	110	36	1	....	....	....	36	1	37	40	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	2	....	55	2	57	90	....	90	93
1899-00	90	48	2	....	....	....	48	2	50	28	4	1	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	35	1	36	103	1	104	93
1900-01	104	46	1	....	1	....	47	1	48	28	6	....	....	....	....	1	....	12	2	2	....	49	2	51	101	....	101	93
1901-02	101	32	....	....	....	1	33	....	33	24	3	....	....	....	....	....	1	9	2	....	1	40	....	40	94	....	94	97
1902-03	94	47	....	....	....	1	48	....	48	25	4	....	....	1	....	....	....	15	....	....	2	47	....	47	95	....	95	93
1903-04	95	44	....	7	....	....	51	....	51	22	3	....	....	2	1	....	....	9	....	....	....	37	....	37	109	....	109	102
1904-05	109	59	....	....	....	....	59	....	59	17	1	....	....	1	....	....	2	7	....	....	1	29	....	29	139	....	139	123
1905-06	139	49	....	....	....	1	50	....	50	25	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	....	....	1	47	....	47	142	....	142	140
1906-07	142	34	....	....	....	....	34	....	34	26	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	....	....	2	39	....	39	137	....	*137	134

*This includes one convict in the Provincial Asylum.

ALBERTA.

Years.	Admissions.			Discharges.												Remaining at end of Year.			Daily Average.
				Expiry of Sentence.		Pardons.		Deaths.		Paroles.		Escape.		Total.					
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1906-07	66	.....	66	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	1	.....	9	.....	9	57	.....	57	41

CRIMINAL RECORD.

KINGSTON.

	Terms.	Penitentiaries.			Foreign Prisons.			Provincial Reformatories.			Provincial Prisons.			County Jails.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Convicts serving	1st...	372	11	383	4	....	4	13	....	13	57	....	57	....	....	....
"	2nd..	50	2	52	1	....	1	1	....	1	17	....	17	2	....	2
"	3rd...	15	....	15	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	....	2	....	....	....
"	4th...	4	1	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	....	....	....
"	5th...	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	....
"	8th...	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		444	14	458	5	....	5	15	....	15	81	....	81	2	....	2

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Convicts serving	1st...	287	....	287	35	....	35	7	....	7	1	....	1	88	....	88
"	2nd..	66	....	66	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	38	....	38
"	3rd...	32	....	32	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	33	....	33
"	4th...	14	....	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13	....	13
"	5th...	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	....	11
"	6th...	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	5
"	7th...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
"	8th...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	4
"	10th...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2
"	11th...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
"	12th...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
"	14th...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
"	15th...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	....	11
"	16th...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
"	17th...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
"	20th...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
"	64th...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
		402	....	402	35	....	35	8	....	8	1	....	1	213	....	213

DORCHESTER.

Convicts serving	1st...	138	11	149	3	....	3	10	4	14	9	....	9	36	8	44
"	2nd..	34	1	35	....	....	....	8	....	8	....	....	....	15	....	15
"	3rd...	7	....	7	....	....	....	4	....	4	....	....	....	2	....	2
"	4th...	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2
"	5th...	1	....	1	....	....	....	7	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....
		182	12	194	3	....	3	29	4	23	9	....	9	55	8	63

MANITOBA.

Convicts serving	1st...	151	....	151	8	....	8	....	....	....	13	....	13	21	....	21
"	2nd..	17	....	17	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	....	10
"	3rd...	7	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
		175	....	175	8	....	8	....	....	....	13	....	13	31	....	31

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(Return not given.)

CRIMINAL RECORD—*Concluded.*

ALBERTA.

	Terms.	Penitentiaries.			Foreign Prisons.			Provincial Reformatories.			Provincial Prisons.			County Jails.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Convicts serving.....	1st.....	55	....	55	1	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	4	....	4
"	2nd....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
				57			1			1						4

RECOMMITMENTS.

KINGSTON.

Name.	Recommitments.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.	Date of Sentence.	Term.
Edgar Baker	1	Burglary and theft	Toronto	Aug. 2, 1906	10 years.
George Williams	2	Arson	Woodstock	" 29, 1906	5 "
Alex'r Hammer	2	Theft	Hamilton	Oct. 12, 1906	7 "
Jennie Barry	1	Theft from person	Montreal, Que	Nov. 27, 1906	7 "
Edward McKenna	1	Housebreaking and stealing	London	Dec. 5, 1906	5 "
Jacob Burgess	1	Theft	Hamilton	" 20, 1906	2 "
Michael Hough	2	Burglary	Toronto	" 20, 1906	3 "
Joseph Warren	2	"	"	Jan. 7, 1907	7 "
Joseph Cram	1	Theft	Chatham	Dec. 24, 1906	2 "
McKenzie Mills	1	Forgery and uttering	Cayuga	Feb. 12, 1907	3 "
Howard Grandbois	1	Theft	Chatham	Feb. 8, 1907	2 "
John Lampman	1	Burglary and theft	London	Feb. 5, 1907	2½ "
Harry Green	1	Stealing from railway car	Smith's Falls	Mar. 15, 1907	2 "

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Name.	Recommitments.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.	Date of Sentence.	Term.
Bernard, Joseph	2	Theft	St. Hyacinthe	Nov. 9, 1906	2 years.
Bourret, Ismael	2	Shopbreaking	Montreal	Mar. 7, 1907	5 "
Béland, Ovila	2	"	"	" 7, 1907	5 "
Campbell, Henry	1	Attempt to commit robbery with assault	"	Dec. 4, 1906	3 "
Drolet, Joseph	5	Shopbreaking	"	Mar. 7, 1907	6 "
Goulet, Philias	1	Horsestealing	Joliette	Aug. 9, 1906	2 "
Gagnon, Marjorique	2	Receiving stolen goods	Montreal	Mar. 7, 1907	3 "
Goupil, Arthur	2	Shopbreaking	"	" 7, 1907	3 "
Inskip, Robert	1	Aggravated robbery	"	Feb. 19, 1907	2 "
Kelly, John	1	Attempt to steal from the person	"	Nov. 27, 1906	2 "
Lefebvre, Magloire	3	Theft from the person	"	Aug. 16, 1906	4 "
Leroux, Arthur	1	Shopbreaking	"	Sep. 6, 1906	6 " 10 m., 5 d.
Lapointe, Alphonse	3	Theft	"	" 15, 1906	2 "
Levesque, Henri	1	Receiving stolen goods	"	Jan. 22, 1907	2 "
Major, Arthur	1	Theft	"	Oct. 16, 1906	5 "
McGlove, William	1	Assault with intent to rob	"	Mar. 7, 1907	2 "
Potvin, William	1	Horsestealing	Richelieu	Sept. 4, 1906	5 "
Poirier, Charles	1	Theft from the person	Montreal	Nov. 13, 1906	2 "
Peebles, John	1	Attempt to forge note	St. Francis	Feb. 15, 1907	5 "
Renaud, Joseph	1	Theft	Montreal	Aug. 14, 1906	5 "
Royer, Philias	1	Shopbreaking	"	Sept. 27, 1906	5 "
Ryan, Michael	1	Assault with intent to rob	"	Mar. 7, 1907	2 "
Stewart, Charles	1	Aggravated robbery	"	Feb. 19, 1907	4 "
Travers, Charles	1	Attempt to steal from the person	"	Nov. 27, 1906	4 "
Vezeau, Adelard	3	Theft	"	Mar. 26, 1907	5 "
Walker, Robert	1	Attempt to commit murder and shopbreaking	"	Nov. 30, 1906	21 " 11 m., 18 d.

RECAPITULATION.

Convicts serving	1st	term in penitentiary	287
"	2nd	" "	66
"	3rd	" "	32
"	4th	" "	14
"	5th	" "	2
"	6th	" "	1
Total			402

DORCHESTER.

Name.	Recommitments.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.	Date.	Term.
William Doyle	2	Breaking, entering and stealing	Halifax	July 14, 1906	3 years and 6 mos.
Edward Jollimore *alias* John McLeod	1	Stealing horse and wagon and harness.	Lunenburg	Aug. 6, 1906	3 "
Alex. Barrett	1	Attempting to break and enter	Amherst	Aug. 31, 1906	3 "
John Fraser	1	Theft	Sydney	" 17, 1906	4 "
Mary Brown	1	"	"	Nov. 5, 1906	3 "
William Drake	3	Personal violence	Halifax	" 19, 1906	4 "
John Walker *alias* Drake	1	Stealing	"	" 19, 1906	2 "
John Kurdell	1	Maliciously and wilfully wounding cattle	Truro	" 23, 1906	2 "
Horace Bowers	2	Stealing	Halifax	Dec. 20, 1906	2 "
William Blakely	1	"	"	Jan. 28, 1907	2 "
John McNeill *alias* Oswald McNeill.	1	Common assault and interfering with police officer	Sydney	Feb. 22, 1907	2 "

MANITOBA.

Name.	Recommitments.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.	Date.	Term.
Alphonse Marcotte	1	Robbery	Winnipeg	Oct. 26, 1906	7 years.
Delphis Etienne	1	Shopbreaking with intent	"	Nov. 1, 1906	5 "
Peter Hansen	1	Horsestealing, arson and killing animals	Morden	" 12, 1906	14 "
Frank Kammer	1	License revoked	Regina	Jan. 3, 1906	2 "
M. M. Mitchell	1	Forgery and uttering	Winnipeg	Mar. 16, 1907	3½ "
J. Thompson	1	Housebreaking and theft	"	Nov. 1, 1906	7 "
Louis Sansregret	1	Horsestealing	Moosomin	Sept. 13, 1904	7 "
Joseph Manley	2	Shopbreaking and theft	Calgary	May 31, 1905	5 "
E. Therrieult	1	Stealing money and breaking jail	Prince Albert	June 10, 1904	3 "
W. Morrison	2	Shopbreaking and theft	Winnipeg	Mar. 13, 1905	5 "
George Brown	2	Theft	"	" 24, 1905	3 "
T. C. Collins	1	"	"	Apr. 6, 1905	5 "
G. Desgagniers	1	"	"	Feb. 20, 1905	3 "
'Sun Calf'	1	Horsestealing	Calgary	Oct. 1, 1903	3 "
C. Anderson	2	Burglary	Winnipeg	Aug. 22, 1900	10 "
R. Milsome	1	Shopbreaking and theft	"	" 3, 1905	5 "
Charles Peddie	1	Forgery and uttering	"	" 9, 1905	3 "
E. E. Larsen	1	Shopbreaking and theft	"	May 7, 1906	4 "
T. W. Brown	2	Obtaining money by false pretenses	Brandon	Feb. 6, 1906	2 "
Edward Murphy	1	Shopbreaking	"	Oct. 9, 1905	14 "
J. F. Black	1	Forgery and uttering	Winnipeg	June 25, 1906	5 "
W. Smith	2	Theft	Calgary	Apr. 24, 1906	3 "

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Name.	Recommitments.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.	Date.	Term.
Alex or Charley	1	Manslaughter	Vancouver	Nov. 12, 1904	7 years.
Ah Fook	2	Breaking, entering and stealing	New Westminster	Oct. 31, 1904	5 "
Brown, George	1	Stealing	Vancouver	Jan. 18, 1905	3½ "
Young, Thomas	1	Breaking, entering and stealing	Victoria	Mar. 13, 1905	3 "
Harris, George	2	Stealing	New Westminster	July 13, 1905	2¾ "
Nishikawa, U	1	Assault	Vancouver	May 15, 1905	3 "
Frank Manuel	1	Breaking, entering and stealing	Nanaimo	Sept. 14, 1905	2 "
Sterling, Charles	1	Theft	Vancouver	Oct. 24, 1905	5 "
Thompson, A. L	1	"	"	" 24, 1905	5 "
Gottfriedson, F	1	Warehouse breaking	Vernon	Feb. 19, 1906	5 "
Eneas	1	Rape	"	May 13, 1903	10 "
Sook Sias	1	Murder	Vancouver	Oct. 2, 1906	Life.
Duteau, Alex	1	Housebreaking and stealing	Vernon	" 9, 1906	7 years.
Spuzzum Jimmy	1	Rape	New Westminster	" 23, 1906	Life.
Wah Sing	2	Unlawful possession	Vancouver	Mar. 7, 1907	5 years.
Stone, George	1	Stealing	"	Mar. 25, 1907	5 "

RECAPITULATION.

Convicts serving first term in penitentiary	121
" second "	13
" third "	3
Total	137

ALBERTA.

Name.	Recommitments.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.	Date.	Term.
Everett P. Neal	1	Shop breaking and theft	Calgary	Nov. 22, 1906	6 years.
Chas. Young *alias* North West	1	Horsestealing	Macleod	Mar. 4, 1907	5 "

WHERE SENTENCED.

KINGSTON.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District	10		10
Brant	6		6
Bruce	2		2
Carleton	16		16
Elgin	11		11
Essex	21		21
Frontenac	10		10
Grey	7		7
Haldimand	9		9
Halton	1		1
Hastings	10		10
Huron	4		4
Kent	12	2	14
Lambton	10		10
Lanark	3		3
Leeds and Grenville	4		4
Lennox and Addington	5		5
Lincoln	3		3
Middlesex	30		30
Manitoulin District	2		2
Muskoka	2		2
Nipissing District	19		19
Norfolk	1		1
Northumberland and Durham	2		2
Ontario	4		4
Oxford	13	1	14
Parry Sound	7		7
Peel	2		2
Perth	8		8
Peterborough	6		6
Prince Edward	2		2
Rainy River District	6		6
Renfrew	4		4
Simcoe	4		4
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	10		10
Thunder Bay District	12		12
Victoria	3		3
Waterloo	12		12
Welland	8		8
Wellington	4		4
Wentworth	20		20
York	93	4	97
Lytton, B.C.	1		1
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	1		1
Montreal	7	4	11
Pontiac, Que.	1		1
Brandon	1		1
Winnipeg	2	2	4
Amherst, N.S.	1		1
Halifax, N.S.	2		2
Golden, B.C.	1		1
New Westminster, B.C.	1		1
Dawson, Y.T.	1		1
Sydney, N.S.	1		1
Macleod, N.W.T.		1	1
Fredericton, N.B.	1		1
Beauharnois, Que.	1		1
Antigonish, N.S.	1		1
Truro, N.S.	1		1
Sherbrooke, Que.	1		1
Quebec, Que.	1		1
Total	444	14	458

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

County or District.	Male.	County or District.	Male.
Arthabaska	1	Ottawa	15
Beauharnois	7	Pontiac	4
Bedford	13	Quebec	29
Beauce	1	Richelieu	4
Cornwall, Ont	1	Rimouski	3
Calgary, Alberta	2	Regina, Sask	3
Gaspé	1	St. Francis	28
Iberville	7	St. Hyacinthe	6
Joliette	2	Three Rivers	7
Kamouraska	5	Terrebonne	2
Montreal	251	Winnipeg, Man	4
Macleod (Fort), Alberta	3	Total	402
Montmagny	3		

DORCHESTER.

Province.	County.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Province.	County.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Nova Scotia	Annapolis	7	....	7	New Brunswick	Carleton	1	1	2
	Colchester	13	....	13		Charlotte	2	....	2
	Cumberland	7	1	8		Gloucester	6	....	6
	Cape Breton	24	1	25		King's	6	....	6
	Digby	2	....	2		Kent	1	....	1
	Hants	3	....	3		Madawaska	1	....	1
	Guysborough	1	....	1		Northumberland	5	....	5
	Inverness	5	....	5		St. John	12	....	12
	King's	6	....	6		Restigouche	2	....	2
	Lunenburg	6	2	8		York	1	....	1
	Pictou	5	1	6		Westmorland	13	....	13
	Halifax	39	6	45			50	1	51
	Queen's	2	....	2					
	Shelburne	1	....	1	P. E. Island	Prince	1	....	1
	Yarmouth	4	....	4		Queen's	6	....	6
		125	11	136			7	....	7
					Totals by provinces	Nova Scotia	125	11	136
						New Brunswick	50	1	51
						P. E. Island	7	....	7
							182	12	194

MANITOBA.

District.	No.	District.	No.
Manitoba—		Alberta—	
Winnipeg	92	Calgary	12
Brandon	7	Macleod	8
Portage la Prairie	10	Edmonton	6
Morden	3	Lethbridge	3
Saskatchewan—		Wetaskiwin	4
Regina	10	Medicine Hat	3
Moosomin	2	Red Deer	2
Maple Creek	5	Fort Saskatchewan	1
Prince Albert	2	Pincher Creek	1
Whitewood	1	Total	175
Saskatoon	1		
Weyburn	1		
Yorkton	1		

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Atlin	1	New Westminster	17
Ashcroft	4	Quesnel	1
Cranbrooke	1	Revelstoke	2
Clinton	5	Vancouver	46
Dawson	7	Vernon	11
Fernie	1	Victoria	16
Kamloops	11	Total	137
Nanaimo	5		
Nelson	9		

ALBERTA.

	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
Province of Alberta—				Province of Saskatchewan—			
Calgary	11	.....	11	Maple Creek	3	.....	3
Edmonton	7	.....	7	Moosomin	6	.....	6
Fort Saskatchewan	1	.....	1	Prince Albert	1	.....	1
Lethbridge	3	.....	3	Regina	7	.....	7
Macleod	14	.....	14				
Medicine Hat	1	.....	1	Total. Sask	17	.....	17
Red Deer	2	.....	2				
Wetaskiwin	1	.....	1	Total	57	.....	57
Total, Alta	40	.....	40				

CRIMES COMMITTED.

KINGSTON.

Crime.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Abortion	1		1
Abduction	2		2
Aggravated assault	1		1
Arson	4		4
Arson and forgery	1		1
Arson and perjury	1		1
Aiding to commit rape	1		1
Assault	4	1	5
" and robbery	5		5
" and wounding	2		2
" and escape	1		1
" with intent to rape	1		1
" with intent to kill	2		2
" to rob and having revolver	1		1
" with intent to rob	3		3
" and causing bodily harm	3		3
" and grevious bodily harm	1		1
Attempt to rape	2		2
Attempted arson	1		1
" robbery	1		1
Attempt to break house with intent	1		1
" to assist prisoner to escape	1		1
" to rob and shooting	1		1
" to murder	4		4
" to commit buggery	1		1
" to murder and rape	1		1
" carnal knowledge, girl under 14	1		1
" to utter forged documents	1		1
Bringing stolen goods into Canada	2		2
Bigamy	3		3
" and perjury	1		1
" and stealing	1		1
Breaking, entering and stealing	7		7
" with intent	1		1
" and stealing	1		1
Buggery	9		9
Burglary	33		33
" and attempt to break prison	1		1
" and escape	2		2
" and shooting with intent	1		1
" and theft	12		12
" and attempted rape	1		1
Carnal knowledge of girl under 14 years	7		7
Carnal knowledge of girl under 14 years, and abduction	2		2
Carnal knowledge of woman	1		1
Causing explosion	3		3
Counterfeiting	2		2
Destroying personal property	1		1
Escape, shooting and resisting police	1		1
Forgery	17		17
" and theft	1		1
" and uttering	4		4
Gross indecency	2		2
Highway robbery	6		6
Housebreaking	5		5
" stealing and having explosives	2		2
Housebreaking and stealing	19		19
Horsestealing	14		14
" and breaking jail	1		1
" and theft	3		3
Having explosives in possession	4		4
Incest	5		5
Indecent assault and having carnal knowledge of girl under 14 years	1		1
Indecent assault	2		2
Incest, housebreaking and theft	1		1
Inflicting grevious bodily harm	1		1
Larceny	2		2
Murder	19		19
Making false statement	4		4
" entry and theft	1		1
Manslaughter	18	3	21
Neglect in child-birth		1	1
Non-support of wife	1		1
Obtaining money under false pretenses	1		1
Perjury	3		3
" and escape from jail	1		1
Receiving stolen goods	2	1	3
Robbery	4		4
" with violence	6		6
Rape	13		13
Shooting with intent	5		5
" and grevious bodily harm	1		1
" and wounding with intent	1		1
Shopbreaking	5		5
" and theft	15		15
" arson and forgery	1		1
" and shooting policeman	1		1
Sheepstealing	1		1
Stealing	24		24
" and arson	1		1
" from the person	6	2	8
" from railway	2		2
" cattle	2	1	3
" stealing from freight car	1		1
" post letter	2		2
" and wounding	1		1
Supplying means to procure abortion		1	1
Sodomy	1		1
Theft	48	4	52
" of post bag and letters	1		1
" forgery and perjury	1		1
" and assault	1		1
" and escape	1		1
" and having offensive weapons	2		2
Threatening to kill	1		1
Uttering forged documents	7		7
Wounding	4		4
" with intent	3		3
" " and shopbreaking	1		1
Total	444	14	458

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Crime.	Male.	Crime.	Male.
Aggravated assault	2	Incest	1
Aggravated robbery	16	Indecent assault	2
Attempt to commit murder	4	Intent to carnally know girl under 14 years old.	8
Attempt to commit rape	2	Intent to endanger person by displacing a switch	1
Attempt to commit beastiality on a mare	1	Maiming	1
Attempt to commit incest	1	Manslaughter	15
Attempt to commit robbery	7	Murder	8
Assault and theft	1	Malversation and theft	1
Assault with intent to rob; carrying an offensive weapon	1	Obtaining goods under false pretense	1
Assault and intent to steal from the person	2	Obtaining money under false pretenses	1
Arson and theft	1	Obstructing railway	1
Arson	8	Perjury	1
Breaking a dwelling house with intent to steal	1	Rape	2
Breaking jail	1	Robbery	4
Breaking a car and stealing therein	2	Receiving stolen goods	10
Burglary	15	Stealing with violence and carrying firearms	1
Bigamy	3	Shooting with intent to disfigure	1
Counterfeiting	1	Shopbreaking	60
Compelling execution of valuable security by force	1	Shopbreaking and theft	16
Forgery and uttering	1	Theft	109
Forgery and false pretense	1	Theft in a church	1
Forgery and theft	1	Theft by a servant	1
Forgery	7	Theft with violence	1
False pretense	3	Theft from a railway car	2
Gross indecency on male person	2	Theft from a dwelling house	3
Housebreaking	12	Theft from employer	1
Housebreaking and rape	1	Theft and damaging property	1
Housebreaking and stealing therein	10	Theft from the person	13
Horse stealing	13	Theft of post letters containing money	1
Highway robbery	1	Theft and escape	1
Horsestealing and escape	1	Unlawful possession of explosives	1
Incest and escape	1	Unlawfully shooting with intent to disable	1
Incest and rape	1	Wounding with intent to murder	1
Incest and theft	1	Wounding a child	1
		Wounding	3
		Total	402

DORCHESTER.

Crime.	No.	Crime.	No.
Arson	6	Having forged notes in possession	1
Arson, breaking and theft, malicious injury to apple trees	1	Having carnal knowledge of girl under 14	2
Assault causing bodily harm	8	Housebreaking and larceny	2
Assault and stealing	2	Incest	2
Assault, attempt to commit rape	1	Indecent assault	4
Assault with intent to do grevious bodily harm	2	Inflicting grevious bodily harm	4
Assault, interfering with police officer	1	Jail breaking	3
Attempt to commit rape	4	Larceny and attempt to rape	1
Attempt to have carnal knowledge of girl under 14 years	1	Maliciously and wilfully wounding cattle	1
Attempt to break and enter	1	Manslaughter	4
Attempting buggery	1	Murder	2
Assisting to procure indecent assault on female about 12 years of age	1	Obtaining under false pretenses	2
Breaking and entering	2	Rape	4
Breaking, entering and stealing	30	Receiving stolen goods	1
Breaking, entering and arson	1	Stealing and receiving stolen goods	1
Breaking, entering and causing injury to property	1	Stealing	30
Breaking, entering and receiving stolen goods	1	Stealing horse and wagon and harness	1
Breaking, entering, stealing and assault	1	Stealing and attempt to break jail	1
Buggery	1	Stealing and personal violence	1
Burglary and attempt to rape	1	Shooting with intent	1
Burglary and theft	1	Shopbreaking	1
Burglary, entering and stealing	3	Shopbreaking and stealing cattle	1
Burglary and arson	1	Shooting to murder	1
Breaking jail and assault	1	Theft	27
Bigamy	1	Theft and receiving stolen goods	3
Forgery and theft	1	Theft, assault and escape	1
Forging	5	Theft and escape from jail	1
Gross indecency	2	Uttering forged bank notes	1
Housebreaking and rape	1	Unlawfully damaging a church	1
Having explosives in possession	2	Wounding, breaking jail and assault	1
		Wounding with intent	3
		Total	194

MANITOBA.

Crime.	No.	Crime.	No.
Arson	3	Perjury	1
Arson, horse stealing and killing animals	1	Rape	3
Assault	3	Inducing to perjury and receiving stolen property	1
Assault with intent	1	Receiving stolen moneys knowing them to be stolen	2
Attempt to commit rape	1	Receiving stolen goods knowing them to be stolen	3
Attempt to carnally know a girl under 14 years	1	Retaining in his possession stolen horses	1
Attempt to use a forged cheque	1	Robbery	5
Bigamy	1	Shooting with intent	4
Buggery	1	Shopbreaking	1
Buggery with a mare	1	Shopbreaking and theft	11
Burglary	2	Shopbreaking with intent	1
Burglary and housebreaking	1	Stealing a post letter from a post bag	1
Cattle stealing	4	Stealing money	3
Committing wilful damage to property and escape from custody	1	Stealing horse and buggy	1
Conspiracy to commit an indictable offence	2	Stealing saddle and bridle	1
Carnally knowing a girl under 14 years of age	1	Stealing money and jewellery	1
Forgery	4	Theft	30
Forgery and horsestealing	1	Theft from the person	3
Forgery and uttering	15	Theft from a dwelling house	1
Having burglar's tools in his possession at night	3	Theft of post letter and forgery	1
Horsestealing	20	Uttering	2
Housebreaking	1	Unlawfully wounding	3
Housebreaking and theft	5	Wounding with intent	3
Incest	4		
Indecent assaults	1	Total	175
Manslaughter	8		
Murder	2		
Obtaining money by false pretenses	3		

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Crime.	No.	Crime.	No.
Arson	2	Killing cattle	1
Administering poison with intent to kill	1	Manslaughter	6
Attempt to steal	1	Murder	7
Attempt to commit rape	1	Obtaining money under false pretenses	1
Attempt to carnally know a girl under 14	1	Perjury	5
Attempt buggery	1	Rape	5
Assault	3	Robbery with violence	3
Assault with intent	2	Robbery	6
Breaking, entering and stealing	14	Robbery, H. M. mails	3
Burglary	2	Stealing	24
Carnal knowledge of a girl under 14	1	Shooting with intent	2
Cattlestealing	1	Stolen goods in possession	3
Escaping from jail	1	Theft	9
Forgery	4	Theft from person	2
Forgery and uttering	3	Uttering	1
Gross indecency	1	Unlawful wounding	3
Horsestealing	4	Wounding with intent	8
Highway robbery	1	Warehouse breaking	1
Indecent assault	2		
Incest	1	Total	137

ALBERTA.

Crime.	Male.	Crime.	Male.
Assault	2	Manslaughter	1
Assault and robbery	1	Murder	1
Aiding and abetting suicide	1	Obtaining money by false pretense	1
Bigamy	1	Obstructing a railroad	1
Buggery	1	Rape	2
Burglary	1	Shopbreaking, theft and escaping from lawful custody	1
Cattlestealing	4	Stealing and receiving stolen property	1
Forgery	1	Theft and forgery	1
Forgery and uttering	1	Theft, forgery and uttering	2
Forgery and jail breaking	1	Theft	6
Horsestealing	15	Uttering	4
Housebreaking and theft	1	Shopbreaking and theft	2
Housebreaking with intent to commit an indictable offence	2		
Indecent assault	1	Total	57
Killing a calf with intent to steal the carcass	1		

DURATION OF SENTENCE.

KINGSTON.

Sentence.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Sentence.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Two years	28	2	30	Eleven years	1	.....	1
Over two years and under three.	17	1	18	Twelve years	8	.....	8
Three years	107	3	110	Fourteen years	7	.....	7
Over three years and under four.	5	.....	5	Fourteen years and six months.	1	.....	1
Four years	39	2	41	Fifteen years	11	.....	11
Over four years and under five.	1	.....	1	Sixteen years	1	.....	1
Five years	89	3	92	Eighteen years	1	.....	1
Over five years and under six	6	.....	6	Twenty years	5	.....	5
Six years	7	.....	7	Twenty-one years	2	.....	2
Over six years and under seven.	2	.....	2	Twenty-two years	1	.....	1
Seven years	35	3	38	Twenty-three years	1	.....	1
Over seven years and under eight	2	.....	2	Life	29	.....	29
Eight years	8	.....	8				
Ten years	30	.....	30	Totals	444	14	458

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Sentence.	Male.	Sentence.	Male.
Two years	110	Nine years	2
Over two years and less than three	7	Over nine years and less than ten	4
Three years	91	Ten years	21
Over three years and less than four	2	Twelve years	3
Four years	52	Fourteen years	5
Over four years and less than five	1	Fifteen years	1
Five years	50	Sixteen years	1
Over five years and less than six	1	Twenty years	3
Six years	5	Over twenty and less than twenty-five	1
Over six years and less than seven	4	Life	11
Seven years	21		
Over seven years and less than eight	1	Total	402
Eight years	5		

DORCHESTER.

Sentence.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Sentence.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Two years	52	5	57	Eight years	5	.....	5
Two years and one month	1	.....	1	Nine years	3	.....	3
Two years and three months	.....	1	1	Nine years and six months	1	.....	1
Two years and six months	2	.....	2	Ten years	7	.....	7
Two years and ten months	1	.....	1	Twelve years	2	.....	2
Three years	39	2	41	Fourteen years	2	.....	2
Three years and six months	1	.....	1	Fifteen years	1	.....	1
Four years	20	1	21	Seventeen years	1	.....	1
Four years and one month	.....	1	1	Twenty years	3	.....	3
Five years	21	2	23	Twenty-five years	1	.....	1
Five years and six months	1	.....	1	Life	5	.....	5
Six years	3	.....	3				
Seven years	10	.....	10	Totals	182	12	194

MANITOBA.

Sentence.	No.	Sentence.	No.
Two years	41	Five years and seven months	1
Two years and one month	1	Seven years	10
Two years and three months	1	Eight years	2
Two years and six months	3	Ten years	4
Three years	46	Twelve years	1
Three years and one month	1	Fourteen years	3
Three years and two months	1	Fifteen years	3
Three years and six months	2	Twenty years	2
Four years	15	Life	2
Four years and one month	1		
Four years and three months	2	Total	175
Five years	33		

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Sentence.	No.	Sentence.	No.
Two years	19	Eight years	2
Over two years and under three years	9	Ten years	10
Three years	29	Fourteen years	2
Over three years and under four years	1	Fifteen years	1
Four years	9	Twenty years	2
Five years	20	Twenty-one years	2
Over five years and under six years	2	Twenty-five years	1
Six years	5	Life	13
Over six years and under seven years	1		
Seven years	9	Total	137

ALBERTA.

Sentence.	Male.	Sentence.	Male.
Two years	14	Seven years	4
Two years and six months	1	Ten years	2
Three years	14	Fourteen years	1
Four years	9	Life	1
Five years	10		
Six years and six months	1	Total	57

OCCUPATIONS.

KINGSTON.

Occupation.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Occupation.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Agents	2	.....	2	Lumberman	1	.....	1
Assembler	1	.....	1	Laundryman	1	.....	1
Accountants	2	.....	2	Masons	4	.....	4
Attorney	2	.....	2	Metalpolisher	1	.....	1
Barbers	8	.....	8	Machinists	8	.....	8
Bartenders	2	.....	2	Machinist's apprentices	2	.....	2
Butchers	8	.....	8	Miners	3	.....	3
Bank managers	3	.....	3	Moulders	4	.....	4
Blacksmiths	3	.....	3	Machine hand	1	.....	1
Bricklayers	3	.....	3	Manager Loan Co	1	.....	1
Brakesmen	4	.....	4	Minister	1	.....	1
Bakers	6	.....	6	No occupations	6	1	7
Broommakers	2	.....	2	Printers	2	.....	2
Binder twine maker	1	.....	1	Painters	9	.....	9
Bookkeepers	4	.....	4	Plumbers	2	.....	2
Bootblack	1	.....	1	Pipe coverer	1	.....	1
Brassfinisher	1	.....	1	Plasterers	2	.....	2
Brushmaker	1	.....	1	Photographer	1	.....	1
Blacksmith's helper	1	.....	1	Picture frame gilder	1	.....	1
Carpenters	17	.....	17	Piano tuner	1	.....	1
Cooks	9	.....	9	Policeman	1	.....	1
Candymakers	2	.....	2	Porter	1	.....	1
Clerks	9	.....	9	Pedler	1	.....	1
Cook's assistant	1	.....	1	Paperhangers	2	.....	2
Coachman	1	.....	1	Railroader	1	.....	1
Conductor	1	.....	1	Reporter	1	.....	1
Cigarmakers	3	.....	3	Shoemakers	7	.....	7
Carpenter's apprentices	2	.....	2	Shoemaker's apprentice	1	.....	1
Carriage maker	1	.....	1	Sailors	7	.....	7
Driller	1	.....	1	Stonecutters	7	.....	7
Drover	1	.....	1	Steamfitters	4	.....	4
Engineers	5	.....	5	Servants	.....	9	9
Electricians	3	.....	3	Surveyor's assistant	1	.....	1
Farmers	37	.....	37	Sawfiler	1	.....	1
Fishermen	1	.....	1	Salesman	1	.....	1
Fireman	11	.....	11	Switchman	1	.....	1
Farmhand	1	.....	1	Ropemaker	1	.....	1
Furtanner	1	.....	1	Tailors	5	.....	5
Gambler	1	.....	1	Telegraph operators	2	.....	2
Grocer	1	.....	1	Teamsters	13	.....	13
Gardener	1	.....	1	Tinsmiths	2	.....	2
Groom	1	.....	1	Traveller	1	.....	1
Hotelman	1	.....	1	Waiters	5	.....	5
Housekeepers	.....	4	4	Varnisher	1	.....	1
Jeweller	1	.....	1	Watchmaker	1	.....	1
Knitter	1	.....	1	Woodturner	1	.....	1
Labourers	149	.....	149	Woodworker	1	.....	1
Lineman	1	.....	1	Windowdresser	1	.....	1
Lithographer	1	.....	1				
Letter carrier	1	.....	1	Total	444	14	458

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Occupation.	Male.	Occupation.	Male.
Architect	1	Hotelkeeper	1
Accountants	3	Jockeys	2
Artist	1	Journalist	1
Bookkeepers	2	Laundryman	1
Blacksmiths	2	Leather cutters	3
Bookbinder	1	Lumberman	1
Butchers	6	Labourers	152
Barbers	7	Machinists	9
Bartenders	5	Medical student	1
Brassfinisher	1	Moulders	2
Baker	1	Millmen	2
Bank clerk	1	Mining engineer	1
Bootshiner	1	Masons	3
Boilermakers	2	Newspaper agent	1
Clerks	6	No trade	1
Chemist	1	Painters	18
Custom-house agent	1	Porter	1
Carters	18	Plumbers	3
Carpenters	11	Plasterer	1
Cooks	4	Post office clerk	1
Cowboy	1	Printers	4
Cigarmakers	3	Ropemaker	1
Carriagemakers	2	Roadmaster	1
Constable	1	Switchman	1
Dentist	1	Steamfitters	4
Doctor	1	Shoemakers	10
Electricians	6	Stonecutters	10
Engineers	2	Shipping clerk	1
Farmers	26	Seaman	1
Firemen	4	Travellers	2
Fireproof instructor	1	Tinsmiths	11
Fishermen	2	Tailors	9
Furrier	1	Traders	3
Gardener	1	Tiler	1
Glassblower	1	Upholsterer	1
Harnessmakers	2	Weaver	1
Horsemen	4	Waiter	1
Herborist	1	Total	402

DORCHESTER.

Occupation.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Occupation.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Agent	1	.....	1	Ironworker	1	.....	1
Bookkeepers	2	.....	2	Labourers	75	.....	75
Basketmaker	1	.....	1	Larriganmaker	1	.....	1
Barbers	2	.....	2	Locksmith	1	.....	1
Boilermakers	3	.....	3	Magistrate	1	.....	1
Bricklayers	2	.....	2	Millhand	1	.....	1
Blacksmith	1	.....	1	Miners	8	.....	8
Bridgebuilder	1	.....	1	Painters	8	.....	8
Carpenters	10	.....	10	Stonecutters	6	.....	6
Cooks	4	.....	4	Sailors	10	.....	10
Candymakers	2	.....	2	Saloonkeeper	1	.....	1
Domestics	.....	8	8	Soldier	1	.....	1
Engineers	3	.....	3	Shoemakers	5	.....	5
Fishermen	2	.....	2	Tailors	5	.....	5
Farmers	16	.....	16	Teamsters	2	.....	2
Housekeepers	.....	4	4	Tinsmith	1	.....	1
Firemen	2	.....	2	Plasterer	1	.....	1
Hostler	1	.....	1				
Harnessmaker	1	.....	1	Total	182	12	194

MANITOBA.

Occupation.	No.	Occupation.	No.
Agents	5	Machinists	3
Barbers	5	Printers	3
Blacksmith	1	Pressman	1
Builder	1	Painters	2
Butcher	1	Ranchers	5
Cook	2	Sailor	1
Contractor	1	Shoemakers	5
Clerks	12	Switchman	1
Carpenters	13	Stonemasons	3
Dentists	2	Tailors	2
Electrician	1	Teamsters	3
Engineers	5	Tanner	1
Farmers	10	Telegraph operator	1
Harnessmaker	1	Tinsmiths	3
Horse breaker	1	Translator	1
Horse trainer	1	No occupation	11
Journalist	1		
Labourers	66	Total	175

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Occupation.	No.	Occupation.	No.
Accountants	3	Moulders	2
Bakers	3	Mattressmaker	1
Blacksmiths	3	Marine fireman	1
Bridge carpenter	1	Machinists	2
Brewer	1	Painters	3
Bartender	1	Plasterer	1
Barber	1	Papermaker	1
Cooks	9	Rancher	2
Carpenters	3	Railroad man	1
Clerks	2	Shoemaker	3
Cabinetmakers	2	Shingle weaver	1
Engineer	1	Sailors	6
Fisherman	1	Stenographer	1
Farmer	1	School teacher	1
Hotel clerk	1	Trader	1
Labourers	50	Teamster	1
Loggers	2	Transit man	1
Locksmith	1	Tailors	2
Laundryman	1	Wood carver	1
Miners	15	Waiters	3
		Total	137

ALBERTA.

Occupation.	Male.	Occupation.	Male.
Bookkeepers	3	Mason	1
Blacksmiths	2	Miner	1
Butcher	1	No occupation	5
Carpenters	5	Painter	1
Clerk	1	Ranchers	5
Cooks	2	Railway section men	3
Cowboys	2	School teacher	1
Engineer	1	Stonemason	1
Electrical engineer	1	Steam drill man	1
Farmers	4	Shoemaker	1
Farm labourers	7	Telegraph operator	1
Indian interpreter	1		
Labourers	6	Total	57

NATIONALITY.

KINGSTON.

	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
Canada	275	6	281	Syria	1	.....	1
England	50	2	52	Mexico	1	.....	1
United States	38	.....	38	Norway	1	.....	1
Russia	5	.....	5	Switzerland	1	.....	1
Sweden	3	.....	3	India	1	.....	1
Ireland	23	3	26	Scotland	10	.....	10
France	2	.....	2	Austria-Hungary	2	3	5
Italy	19	.....	19	Armenia	1	.....	1
Germany	5	.....	5				
Denmark	6	.....	6	Total	444	14	458

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

	Male.		Male.
United States	26	Irish	10
Austrian	1	Italian	6
Canadian	321	Russian	5
Danish	1	Scottish	4
English	19	Swedish	1
French	6		
German	2	Total	402

DORCHESTER.

	No.		No.
Canada	145	Newfoundland	4
Denmark	1	Sweden	1
England	12	West Indies	2
Ireland	9	United States	17
Italy	3		
		Total	194

MANITOBA.

	No.		No.
Canada	49	Austria-Hungary	14
England	30	Russia	7
Ireland	6	Belgium	1
Scotland	6	Denmark	7
Wales	3	Norway	3
Australia	2	Holland	1
New Zealand	1	China	1
United States of America	31	Italy	1
France	3	Sweden	2
Germany	7		
		Total	175

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

	No.		No.
Austria	1	Italy	2
Australia	3	Ireland	3
Canada	55	Japan	3
Chili	1	Norway	2
China	13	Scotland	3
Denmark	2	Sweden	2
England	12	United States	27
Russia	1	West Indies	2
Germany	5		
		Total	137

ALBERTA.

	No.		No.
Canada	22	Russia	3
United States	11	Italy	2
England	10	Ireland	1
Austria-Hungary	4	Wales	1
Scotland	3		
		Total	57

AGE OF CONVICTS.

KINGSTON.

Age.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Age.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 20 years	29	2	31	Over 50 years and under 60	32	1	33
Over 20 years and under 30	188	4	192	" 60 " 70	18	.....	18
" 30 " 40	114	5	119	" 70 years	5	.....	5
" 40 " 50	58	2	60	Totals	444	14	458

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Age.	Male.	Age.	Male.
Under 20 years	73	Over 50 years and less than 60	20
Over 20 years and less than 30	167	" 60 " " 70	3
" 30 " " 40	87	" 70 years	1
" 40 " " 50	51	Total	402

DORCHESTER.

Age.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Age.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 20 years	17	1	18	50 to 60 years	8	.....	8
20 to 30 years	96	5	101	60 to 70 years	2	.....	2
30 to 40 years	39	6	45	70 to 80 years	1	.....	1
40 to 50 years	19	.....	19	Total	182	12	194

MANITOBA.

Age.	No.	Age.	No.
Under 20 years	15	Over 50 years and under 60 years	8
Over 20 years and under 30 years	80	" 60 " " 70 "	4
" 30 " " 40 "	50	Total	175
" 40 " " 50 "	18		

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Age.	No.	Age.	No.
Under 20 years	12	Over 50 and under 60 years	14
Over 20 and under 30 years	57	" 60 " 70 "	1
" 30 " 40 "	35	Age unknown	1
" 40 " 50 "	17	Total	137

ALBERTA.

Age.	No.	Age.	No.
Under 20 years	7	Over 40 and under 50 years	6
Over 20 and under 30 years	33	" 50 " 60 "	3
" 30 " 40 "	8	Total	57

EDUCATION.

KINGSTON.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Can read and write	368	9	377
Can read only	3	.....	3
Cannot read or write	73	5	78
Total	444	14	458

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

	No.
Cannot read nor write	89
Can read only	37
Can read and write	276
Total	402

DORCHESTER.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Can read and write	149	8	157
Can read only	10	2	12
Cannot read or write	23	2	25
Total	182	12	194

MANITOBA.

	No.
Read and write English	111
" " " and French	14
" " " " German	4
" " " " Hungarian	2
" " " " Danish	6
" " " " Swedish	1
" " " " Russian	2
" " Greek only	1
" " Italian only	1
" " German only	3
" " Chinese only	1
" " French only	3
" " Polish only	4
" " Swedish only	1
" " Russian only	1
" " Danish only	1
" only, in English	1
" " in Galician	3
Cannot read or write	15
Total	175

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

	No.
Can read and write	115
Can read only	2
Cannot read or write	20
Total	137

ALBERTA.

	Male.
Can read and write	47
Cannot read or write	10
Total	57

MORAL HABITS.

KINGSTON.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Abstainers	113	2	115
Temperate	187	11	198
Intemperate	144	1	145
Total	444	14	458

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

	Male.
Abstainers	3
Intemperate	206
Temperate	193
	402

DORCHESTER.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Total abstainers	19	6	25
Temperate	59	.....	59
Intemperate	104	6	110
Total	182	12	194

MANITOBA.

	No.
Abstainers	35
Temperate	90
Intemperate	50
	175

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

	No.
Intemperate	71
Temperate	58
Total abstainers	8
Total	137

ALBERTA.

	No.
Total abstainers	15
Temperate	32
Intemperate	10
Total	57

CIVIL CONDITION.

KINGSTON.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Married	152	8	160
Single	287	6	293
Widowed	5	.....	5
Total	444	14	458

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

	Male.
Married	102
Single	286
Widowed	14
Total	402

DORCHESTER.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Single	134	5	139
Married	44	4	48
Widowed	4	3	7
Total	182	12	194

MANITOBA.

	No.
Single	123
Married	47
Widowed	5
Total	175

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

	No.
Single	98
Married	32
Widowed	7
Total	137

ALBERTA.

	No.
Married	45
Single	9
Widowed	3
Total	57

RACIAL.

KINGSTON.

	Male.	Female.	No.
White	415	14	429
Indian	7	.....	7
Coloured	22	.....	22
Total	444	14	458

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

	Male.
White	397
Indian	2
Coloured	3
Total	402

DORCHESTER.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
White	161	11	172
Coloured	19	.....	19
Indians	2	1	3
Total	182	12	194

MANITOBA.

	No.
White	159
Coloured	4
Indian	7
Indian half-breed	4
Mongolian	1
Total	175

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

	No.
White	95
Indian	11
Indian half-breed	12
Coloured	3
Mongolian	16
Total	137

ALBERTA.

	Male.
White	46
Indian	6
Indian half-breed	5
Total	57

PARDONS.

KINGSTON.

Name.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.
Charles Wilson	Housebreaking and having explosives	Cornwall.
Thomas O'Neil	Shopbreaking and stealing	Ottawa.
Frank Gardiner	Incest	Brockville.
F. L. Harrison	Theft and forgery	Owen Sound.
Joseph Moses	Manslaughter	Port Arthur.
William Size	Burglary	Gore Bay.
Verione Franzione	Wounding with intent	Sault Ste. Marie.
Giovanni Farchioni	" "	"
Simon Gibritiski	Bringing stolen goods into Canada	Chatham.
C. A. Helms	Forgery and false pretenses	Woodstock.
John Hillstrand	Shooting at passenger coaches	Sudbury.
Israel Alexander	Burglary and theft	St. Thomas.
William A. Price	Rape	London.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Name.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.
Campeau, Pierre Antoine	Theft of post letters	Montreal.
Lachance, Eugene	" " "	Quebec.
Lefebvre, Charles *alias* Alderic	Shopbreaking and theft	Montreal.
Lewis, George A.	" " "	Ottawa.
Richani Ubdallah	Rape	Montreal.

DORCHESTER.

Name.	Crime.	When Released.	Where Convicted.
Nils Kroman	Shooting with intent to murder	Sept. 7, 1907	Sydney.
William Smith *alias* Breen	Stealing horse and carriage	Oct. 4, 1906	Amherst.
Charles W. Steele	Forgery	Dec. 14, 1906	Shelburne.
Charles Harris	Stealing	Jan. 2, 1907	St. John.
James Pisnie	"	" 2, 1907	Halifax.

MANITOBA.

Name.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.
J. L. Jeffreys	Theft	Winnipeg.
R. Lockhart	"	Edmonton.
'Jack Crow'	Cattlestealing	Macleod.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Name.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.
Mong Kee	Shopbreaking	New Westminster.
Moore, Frank	Robbery with violence	Victoria.

ALBERTA.

Name.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.
Jesse Hinman	Perjury	Macleod, Alta.

PAROLES.

KINGSTON.

Name.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.
Jacob Teitor	Manslaughter	Port Arthur.
Nikola Prascak	"	"
Arthur Foubert	Attempt to steal from the person	Montreal, Que.
Salvatore Piecolo	Manslaughter	Port Arthur.
Louis F. Rheaum	Horsestealing and forgery	London.
Claude Denton	Horsestealing	Woodstock.
Frank Dupuis	Forgery and false pretenses	Ottawa.
John O'Donnell	Receiving stolen goods	Guelph.
George W. Smith	Forgery and uttering	"
Henry Mullen	Obtaining by false pretenses	Hamilton.
Charles Dunlay	Carnally knowing girl under 16 years	Belleville.
James J. Kitchen	Forgery and uttering	Sarnia.
Frank Kuropin	Burglary	Toronto.
George Lachance	Forgery	Port Arthur.
John Johnson	Shopbreaking and stealing	"
Alexander Lidkie	Stealing from freight car	Fort William.
Louis Rioux	Throwing stones at passenger coach	Port Arthur.
Harold Smith	Theft	Toronto.
James Brown	Uttering forged cheque	North Bay.
J. F. Lawrence	Aggravated assault	Cayuga.
Andrea LaSasgo	Shooting with intent to murder	Port Arthur.
Frazzi Dominiek	Burglary	Toronto.
Cynthia Bell	Grievous bodily harm and assault	Ottawa.
Louis Thomas	Burglary	Toronto.
Ernest Wallace	Grievous bodily harm	Belleville.
Nick Numi	Assault by stabbing	Fort William.
Frank Thornton	Forgery and uttering forged cheque	Cayuga.
Saverio Lorenzo	Wounding	Hamilton.
Henry Burrell	Desertion of wife	Chatham.
Alvin Gilroy	Shopbreaking and stealing	St. Thomas.
Edward Hill	Housebreaking and theft	"
James T. Marks	Theft of post letter	Toronto.
Bruce Mayberry	Theft	Stratford.
Thomas Wall	Buggery with cow	Hamilton.
Ernest Smale	Forgery	Sudbury.
Thomas Carlyle	Attempt to shoot and attempt to escape	Toronto.
Harry Young	Assault and robbery	Chatham.
Thomas Atton	Housebreaking and stealing	Toronto.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Name.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.
Allison, Richard	Theft from the person	Montreal.
Blake, Martin	Theft	Quebec.
Chouinard, Joseph S.	Theft by a servant	"
Couture, Hormidas	Forgery	Bedford.
Coté, Wilfrid	Housebreaking	Montreal.
Coté, Henri	Housebreaking and theft	Bedford.
Chénier, Urgele	Theft	Ottawa.
Davis, Richard H.	Theft of post letters	Montreal.
Dickson, John	Manslaughter	Quebec.
Filteau, Arthur	Forging a promissory note	Arthabaska.
Gervais, Donat J.	Theft by a servant	Montreal.
Hamel, Alphonse D.	Forgery	"
Janvier, Francois	Uttering forged document	Bedford.
Larocque, William	Theft	Montreal.
Lapointe, Philibert	Shopbreaking and theft	St. Francis.
Lemay, Médard dit Poudrier	" "	Three Rivers.
Mailloux, Alfred	Theft	Ottawa.
Marcotte, George R.	Theft by a servant	Quebec.
Marchand, Gaudios	Theft	"
Martineau, Achille	"	"
Murray, Arthur	"	Montreal.
McLeod, Philip	Shopbreaking and theft	St. Francis.
Nichols, Hugh	Theft	Montreal.
Pratt, James R.	Theft by a servant	Quebec.
Pelletier, Démétrius	Theft	"
Plante, Francois	Shopbreaking	"
Riley, Michael	"	Montreal.
Tetreault, Albert	Theft	"
Valliere, Octave	Shopbreaking and theft	St. Francis.
White, George	Theft by a clerk	Quebec.
Whitford, William	Shopbreaking	Montreal.
Wells. Jesse *alias* Winter	Forgery and uttering	Winnipeg.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 34

DORCHESTER.

Name.	Crime.	Date.	Where Sentenced.
		1906.	
George Doherty	Breaking, entering and destroying property	July 24	Sydney.
Robert E. Garvin	Stealing	Aug. 17	St. John.
Hugh McLeod	Forgery	" 20	Sydney.
Francis Drake	Larceny	" 22	Liverpool, N.S.
Patrick McEvoy	Breaking, entering and stealing	Sept. 11	Halifax.
Joseph W. Shaw	Assault, occasioning bodily harm	" 15	"
James Elderkin	Breaking, entering and stealing	" 16	King's, N.S.
Charles Elderkin	Receiving stolen goods	" 16	Halifax.
Henry J. Paschar	Forgery	" 18	Kent, N.B.
Barry S. Davidson	Stealing	" 20	Amherst.
Chas. T. Davidson	"	" 22	"
Louis Gratto	Breaking, entering and stealing	" 24	Pictou.
Charles Smith	Stealing	" 28	Halifax.
John Waterfield	Breaking, entering and stealing	Oct. 3	"
John O'Brien	Forgery and false pretense	" 5	Amherst.
Ernest Reichert	Breaking, entering and stealing	" 8	Restigouche.
Thomas Pitts	Stealing	" 12	Halifax.
Eva Miller	Assault, occasioning bodily harm	" 13	"
Thomas Ead	Breaking, entering and stealing	" 15	"
John Hansen	Breaking and escaping from jail	" 16	Woodstock.
Alexander Cooper	Theft	" 20	Newcastle.
William Blakelay	Stealing	" 22	Halifax.
John O'Flaherty	"	Nov. 30	St. John.
Josiah Quigley	Stealing letters from post office	Dec. 19	Albert.
Joshua Eagles	Receiving stolen goods	" 22	Truro.
Frank Bowers	Stealing	" 23	Halifax.
		1907.	
Harry Heffler	Arson	Jan. 3	Halifax.
Daniel McInnis	Breaking, entering and stealing	" 7	Sydney.
Frank Anthony	Rape	" 14	Queen's, N.S.
Andrew Romo	Stealing	" 21	Halifax.
James Rouss	"	Feb. 5	St. John.
Hans Meyck	Theft	" 13	"
Neil McLean	Setting fire to church	" 25	Sydney.
James Davis	Stealing	" 27	Pictou.
William Ellsworth	Larceny and escape	Mar. 6	Charlottetown, P.E.I.
Charles Smith	Breaking, entering and stealing	" 7	Halifax.
Basil Saulnier	Arson	" 8	Digby.
Joseph McDonald	Stealing	" 9	Newcastle.
James Walsh	"	" 13	"
John J. McNeill	Fraudulent conversion of money	" 2	Sydney.
Rupert McCormack	Rape	" 27	Amherst.

MANITOBA.

Name.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.
J. Lucfacelle	Stealing a quantity of dry goods	Calgary.
W. E. Cody	Horsestealing	"
C. Menier	Stealing money	Macleod.
N. Oneyezeis	Forgery and attempt at uttering	Calgary.
J. Soojor	Theft	Winnipeg.
J. Osiowy	Carnal knowledge of a girl under 14 years of age	Moosomin.
F. McCune	False pretenses	Winnipeg.
H. D. Trounce	Carnal knowledge of a girl under 14 years of age	Prince Albert.
S. Bruneau	Horsestealing	Calgary.
W. Gravatt	"	Winnipeg.
H. Greenwood	Stealing money and jewellery	Moosomin.
J. Niven	Bigamy	Winnipeg.
J. R. Cody	Forgery and uttering; theft	"
E. G. Robb	Forgery and uttering	Regina.
Frank Kammer	Unlawfully wounding	Wolseley.
	License revoked, January 3, 1907.	
"	License re-issued from Manitoba penitentiary, January 30, 1907	Regina.
A. T. Heslop	Theft	Moosomin.
J. S. Spencer	Arson	Winnipeg.
	License issued from Kingston revoked April 9, 1906.	
"	License re-issued from Manitoba penitentiary, October 22, 1906	"
J. Body	Forgery and uttering	Whitewood.
J. Roberts	Horsestealing	Calgary.
J. Bakos	Theft	Macleod.
H. Bell	Robbery	Winnipeg.
A. Daignault	Assault	"
F. W. Watts	Theft from the person	Regina.
S. Cuparman	Forgery and uttering	Winnipeg.
J. B. Johnson	Arson	Edmonton.
P. Bowman	Forgery and uttering	Winnipeg.
F. J. Gregory	Horsestealing	Regina.
N. Thaczuk	Abduction	Moosomin.
W. Sullivan	Theft	Lethbridge.
P. Gowanlock	Forgery and uttering	Winnipeg.
W. Macdonald	Robbery	"

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Name.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.
McSwain, Thos	Stealing	Vancouver.
Serianni, Gabriel	Wounding with intent	Revelstoke.
Gill, Harold	Manslaughter	Victoria.
McBroom, Geo	Possession of stolen goods	Vancouver.
Cameron, David	Warehousebreaking	Vernon.
Munoz, Frank	Attempt to murder	Victoria.
McNutt, Lester	Possession of stolen goods	Vancouver.
Gill, James	Stealing	Nelson.
Wilson, Fred T	Obtaining money by false pretenses	Vancouver.

ALBERTA.

Name.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.
Mike Bodner	Assault and stabbing	Calgary, Alta.
Dorf West, *alias* Geo. Bates, *alias* Geo. Maxwell	Forgery	"
W. H. Eden	Stealing	"
Andrew G. T. Minner	Forgery, uttering, and jailbreaking	Lethbridge, Alta.
Iwan Fyerczyk	Attempt at murder	Edmonton, Alta.
Henry Hilton	Stealing	Macleod, Alta.

DEATHS.

KINGSTON.

Name.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.
Frederick Hull	Shopbreaking	Berlin.
George S. Thompson *alias* George Johnston	Arson	Walkerton.
Michael Hoban	Burglary and shopbreaking	Brockville.
Herbert Yates	Shopbreaking	Hamilton.
Edward Duffy	Rape	Toronto.
Walter Baverstock	Housebreaking	Brampton.
Jackson Scott	Arson	Chatham.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Name.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.
Desormeau, Camille	Attempt to commit murder	Montreal.
Lespérance, Siméon	Rape	"
McDowell, Albert	Theft	Beauharnois.

DORCHESTER.

None.

MANITOBA.

Name.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.
W. G. Wood	Having carnal knowledge of a girl under 14 years of age	Moosomin.
Teddy Keg	Horsestealing	Lethbridge, Alta.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

None.

ALBERTA.

None.

LIST OF INSANE CONVICTS.

KINGSTON.

Name.	Date of Admission.	Discharged; cured.	Improved to resume work.	Died.	Remaining under treatment, March 31, 1907.	Remarks.
	1906.					
Slaughter, J E	July 7		1			
"	Nov. 13		1			
Hoban, Michael	July 21			1		Suicide; hanging.
Revoux, Louis	Aug. 30	1				
Stedman, George	Sept. 12				1	Improved.
Ross, Wm	" 17				1	"
Phillips, Henry	Oct. 1		1			
"	" 27		1			
Smith, Alfred	" 11				1	Incurable.
Cheevers, Wm	" 29	1				
Burke, W. F	Nov. 28		1			
Carey, Geo. F	Dec. 1	1				
Farrell, John	" 26		1			
	1907.					
Thompson, Offie	Feb. 2	1				
Dimerlo, Walter	" 7		1			
Miller, Robert	" 13		1			
"	Mar. 23				1	Improved.
Carter, C. H	Feb. 2				1	Incurable.
Gillis, Alfred	" 26				1	Improved.
Moore, James	Mar. 13		1			
		4	9	1	6	

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Name.	Crime.	Term.	Remarks.
Barry, John	Manslaughter	Life	Transferred to Kingston, July 9, 1906.

DORCHESTER.

None.

MANITOBA.

None.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

None

ALBERTA

None.

PUNISHMENTS.

KINGSTON.

	Number of times Administered.	Number of Convicts Punished.
Dungeon on bread and water diet	4	3
Punishment cell on bread and water	241	122
Sent to prison of isolation	8	8
Reduced rations	38	22
Deprived of cell light	87	50
Deprived of library	37	32
Deprived of writing privilege	4	4
Reduced in grade	37	37
Corporal punishment-paddle	2	2
Remission forfeited	733	257

Number of prisoners who received one or more punishments	311
Number of prisoners who received no punishment	264
Number of convicts in custody during the nine months	575

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Mode of Punishment.	Number.
Application of the hose	3
Deprived of remission time	255
Deprived of school	2
Deprived of library books for two months	5
Deprived of library books for one month	2
Deprived of library books for two weeks	1
Deprived of writing for six months	3
Deprived of visits for six months	2
Deprived of bed	326
Dungeon	57
Punishment cells	11
Punishment cells and bread and water	90
Shackled to cell gate	19

Convicts punished during the year	322
Convicts not punished during the year	213
Convicts in custody during the year	535

DORCHESTER.

Punishments.	Number of times Administered.	Number of Different Prisoners who were Punished.
Dark cell, bread and water	113	58
Dark cell, shackled to gate during working hours	3	3
Bread and water	109	60
Deprived of remission time	106	55
Deprived of books	5	4
Deprived of lamp	1	1
To wear Oregon boot	4	4

Number of convicts punished	98
Number of convicts not punished	181
Total number in custody during the year	279

MANITOBA.

Penalty.	Number of times Punishment was Administered.	Number of Different Prisoners who were Punished.
Bread and water with hard bed	53	24
Bread and water with hard bed in penal cells, with hands shackled to cell gate during working hours	26	11
Bread and water with hard bed and three months ball and chain	1	1
Bread and water with hard bed and two months ball and chain	1	1
Bread and water with hard bed and one month ball and chain	1	1
Loss of remission	97	59

Number of prisoners who received no punishment	97
Number of prisoners who received one or more punishments	164
Total in custody during the year	261

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

	Number of times Punishment was Administered.
Bread and water	46
Reduced rations	9
Dark cell	4
Remission forfeited	8
Deprived of privileges	1

Number of convicts punished	37
Number of convicts not punished	138
Total number in custody during the year	275

ALBERTA.

	Number of times Administered.	Number of Convicts Punished.
Dungeon on bread and water	7	4
Punishment cell on bread and water	2	2
Hard bed and bread and water	2	2

Number of convicts who received one or more punishments	6
Number of convicts who received no punishment	60
Total number in custody during the eight months	66

DISTRIBUTION OF CONVICTS.

KINGSTON.

How Employed.	No.	How Employed.	No.
Asylum	27	Tin, paint and printing	7
Blacksmith shop	24	Quarry	25
Bakery and steward's department	24	Shoeshop	24
Change room	15	Tailor shop	33
Carpenter shop	20	Stonecutters	27
Engineer's department	21	Stone pile	55
Farm, garden and stables	18	Binder twine	35
Hospital (orderlies and patients)	25	Woodyard	5
Laundry	5	Female prison	14
Masons	7	Offices and dormitories	36
Prison of isolation (penal and orderlies)	11	Total	458

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Keeper's hall	1	Tinsmiths	8
Kitchen	16	Farm	15
Hospital	16	Piggery	5
School and library	2	Stables	9
Change room	18	Engineers	17
Dormitories	27	Electricians	2
Yard	5	Gate	1
Bakers	4	Excavation	33
Carpenters	30	Sewerage and brickyard	8
Shop vestibule	5	Offices	5
Tailors	22	New comers	7
Shoemakers	25	Punishment cells	10
Blacksmiths and machinists	25	Deputy warden's quarters (repairs)	6
Masons	15	Ornamenting grounds	2
Quarry	17	Court	1
Stonecutters	23		
Stonebreakers and woodcutters	22	Total	402

DORCHESTER.

Bakery and kitchen	9	Farm stables	7
Blacksmith shop	4	Farm	5
Carpenter shop	12	Stonecutters	25
Tailor shop	14	Masons (repairing cottages)	4
Shoeshop	7	Hospital	20
Laundry	9	Hospital orderly	1
Prison stables	6	Waterworks	9
Cell wings	14	Wood cutters	5
Machine shop	5	Punishment cells	4
Boiler room	2	Female prison	12
Library	1		
Stone pile	19	Total	194

MANITOBA.

How Employed.	No.	How Employed.	No.
Carpenter shop	7	Bookbinding	1
Shoe shop	8	Farm and stables	13
Tailor shop	17	Laundry and change room	6
Blacksmith shop	2	Library and engineer's office	1
New wing construction	16	Surroundings, breaking stone and excavating	26
Main hall	2	Sawing wood	13
Office	1	Kitchen and bakery	8
Prison and prison lamp room	13	Engineers	3
Basement	1	Machine shop	3
Temporary prison and lamp room	9	Tinsmith	1
Hospital	3	On punishment	6
Hospital patients	10		
Chapels and halls	3	Total	175
Barbering	2		

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Blacksmiths	5	Laundry	5
Carpenters	11	Repair shop	3
Shoe shop	11	Deputy warden's office	1
Tailor shop	11	Messenger and librarian	1
New shops	33	Halls	2
Farm	12	Accountant's office	1
Hospital patient	1	Chapel orderly	2
Hospital orderly	1	Excavating	10
Kitchen	4	Under punishment	1
Bakery	3	Asylum	1
Store	1		
Wing	11	Total	137
Cell	6		

ALBERTA.

Masons	13	Cleaners and laundry	15
Carpenters	8	Farm and clearing land	8
Tailors	6	Accountant's office	1
Shoemaker	1		
Engineers	3	Total	57
Kitchen	2		

ACCIDENTS.

KINGSTON.

Date.	Name.	Where Employed.	Nature of Accident.	Cause of Accident.	Days in Hospital.
1906.					
Aug. 27	Hull, Melvin	Mason gang	Fracture lower end left tibia.	Fall from scaffold	245

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

1906.					
Sept. 14	Gauthier, Lucien	Tinsmith	Both legs broken	Falling from the roof of a barn while at work.	150

DORCHESTER.

None.

MANITOBA.

1906.					
Aug. 15	Wood, W. G.	Construction new wing.	Fracture of right arm, left leg and internal injuries.	Fall from roof of new wing.	Died in hospital, Aug. 16.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

None.

ALBERTA.

None.

CREEDS.

KINGSTON.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Roman Catholic	139	9	148
Church of England	118	2	120
Methodist	76	2	78
Presbyterian	61		61
Baptist	27	1	28
Lutheran	17		17
Jewish	3		3
Greek Catholic	1		1
Salvation Army	1		1
Adventist	1		1
Totals	444	14	458

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

	Number.
Roman Catholic	319
Church of England	37
Presbyterian	22
Methodist	8
Lutheran	4
Universalist	2
Adventist	1
Baptist	1
Mormon	1
Jews	5
No creed	2
Total	402

DORCHESTER.

Roman Catholic	75
Church of England	59
Baptist	28
Methodist	17
Presbyterian	13
Lutheran	1
No creed	1
Total	194

MANITOBA.

Church of England	63
Roman Catholic	58
Presbyterian	17
Methodist	12
Lutheran	14
Baptist	8
Quaker	1
Unitarian	1
Disciple	1
Total	175

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Church of England	24
Roman Catholic	47
Reformed Episcopal	1
Baptist	4
Methodist	24
Presbyterian	12
Lutheran	8
Buddhist	15
No creed	2
Total	137

ALBERTA.

Roman Catholic	19
Church of England	17
Presbyterian	9
Methodist	5
Lutheran	3
No creed	4
Total	57

APPENDIX H.

LABOUR STATISTICS

LABOUR STATISTICS.

KINGSTON.

Departments.	Days.	Rate.	Amount.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Bakery	1,522	0 30	456 60
Binder twine	4,424⅔	0 30	1,327 41
Blacksmith	6,420⅔	0 30	1,926 22
Carpenter	3,833⅓	0 30	1,149 93
Changing room and laundry	4,411⅔	0 30	1,323 49
Engineers	4,408	0 30	1,322 40
Farm and stables	5,838	0 30	1,751 40
Hospital	1,660⅓	0 30	498 08
Mason	1,818½	0 30	545 55
Printing	449	0 30	134 70
Prison of isolation	907⅓	0 20	181 47
Quarry	5,876	0 30	1,762 80
Shoemaking	5,148	0 30	1,544 40
Steward and kitchen	3,872	0 30	1,161 38
Stonecutting	6,764	0 30	2,029 27
Stone pile and wood and coal	17,758	0 30	5,327 61
Clerks	1,458	0 30	437 40
Tailoring	7,362	0 30	2,208 75
Tin and paint	1,146	0 30	343 95
Wing and cells	5,511	0 30	1,653 38
Female prison	1,751	0 20	350 20
Total	92,341		27,436 69

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Clerical staff	1,017	0 30	305 10
Hospital orderlies	460	0 30	138 00
Library	452	0 30	135 60
Messengers	696	0 30	208 80
Barber shop	232	0 30	69 60
Ornamental grounds	224	0 30	67 20
Bookbindery	222	0 30	66 60
Excavation	7,457	0 30	2,237 10
Teamsters	602	0 30	180 60
Masons	4,967	0 30	1,490 10
Change room	2,754	0 30	826 20
Steward	4,454	0 30	1,336 20
Bakery	924	0 30	277 20
Carpenters	6,220	0 30	1,866 00
Tailors	4,928	0 30	1,478 40
Shoe shop	4,660	0 30	1,398 00
Stonecutters	5,984	0 30	1,795 20
Engineer	5,085	0 30	1,525 50
Tinsmiths	1,954	0 30	586 20
Blacksmiths	4,026	0 30	1,207 80
Stonebreakers	5 959	0 30	1,787 70
Dome and cells	6,440	0 30	1,932 00
Farm	3,081	0 30	924 30
Piggery	916	0 30	274 80
Stables	966	0 30	289 80
Quarry	2,568	0 30	770 40
Brickyard	1,538	0 30	461 40
Sewerage	301	0 30	90 30
Electric system	462	0 30	138 60
General employment	3,401	0 30	1,020 30
Total	82,950		24,885 00

DORCHESTER.

Departments.	Days.	Rate.	Amount.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Bakery and kitchen	2,197	0 30	659 10
Blacksmith	859	0 30	257 70
Carpenter	2,145	0 30	643 50
Tailor	3,292	0 30	987 60
Shoe shop	1,721	0 30	516 30
Laundry	667	0 30	200 10
Barbers	466	0 30	138 80
Boiler room	780	0 30	234 00
Machine shop	860	0 30	258 00
Farm stables and piggery	2,619½	0 30	785 85
Cell wings	3,105	0 30	933 30
Library	233	0 30	69 90
Breaking stone and yard work	5,093	0 30	1,527 90
Quarry	1,568	0 30	470 40
Sawmill	318	0 30	95 40
Farm	3,056½	0 30	916 95
Lumbering	879	0 30	263 70
Stonecutters	6,490	0 30	1,947 00
Mason	3,016	0 30	904 80
Hospital orderly	233	0 30	69 90
Grading	126	0 30	37 80
Repairing wall	133	0 30	39 90
Hauling coal	27	0 30	8 10
Moving bakery	13	0 30	3 90
Sewers	15	0 30	4 50
New tank	179	0 30	53 70
Sawing wood	40	0 30	12 00
Cutting ice	85	0 30	25 50
Loading gravel	30	0 30	9 00
Repairing sidewalk	26	0 30	7 80
Female labour	2,066	0 20	413 20
Total	42,338		12,495 60

MANITOBA.

Steward (kitchen)	1,506	0 30	451 80
Baker	564	0 30	169 20
Tailor	4,504	0 30	1,351 20
Shoemaker	1,680	0 30	504 00
Carpenter	1,794	0 30	538 20
Mason and quarry	5,184	0 30	1,555 20
Farm	3,577	0 30	1,073 10
Engineer	1,701	0 30	510 30
Blacksmith	374	0 30	112 20
Brickyard	2,035	0 30	610 50
Change room	1,042	0 30	312 60
Hospital	234	0 30	70 20
Customers	74	0 30	22 20
Bookbindery	39	0 30	11 70
Main hall and office orderlies	747	0 30	224 10
Chapel and hospital hall	994	0 30	298 20
Maintenance of buildings (surrounding)	1,647	0 30	494 10
" " (two prisons)	2,980	0 30	894 00
Barbering	411	0 30	123 30
Laundry	141	0 30	42 30
Sawing wood	389	0 30	116 70
Hauling freight	121	0 30	36 30
Breaking stone	1,479	0 30	443 70
Total	33,217		9,965 10

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Departments.	Days.	Rate.	Amount.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Accountant's office	229	0 30	68 70
Blacksmith	1,134½	0 30	340 35
Bakery	716	0 30	214 80
Brickyard	9	0 30	2 70
Carpenter	2,212½	0 30	663 75
Chapels	306	0 30	91 80
Clearing land	172½	0 30	51 75
Laundry, repair and barber shops	2,406	0 30	721 80
Deputy warden's office	71	0 30	21 30
Electric light installation	42	0 30	12 60
Fencing	490½	0 30	147 15
Farm	3,014	0 30	904 20
Heating	5	0 30	1 50
Hospital	275	0 30	82 50
Halls	374½	0 30	112 35
Library	231	0 30	69 30
Maintenance of roads	250½	0 30	75 15
" buildings	107	0 30	32 10
New shops	5,499	0 30	1,649 70
Ornamental grounds	217	0 30	65 10
Quarry	118	0 30	35 40
Shoe shop	2,038½	0 30	611 55
Steward (kitchen)	1,200	0 30	360 00
Store	357½	0 30	107 25
Tailors	2,655	0 30	796 50
Wing	1,397	0 30	419 10
Wright island (quarries)	977½	0 30	293 25
Waterworks, cottages	325½	0 30	97 65
Water supply	40	0 30	12 00
Total	26,871		8,061 30

ALBERTA.

Masons	1,913	0 30	573 90
Engineer and blacksmith	283½	0 30	85 05
Carpenter	1,196	0 30	358 80
Clerks	253	0 30	75 90
Steward	417	0 30	125 10
Laundry, wings and cells	1,524½	0 30	457 35
Tailor	705½	0 30	211 65
Shoemaker	419½	0 30	125 85
Cleaning land, ditching and teaming	492	0 30	147 60

APPENDIX I.

PER CAPITA COST

KINGSTON.

(*Average population*, 461.)

Head of Service.	Supplies on hand, June 30, 1906.	Expenditure, 1906-7.	Prison products used.	Total.	Less Supplies on hand, March 31, 1907.	Net cost.	Per Capita cost.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Staff	1,328 94	57,457 91	118 02	58,904 87	1,435 99	57,468 88	124 66
Maintenance of convicts	2,458 55	15,729 35	777 54	18,965 44	4,594 10	14,371 34	31 18
Discharge expenses	603 53	2,006 35	.....	2,609 88	452 48	2,157 40	4 68
Working expenses	10,536 96	11,457 34	.....	21,994 30	6,893 98	15,100 32	32 75
Industries	97,711 22	54,011 27	.....	151,722 49	77,313 02	74,409 47	161 41
Lands, buildings and equipment	9,818 69	3,500 34	.....	13,319 03	2,032 23	11,286 80	24 48
Miscellaneous	.....	683 93	.....	683 93	.....	683 93	1 48
Total	122,457 89	144,846 49	895 56	268,199 94	92,721 80	175,478 14	

Gross cost per capita	$ 380 64
Deduct for revenue	160 06
Net cost per capita	$ 220 58

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

(*Average population*, 403.)

Staff	1,494 73	48,516 92	184 99	50,196 64	1,577 85	48,618 79	120 64
Maintenance of convicts	3,373 19	15,186 37	2,402 55	20,962 11	4,532 26	16,429 85	40 77
Discharge expenses	676 77	1,667 11	.....	2,343 88	834 51	1,509 37	3 74
Working expenses	5,314 60	15,746 40	.....	21,061 00	7,909 76	13,151 24	32 63
Industries	2,911 69	6,304 87	.....	9,216 56	2,417 02	6,799 54	16 87
Land, buildings and equipment	6,692 26	3,520 46	.....	10,212 72	3,812 78	6,399 94	15 88
Miscellaneous	.....	592 70	.....	592 70	.....	592 70	1 47
Total	20,463 24	91,534 83	2,587 54	114,585 61	21,084 18	93,501 43	

Gross cost per capita	$ 232 00
Deduct for revenue	5 48
Net cost per capita	$ 226 52

DORCHESTER.

(Average population, 203.)

Staff	413 49	31,994 24	149 53	32,557 26	782 78	31,774 48	156 52
Maintenance of convicts	2,585 47	5,259 03	851 41	8,695 94	3,500 09	5,195 85	25 60
Discharge expenses	354 73	1,224 84	.....	1,579 57	487 02	1,092 55	5 38
Working expenses	1,622 87	3,396 41	.....	5,019 28	2,106 08	2,913 20	14 35
Industries	565 20	770 57	.....	1,335 77	738 35	597 42	2 94
Land, buildings and equipment	2,112 78	1,583 64	.....	3,696 42	1,163 58	2,532 81	12 48
Miscellaneous	.....	435 24	.....	435 24	.....	435 24	2 14
Total	7,654 54	44,663 97	1,000 97	53,319 48	8,777 90	44,541 58	

Gross cost per capita	$ 219 41
Deduct for revenue	12 71
Net cost per capita	$ 206 70

MANITOBA.

(Average population, 191.)

Staff	306 33	27,841 17	103 95	28,251 45	705 73	27,545 72	144 21
Maintenance of convicts	2,341 61	6,061 68	778 09	9,181 38	2,192 02	6,989 36	36 59
Discharge expenses	63 95	1,747 96	.....	1,811 91	118 62	1,693 29	8 87
Working expenses	1,788 81	8,020 85	.....	9,809 66	2,807 58	7,002 08	36 66
Industries	3,709 01	2,331 07	.....	6,040 08	4,287 68	1,752 40	9 18
Land, buildings and equipment	1,921 11	4,499 32	.....	6,420 43	2,094 29	4,326 14	22 65
Miscellaneous	.....	1,211 09	.....	1,211 09	.....	1,211 09	6 34
Total	10,130 82	51,713 14	882 04	62,726 00	12,205 92	50,520 08	

Gross cost per capita	$ 264 50
Deduct for revenue	20 50
Net cost per capita	$ 244 00

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(Average population, 134.)

Head of Service.	Supplies on hand, June 30, 1906.	Expenditure, 1906-7.	Prison products used.	Total.	Less Supplies on hand, March 31, 1907.	Net cost.	Per Capita cost.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Staff	1,024 98	21,783 14	95 01	22,903 13	1,147 69	21,755 44	162 35
Maintenance of convicts	4,321 03	5,195 41	916 85	10,433 29	3,466 99	6,966 30	51 99
Discharge expenses	541 34	737 55	.....	1,278 89	445 44	833 45	6 22
Working expenses	4,068 48	6,993 42	.....	11,061 90	3,140 73	7,921 17	59 11
Industries	2,857 93	1,777 31	.....	4,635 24	1,239 35	3,395 89	25 34
Land, buildings and equipment	1,182 71	5,652 96	.....	6,835 67	2,814 28	4,021 39	30 01
Miscellaneous	.....	631 12	.....	631 12	.....	631 12	4 71
Total	13,996 47	42,770 91	1,011 86	57,779 24	12,254 48	45,524 76	

Gross cost per capita	$ 339 73
Deduct for revenue	12 74
Net cost per capita	$ 326 99

ALBERTA.

(Average population, 41.)

Staff	.....	16,503 17	.....	16,503 17	1,921 47	14,581 70	355 65
Maintenance of convicts	1,036 76	2,145 11	.....	3,181 87	1,505 90	1,675 97	40 87
Discharge expenses	.....	255 79	.....	255 79	90 74	165 05	4 02
Working expenses	799 41	1,852 86	.....	2,652 27	358 61	2,293 66	55 94
Industries	367 72	1,738 57	.....	2,106 29	318 40	1,787 89	43 62
Land, buildings and equipment	8,883 79	12,187 02	.....	21,070 81	2,782 03	18,288 78	446 07
Miscellaneous	.....	1,564 18	.....	1,564 18	.....	1,564 18	38 15
Total	11,087 68	36,246 70	.....	47,334 38	6,977 15	40,357 23	

Gross cost per capita	$ 984 32
Deduct for revenue	3 93
Net cost per capita	$ 980 39

APPENDIX J.

REVENUE STATEMENT

REVENUE.

KINGSTON.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
Revenue—		
Binder twine	57,946 63	
Blacksmith	5,591 35	
Carpenter	482 63	
Printing	81 70	
Shoe shop	945 83	
Storekeeper	45 11	
Tailor shop	3,135 79	
Broom factory	86 01	
Engineer	12 00	
Farm	3,022 69	
Female prison	54 00	
Hospital	114 29	
Quarry	1 20	
Stonecutters	52 46	
Stone pile	486 64	
Steward	100 93	
Tin and paint	135 07	
House rent	114 96	
Looms	6 33	
		72,415 62
Casual Revenue—		
Condemned sash	6 75	
Rags	29 60	
Old rope	20 47	
Scrap	753 17	
Old barrels	0 50	
Wood	2 00	
Condemned altar	0 10	
Refund of legal expenses	10 50	
Old pails	0 15	
Old boxes	0 15	
Refund of freight previous year	547 23	
Old cans	0 10	
Old scale	0 25	
		1,370 97
		73,786 59

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
Revenue—		
Shoe shop	342 55	
Tailors	311 65	
Tinsmiths	142 77	
Rent	295 36	
Stonecutters	38 75	
Engineer	9 91	
Carpenters	202 37	
Bookbindery	11 10	
Blacksmith	11 51	
Steward	73 54	
Farm	16 24	
Brickyard	4 70	
Storekeeper	108 99	
Hospital	19 62	
Mason	280 75	
Water supply	253 74	
Electric light	8 10	
Bakery	0 76	
		2,132 41
Casual Revenue—		
Old lamp	0 45	
Old derrick	5 50	
Scrap	5 07	
Old door	0 50	
Old vehicles	35 00	
Old socks	0 75	
Old pipes	0 50	
Old clippers	0 25	
Old horses, 2	17 00	
Old stone	5 00	
Travelling expenses (refund)	7 80	
		77 82
		2,210 23

DORCHESTER.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
Revenue—		
Farm	922 55	
Water supply	2 00	
Shoe shop	97 53	
Steward	82 29	
Machine shop	74 08	
Hospital	33 33	
Carpenter	56 02	
Tailor	94 45	
Stores	2 80	
Blacksmith	1 80	
Mason	0 90	
Quarry	7 50	
Stonecutters	28 70	
Rent	974 41	
Convict labour	9 15	
Female ward (laundry)	10 70	
		2,398 21
Casual Revenue—		
Scrap	138 94	
Junk	5 60	
Old oil barrels	37 50	
		182 04
		2,580 25

MANITOBA.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
Revenue—		
Steward	421 93	
Farm	1,346 79	
Hospital	26 59	
Carpenter	303 64	
Shoemaker	313 15	
Tailor	667 75	
Blacksmith	11 98	
Rent	750 30	
Engineer	4 77	
Mason	8 36	
Convict labour	35 90	
Tinsmith	22 70	
Laundry	0 10	
Bookbindery	1 50	
		3,915 46

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
Revenue—		
Steward	86 50	
Bakery	333 55	
Blacksmith	17 45	
Carpenter	167 95	
Shoe shop	211 17	
Tailor	77 19	
Farm	160 25	
Store	82 23	
Hospital	18 76	
Rent	482 00	
		1,637 05
Casual Revenue—		
Scrap iron		70 30
		1,707 35

ALBERTA.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
Revenue—		
Steward	87 90	
Hospital	19 40	
Mason	0 25	
Shoemaker	7 63	
Tailor	43 13	
Blacksmith	3 04	
		161 35

APPENDIX K

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE

KINGSTON.

Staff.	$ cts.
Salaries.	
Warden, 9 m. at $2,600	1,950 00
Surgeon, 1 m. at $1,800; 8 m. at $2,400	1,750 00
Chaplains, 2, 9 m. at $1,200	1,800 00
Accountant, 1 m. at $1,400; 8 m. at $1,700	1,250 00
Engineer, 9 m. at $1,200	900 00
Warden's clerk, 1 m. at $800; 8 m. at $900	666 66
Storekeeper, 1 m. at $900; 8 m. at $1,000	741 67
Asst. storekeeper, 1 m. at $600; 8 m. at $700	516 67
Steward, 1 m. at $900; 8 m. at $1,000	741 67
Asst. steward, 1 m. at $600; 8 m. at $700	516 67
Hospital overseer, 1 m. at $800; 8 m. at $900	666 66
Asst. hospital overseer, 9 m. at $700	525 00
Matron, 9 m. at $600	450 00
Asst. matron, 1 m. at $400; 8 m. at $450	333 33
Electrician, 1 m. at $800; 8 m. at $900	666 66
Asst. electrician, 1 m. at $600; 8 m. at $700	516 67
Messenger, 9 m. at $600	450 00
Asst. engineer, 2 m. at $700	116 66
Firemen, 1, 1 m. at $500; 8 m. at $600	441 66
" broken periods	779 71
Chief trade instructor, 9 m. at $1,000	750 00
Superintendent binder twine, 1 m. at $1,000; 8 months at $1,200	883 33
Asst. superintendent binder twine 3 m. at $800	200 00
Trade instructors, 4, 1 m. at $700; 8 m. at $800	2,366 68
Trade instructors, 5, 1 m. at $700; 8 m. at $800, broken periods	2,323 14
Industrial keeper, 1 m. at $700	58 33
Stable guards, 2, 1 m. at $500; 8 m. at $600	883 32
Stable guards, 1, 1 m. at $500; 8 m. at $600, less 1 day	440 00
Deputy warden., 9 m. at $1,500	1,125 00
Chief keeper, 9 m. at $1,000	750 00
Keepers, 5, 1 m. at $600; 8 m. at $700	2,583 35
" 6 at $700, broken periods	2,564 52
Chief watchman, 5 m. at $800	333 33
Watchmen, 3 at $650, broken periods	650 00
Guards, 22, 1 m. at $500; 8 m. at $600	9,716 52
" 27, broken periods	10,535 04
Temporary officers	1,711 05
	53,653 30
Retiring allowance, T. Tobin	951 08
	54,604 38
Uniforms.	
Antisqueak, 24 sheets	3 90
Braid, military, 2 gross	27 00
Buttons, gilt, 4 gross	11 76
Blanco, 5 doz	2 50
Blacking, 6 doz	5 10
Cheesecloth, 299½ yds	8 38
Cleaning fluid	0 90
Cheviot, 4 yds	14 00
Caps, 9 Persian lamb	108 00
" 10 hair seal	25 00
Canvas, 404 yds	29 00
Cement, channel, 1 gal	1 70
Eyelets, 7 boxes	1 70
Freize, 184½ yds	250 58
Gloves, 4 prs	5 00
Hooks, boot, 2 boxes	2 00
Hooks and eyes, 4 gross	1 40
Hair cloth, 36¼ yds	12 69
Insoles, bellies for, 100	23 00
Italian cloth, 182½ yds	91 13
Leather, sole, 1,014 lb	235 51
" box calf, 451½ ft	135 45
" glazed kid, 27¾ lb	8 33
" French calf, 191 lb	104 65
" welt, 63½ lb	22 86
" patent calf, 6 skins	6 00
Lining, sleeve, 165 yds	32 97
" mohair, 40¾ yds	8 96

Staff—*Concluded.*	$ cts.
Uniforms—Concluded.	
Lining, overcoat, 29 yds	11 31
Laces, 4 gross	5 30
Linen, 98 yds	17 64
Mitts, 92 prs	92 00
Nails, shoe, 55 lb	2 75
Overcoating, 8 yds	28 00
Polish, Boston, 2 gal	3 10
Pegs, shoe, 1½ bush	1 80
Persian lamb trimmings, 4 coats	107 00
Rubber tissue, 2 lb	3 50
Serge, 331½ yds	470 73
Stars, 1 pr	2 00
Thread, linen, 15 lb	36 00
" shoe, 16½ lb	12 70
" spools, cotton, 1½ gross	5 58
" silk twist, 2 lb	9 00
" " machine, 4 lb	18 00
Trimmings for overcoat	5 00
Venitian, 2½ yds	8 75
Wadding, 3 bales	15 75
Waterproof coat, 1	4 00
Webbing, gaiter, 6 pcs	1 20
Duty	12 30
Containers	1 85
Customs entries	0 25
Freight and express	9 36
	2,064 34
Less refund	8 05
	2,056 29
Mess.	
Apples, evaporated, 330 lb	24 76
" fresh, 1 bag	0 50
Butter, 671½ lb	134 30
Beef, 7,515 lb	290 91
Baking soda, 15 lb	0 45
" powder, 36 lb	18 00
Currants, 186 lb	11 16
Cheese, 566 lb	65 11
Cinnamon, 5 lb	1 50
Cornstarch, 24 lb	1 44
Essences, 4 doz	3 00
Eggs, 211 doz	42 20
Figs, 100 lb	5 00
Fish, 760 lb	75 00
Ginger, 2 lb	0 24
Lemons, 19 doz	2 85
Lard, 190 lb	21 85
Milk, 274 gal	40 41
Mustard, 12 lb	2 40
Prunes, 326 lb	19 56
Raisins, 190 lb	13 30
Sugar, granulated, 400 lb	19 00
Sage, 1 tin	0 10
Tapioca, 70 lb	4 20
	797 24
Maintenance of Convicts.	
Rations.	
Beef, 83,900 lb	3,220 69
Bacon, 8,964 lb	1,030 87
Beans, 12,164 lb	367 92
Barley, 2,740 lb	58 26
Cabbage, 1,440 lb	14 40
Flour, 784½ bbls	3,638 64
Lard, 480 lb	55 21
Milk, skim, 49,000 lb	122 50
Pickles, 50 gal	27 00
Potatoes, 1,358 bags	1,180 03
Pepper, 414 lb	49 68
Pease, split, 2,940 lb	66 18
Rice, 5,000 lb	162 50
Rolled oats, 13,840 lb	381 21
Sugar, 17,300 lb	662 20
Salt, coarse, 766 lb	9 80
" fine, 37 brl	51 80
Turnips, 19,390 lb	96 95

KINGSTON—*Continued.*

MAINTENANCE OF CONVICTS—*Con.*	$ cts.
Rations—Con.	
Vinegar, 215 gal.	38 70
Yeast, 261 lb.	78 30
Christmas extras	91 90
Freight and cartage	47 98
	11,452 72
Refund of expenditure	6 15
	11,446 57
Prison Clothing.	
Buttons, coat, 29 gross	7 25
" brace, 60 gross	4 95
" front, 24 gross	1 74
Buckles, pant, 4 pkgs	0 38
Boots, rubber, 24 prs	90 00
Cotton, grey, 492½ yds.	107 36
Cottonade, 276 yds.	33 77
Cloth, prison, 881½ yds.	506 87
Camphor, 10 lb.	4 00
Coat, over, 1	8 00
Duck, 107 yds.	17 92
Denim, 454 yds.	118 04
Drill, 303¼ yds.	29 58
Insoles, bellies for, 100	23 00
Ink, boot, 5 gal.	2 75
" printers	7 35
Leather, sole, 2,095 lb.	952 34
" upper, 518½ lb.	197 03
" Canadian kip, 55½ lb.	27 20
" Russetts, 5 doz.	57 50
Laces, 31 gross	33 50
Mufflers, 25 doz.	25 00
Nails, shoe, 225 lb.	14 85
Oil, neatsfoot, 10 gal.	7 25
" fish, ½ gal.	0 60
Pegs, shoe, 1 bush.	1 20
Rivets, shoe, 30 lb.	3 60
Shirting, galatea, 1,681¾ yds.	201 81
Stockings, 1 doz.	1 80
Shawls, 1 doz.	12 00
Thread, shoe, 10½ lb.	8 09
" cotton spools, 4½ gross	16 74
" linen, 39 lb.	77 58
Tacks, shoe, 10 lb.	1 00
Underclothing, suits, 10 doz.	125 00
Wax, black, 10 lb.	1 00
Yarn, 400 lb.	180 00
Freight and express	18 77
Containers	6 60
	2,933 42
Less refund of expenditure	2 38
	2,931 04
Medicine and Hospital Supplies.	
Apples, evaporated	0 53
Bottles, 3 doz.	2 25
Butter, 93 lb.	19 60
Batting, 6 lb.	0 90
Biscuits, 39½ lb.	3 92
Cornstarch, 12 lb.	0 72
Consultations	10 00
Corks, 5 doz.	1 50
Drugs	439 22
Eggs, 198 doz.	39 60
Essences, 3 doz.	2 25
Jam, 1 qt.	0 20
Lard, 5 lb.	0 58
Milk, 1,556 gal.	223 81
Nutmegs, 1 doz.	0 26
Oranges, 5 doz.	2 30
Sugar, granulated, 110 lb.	4 95
Spectacles, repairs	1 75
Salmon, 4 tins	0 60
Sausages, 2 lb.	0 20
Tobacco, 153 lb.	77 00
Tapioca, 350 lb.	21 00

MAINTENANCE OF CONVICTS—*Con.*	$ cts.
Medicine and Hospital Supplies—Con.	
Tomatoes, 4 tins	0 70
Whisky, 8 gals.	24 00
Safety pins, 2 cards	0 40
Expenses caring for small pox patient	473 50
	1,351 74
DISCHARGE EXPENSES.	
Freedom Suits.	
Buttons, coat, 5 gross	1 25
" vest, 22 gross	3 96
" collar, 3 gross	3 48
Braces, 9 doz.	9 00
Bonnet, 1	2 00
Canvas, 200 yds.	12 00
Collars, 10 doz.	9 50
Coats, women's, 2	5 00
Gloves, woollen, 6 doz.	12 00
Hats, felt, men's, 6 doz.	25 20
" woman's, 1	1 50
Handkerchiefs, 14 doz.	6 09
Hose, 8½ doz.	24 25
Jean, 110 yds.	7 43
Leather, Canadian kip, 83 lb.	40 68
Linen, 94¾ yds.	12 31
Silesia, fancy, 244½ yds.	22 64
" black, 103 yds.	6 95
Sateen, 395¾ yds.	35 57
Shirts, white, 10 doz	59 34
Tweeds, 903¼ yds.	257 44
Ties, 9 doz.	6 30
Thread, linen, 3 lb.	4 86
Underclothing, 16 doz.	68 00
Wadding, 1 bale	5 25
Freight	1 85
	643 85
Allowances and Transportation.	
3 at $6.	18 00
1 at $6.50	6 50
3 at $7.	21 00
7 at $8.	56 00
29 at $9.	261 00
8 at $10.	80 00
8 at $11.	88 00
8 at $12.	96 00
9 at $13	117 00
5 at $14.	70 00
4 at $15.	60 00
1 at $16.	16 00
1 at $17.	17 00
2 at $20.	40 00
2 at $21.	42 00
6 at $26.	156 00
5 at $27.	135 00
1 at $30.	30 00
1 at $31.	31 00
	1,340 50
Less refund of expenditure	8 00
	1,332 50
Interments	30 00
WORKING EXPENSES.	
Heat, Light and Water.	
Coal, nut, 541 $\frac{240}{2000}$ tons	272 02
" egg, 346 $\frac{760}{2000}$ tons	1,714 58
" slack, 1,638 $\frac{1360}{2000}$ tons	3,864 76
Coal oil, 451¼ gal.	69 95
Electric globes, inner, 16	2 00
" " outer, 4	1 00
" lamps, incandescent, 312	53 04

KINGSTON—*Continued.*

Working Expenses—*Con.*	$ cts.
Heat, Light and Water—Con.	
Electric lamps, arc, 4	68 00
Matches, 10 boxes	1 13
Wood, soft, 35½ cords	145 00
Customs entries	1 00
Freight and express	2 30
	6,194 78
Less refund of expenditure	12 40
	6,182 38
Maintenance of Buildings.	
Alumina ferric, 140 bags	205 74
Butts, brass, 2 prs	0 14
Benzine, 5 gal	1 50
Bolts, carriage, 200	2 84
Bronze, 2 pkgs	0 30
Basin, 1	2 25
Bathbrick, 2 boxes	1 50
Cement, Portland, 8 brl	16 00
" 25 bbls	15 00
Colours, 54 lb	8 13
Chain, 286 lb	9 87
" sash, 2,873 ft	45 97
Castings, 803 lb	30 62
Chloride of lime, 162 lb	6 48
Cedar posts, 25	5 00
Cord, flexible, 100 ft	3 75
Drills, s.s., 1 doz	0 58
Disinfecting fluid, 45¾ gal	41 17
Dies, 2 sets	1 42
Drop black in japans 6 lb	0 90
Elbows, malleable, 6	2 70
Electric fittings	10 27
Glass, 6 cases	21 00
" 2 pieces	2 00
Gasoline, 15 gal	5 25
Iron bands, 100 lb	2 90
" bar, assorted, 10,662 lb	213 99
" Russian, 343 lb	41 16
" galvanized, 218 lb	8 83
Insulators, 50 prs	2 50
Japan, 46 gal	18 65
Creosote, 211¼ gal	190 12
Key, 1	0 96
Labour	3 48
Lumber, pine, 21,595 ft	684 58
" basswood, 2,500 ft	70 00
" spruce, 2,004 ft	42 08
Locks, cupboard, 1	0 60
" box, 2	0 30
" mortice, 1	1 75
Lead, 1 ton	115 00
Lamp black, 10 lb	1 00
Latch, night, 1	1 75
Lead, white, 1,000 lb	57 50
Nails, wire, assorted, 7 kegs	17 00
Oil, boiled, 127·27 gal	71 27
" raw, 43·20 gal	22 90
Oakum, 100 lb	3 00
Paper, toilet, 20 boxes	127 00
Push blocks	1 25
Putty, 475 lb	8 55
Polishing paste, 50 lb	10 00
Papering residence	41 85
Rivets, 130 lb	7 19
Rollers, 12	1 80
Range, bricks, 1 set	2 25
Screws, 48 set	0 67
" wood, 20 gross	3 12
Soap, olive, 4,028 lb	200 20
" chip, 466 lb	23 30
" fig, 4,643 lb	242 64
" laundry, 3,600 lb	99 00
Soda, washing, 17,625 lb	176 25
Sapolio, 21 doz	22 35
Sand, 88 yds	87 99
Stoves	26 85
" parts for	5 75
Soldering salts, 6 bottles	2 10

Working Expenses—*Con.*	$ cts.
Maintenance of Buildings—Con.	
Sulphur, 20 lb	1 00
Sash fasteners, 2	0 20
Turpentine, 86.25 gal	71 58
Tape, grimshaw, 8½ lb	7 65
Valves, closet 4	0 80
" rubber, 20¾ lb	20 75
Varnish, 1½ gal	5 45
Wire, spring, 9 lb	3 15
" W. C., 3,060 ft	48 96
Duties	39 85
Customs entries	1 00
Containers	1 00
Cartage	0 60
Freight and express	77 68
	3,381 48
Less refund of expenditure	0 70
	3,380 78
Maintenance of Machinery.	
Boiler inspection	40 00
" repairs to	25 50
Belting, leather, 117 ft	18 25
" rubber, 45 ft	21 44
Boiler compound, 474 lb	142 20
Bushings, brass, 1	3 30
Bolt, 1	1 50
Bricks, fire, 2,000	56 00
Castings, brass, 36 lb	14 40
" iron, assorted, 1,284	50 35
Fire clay, 2,369 lb	11 84
" bricks, special, 250	262 50
Grease, lubricating, 150 lb	15 00
Grate for heater	1 00
Leather lace, 17 lb	11 05
Light fixtures	13 50
Nuts, 2	0 50
Oil, machine, 42 gal	10 50
" cylinder, 128 gal	48 64
" engine, 116·43 gal	44 85
Packing, special, 26½ lb	18 29
" asbestos, 19 lb	6 65
" rubber, 10¾ lb	4 84
Pyrometer, repairs to	5 00
Plunger rings, 12 doz	24 00
Pencils, camel hair, 7	0 34
Pumice stone, 3¾ lb	0 26
Plumbago, 20 lb	1 00
Tallow, 125 lb	9 25
Tube cleaners, 4	13 50
Waste, 565 lb	57 33
Customs	15 30
Containers	0 20
Cartage	11 85
	960 13
Chapels.	
Floats, 16 boxes	1 60
Incense, 1 box	1 00
Scapulars, 5 doz	3 00
Olive oil, 2 gal	6 00
Batting, 1 lb	0 17
Crepe paper, 1 roll	0 15
Wax candles, 12 lb	6 00
Evergreens	1 00
Altar wine, 2 bottles	1 00
Organist's salary	25 00
Repairing organ	18 00
Music paper, 2 qr	1 00
	63 92

KINGSTON—*Continued.*

Working Expenses—*Con.*	$ cts.
Library.	
Binding cloth, 2 rolls	9 60
Cardboard, 100 sheets	4 44
Subscriptions to papers and magazines	54 59
	68 63
Office Expenses.	
Postage	130 30
Telegrams	16 45
Telephone (long distance)	12 00
Printing department	319 37
Stationery	189 32
Telephones, rent of	96 50
Ink, 5 gal	6 00
Premium on officers' bonds	24 00
Freight and express	7 06
Containers	0 50
	801 50
Industries.	
Farm.	
Acid, oxalic, 1 lb	0 10
Brushes, horse, 1 doz	3 78
Boughs for ice cutting	0 50
Bran, ½ ton	11 00
Boar pig, 1	18 00
Forks, hay, 3	1 50
" manure, 6	5 81
Ferrules and caps	1 50
Handles, hay fork, 1 doz	1 75
Harness fittings	6 65
Horse	150 00
Implements, repairs to and parts for	27 60
Manure	12 00
Medicine	2 00
Oil, castor, 1 qt	0 18
Seeds, assorted	17 00
Scythe stones, 1 doz	0 60
Services of veterinary	23 50
Threshing grain	128 50
Whip, 1	1 00
Weighing hogs	1 80
Freight and express	0 35
	415 12
Trade Shops.	
Awls, 4 gross	6 95
Boot patterns, zinc, 1 set	4 50
Belting, 200 ft	27 30
Buttons, gilt, 8 gross	28 00
Buckles, belt, 1	6 00
" sleeve, 6	7 00
Beaver cloth, 43¼ yds	118 94
Broad axe, 1	2 75
Braid, gilt, 72 yds	18 00
Black lead, ½ gross	0 75
Blades, star, 1	0 90
Borax, 50 lb	1 88
Blocks, snatch, 2	22 50
Burning kiln	10 00
Bronze, 2 papers	0 30
Blue, 4 lb	1 20
Buffers, shoe, 1	2 00
Blocks, crimping, 12 prs	5 40
Bristle board, 500 sheets	10 00
Bristles, 1 lb	8 50
Brushes, varnish, 1 doz	1 80
" wall, ½ doz	4 20
Buttons, pant, 60 gross	4 59
Benzine, 15 gal	4 50
Bushings, brass, 60 lb	18 00
Broom corn, 2,759 lb	194 32

Industries—*Con.*	$ cts.
Trade Shops—Con.	
Bolts, carriage, 1,260	15 22
" machine, 400	4 47
" stove, 200	0 50
Colours, vermilion, ½ lb	0 25
" coach green, 6 lb	1 80
" chrome yellow, 6 lb	1 80
" wine in japan, 12 lb	2 64
Coal, slack, 1,656$\frac{1673}{2000}$ tons	3,920 03
" blacksmiths, 5$\frac{250}{2000}$ tons	34 60
Castings, assorted, malleable, 2,816 lb	154 88
Chalk, tailors', 9 boxes	6 75
" French, 1 lb	0 15
Cement, channel, 2 gal	3 40
" leather, 1 doz	1 20
Canvas, French, 200 yds	30 00
Cotton warp, 272 lb	76 16
Crowns, 3 prs	6 00
Channel cutters	2 40
Cleaning fluid	1 80
Cheviot, 12 yds	42 00
Crowns, enamelled, 4	4 00
Charcoal, 100 bush	18 00
Copper, tinned, 10 lb	3 50
Cord, sash, 1¾ lb	0 70
Coke, 1,000 lb	4 50
Dies, repairs to	6 00
Drills, twist, 3$\frac{7}{12}$ doz	11 68
" stock, 6	0 74
Diamond dyes, 2 pkgs	0 20
Drilling, 125 yds	12 19
Emery straps, 1 doz	2 00
" powder, 396 lb	19 55
" cloth, 15 reams	243 00
" wheels, 6	12 84
" rollers, 24	10 56
Eyelets, 12 boxes	1 80
Ears, pail, ¾ gross	0 74
Flannel, military, 329¼ yds	148 16
Fuse, 500 ft	4 50
Files, 2 doz	5 46
Felt, 3 yds	6 45
Frames, 1	1 09
Farmers satin, 50 yds	54 75
Fur trimmings for 3 coats	105 00
Float face, 1	0 50
Gasoline, 25 gal	8 75
Grindstones, broken, 1,989 lb	9 95
Graining combs, 1 set	1 10
Grease, axle, ½ gross	1 38
Gear wheels, 2	0 55
Hammers, 6	2 55
Handles, milk can, 1 doz. pairs	2 60
" broom, 900	17 20
" sledge, 13 doz	17 97
" hammer, 18 doz	16 20
" awl, 1 doz	0 95
" shovel, 3 doz	18 97
" axe, 1⅝ doz	3 74
Horseshoes, 450 lb	20 25
Hard oil finish, 5 gal	5 00
Hair cloth, 36¼ yds	12 69
Handkerchiefs, silk, 7 doz	84 00
Holland, 50¼ yds	9 55
Hats, 5	5 00
Hubs, ½ set	0 68
Iron, band, 448 lb	14 95
" galvanized, 1,702 lb	72 53
" sheet, 208 lb	5 20
" bar, assorted, 478 lb	11 80
" trimmed, 207 lb	20 70
Italian cloth, 60¼ yds	30 13
Ink, Payson's, 2 bottles	0 50
Knives, guard, ½ doz	1 13
" shoe, ¼ doz	5 00
Knobs, carriage, 5 gross	3 75
Kettle ears, 100 prs	5 13
Knitting machine, parts for	9 94
Lasts, 33 prs	13 95
Leather, harness, 103½ lb	33 12
" patent, 20½ ft	4 72
" box calf, 154¼ lb	45 38
" Canadian calf, 24¼ lb	19 40

KINGSTON—*Continued.*

INDUSTRIES—*Con.*	$ cts.
Trade Shops—Con.	
Leather, French kip, 137 lb.	126 04
" beading skins, 5	4 23
" welt, 40 lb.	14 40
" belt, 222¼ lb.	55 57
Lumber, maple, 72 ft.	2 88
" basswood, 1,256 ft.	50 24
Line, deep sea, 20½ lb.	3 48
Lining, 107 yds.	19 26
" overcoat, 56⅝ yds.	16 42
Leads, tracing, 4 pcs.	0 40
Lining, mohair, 43½ yds.	9 57
Laces, 2 gross.	2 80
Measuring machine.	8 00
Needles, sewing machine, 33 doz.	6 60
" sewing, 172 papers.	3 63
" harness, 6 papers.	0 42
" machine, knitting, 288.	4 32
Nails, horseshoe, 60 lb.	6 08
" brass, ½ lb.	0 40
Nuts, blank, 10 lb.	1 00
Nippers, shoe, 1 doz.	3 00
Oil, Cuban, 2 qts.	1 80
" sperm, 1 gal.	2 00
Powder, blasting, 4 kegs.	9 20
Paper, drafting, 5 rolls.	15 88
" sand, 1 ream.	4 51
" typewriting, 4 M.	3 60
" wrapping, 6 reams.	13 20
" printing, 20 reams	37 90
Pins, 2 gross.	0 60
Print, 32½ yds.	3 25
Pincers, shoe, 6 prs.	3 30
Pegs, shoe, ½ bush.	0 60
Peg floats, 1.	12 50
Polish, Boston, 3 gal.	4 65
Planes, moulding, 40.	10 00
Plungers, 4.	1 00
Pulley, split, 1.	11 50
Pumice stone, 1¾ lb.	0 12
Plyers, side cutting, 2.	1 15
Pencils, carpenters, 4 doz.	0 80
Padding, 35¼ yds.	12 33
Punch tube, 1.	0 75
Repairs to lawn mower.	1 00
Rivets, 251 lb.	12 88
Rasps, shoe, 1 doz.	2 60
Receivers, 2.	10 00
Rollers, 4.	3 60
Rings, ½ gross.	0 65
Rubber tissue, 1 lb.	1 75
Rims, ½ set.	1 30
Shears, assorted, 39 prs.	33 30
Starch, laundry, 42 lb.	3 36
Steel, toe calk, 37 lb.	0 98
" cast, 522½ lb.	43 22
" tire, 351 lb.	10 35
" soft, 416 lb.	11 84
Screws, wood, 30 gross.	3 52
" set, 3 doz.	0 72
Sewing machine, repairs and parts.	3 60
Staples, 15 lb.	1 50
Shelack, 6 gal.	16 50
Saws, compas, 2.	1 00
" back blades, 2 doz.	1 70
" 6 ft., 1.	4 50
Spokes, 1½ set.	7 99
Springs, 1 lb.	2 52
Scoops, 1 doz.	10 64
Stars, enamelled, 4.	4 00
Snaps, 3 doz.	1 50
Serge, 10 yds.	16 40
Silesia, 160½ yds.	28 89
Subscription to trade paper.	2 00
Taps, hand, 2 sets.	1 42
" bottoming, 1.	0 25
" plug, 2.	0 50
Thread, linen, 17 lb.	27 96
" cotton, 6 gross.	24 00
" silk twist, 6 lb.	27 00
" shoe, 12 lb.	9 24
" hardash, 2 lb.	9 30
Tin, assorted, 23 boxes.	102 00

INDUSTRIES—*Con.*	$ cts.
Trade Shops—Con.	
Tacks, lasting, 3 gross.	1 35
" shoe, 15 lb.	1 50
Tweed, 435½ yds.	252 91
Trowels, pointing, 6.	2 16
Thermometer, 1.	0 35
Trimming, ⅝ yds.	0 13
Twine, broom, 25 lb.	9 00
Urn cocks, 1.	1 25
Varnish, 2 galls.	4 20
Vise and bench.	25 68
Valves, foot, 4.	1 00
Washers, iron, 20 lb.	0 97
Wire, broom, 71.	4 61
" woven, 1 pc.	5 25
" bright, 65 lb.	1 46
" iron, 8 lb.	0 19
Wax, bees, 10 lb.	3 50
" shoe, 10 lb.	1 00
Webbing garter, 6 pcs.	1 20
Welding compound, 50 lb.	5 00
Wadding, 2 bales.	10 50
Wood, 6 cords.	24 00
Wrench, 1.	1 25
" parts for.	4 30
Customs entries.	0 50
Freight and express.	40 68
Containers.	1 17
	7,370 62
Less refund of expenditure.	1 25
	7,369 37
Binder Twine.	
Ammonia, 100 lb.	8 68
Advertising.	9 60
Bags, 7,025.	549 96
Belting, 250 ft.	46 38
Coal, slack, 141 15/16 tons.	335 95
Cup grease, 501 lb.	27 56
Degras, 1,464 lb.	42 09
Hessian, 930 yds.	54 87
Hemp, Manila, 377,095 lb.	38,388 88
" New Zealand, 55,123 lb.	4,350 21
Jenny nippers, 17.	110 50
Links, 25.	25 00
Legal services.	350 00
Oil, cordage, 5,179 gal.	517 90
" machine, 43½ gal.	10 88
Postage.	80 00
Paper, 3 reams.	14 94
" 2,590 lb.	74 36
Shipping tags, 4 M.	3 40
Spool beads, 510.	33 15
Twine, 12 balls.	0 72
Travelling expenses.	304 85
Telegrams.	52 36
Freight and cartage.	1,006 86
Customs entries.	2 00
Exchange.	2 55
Containers.	1 50
Printing.	8 71
	46,413 86
Less refund of expenditure.	187 08
	46,226 78
PRISON EQUIPMENT.	
Prison Furnishing.	
Brushes, hair, ½ doz.	2 10
Clock, repairs to.	0 50
Cotton twill, 1,195 yds.	129 97
Cot, 1.	1 00
Duck, 20 yds.	6 00
Felt, 900 sq. ft.	49 50
Hat and coat hooks, 1 doz.	0 10

KINGSTON—*Continued.*

PRISON EQUIPMENT—*Con.*	$ cts.
Prison Furnishing—Con.	
Polo polish, 6 doz	5 40
Pantasote, 2¼ yds	2 81
Rollers, 2	0 30
Soap, castile, 2,018 lb	201 80
" barbers, 20 lb	7 00
Sheeting, rubber, 6 yds	4 50
Twine, 2 balls	0 50
Ticking, 220½ yds	38 59
Freight and express	2 71
	452 78
Prison Utensils.	
Armoury, care of	4 00
Brushes, scrubbing, 16 doz	5 52
" stove, 1 doz	2 70
Burners, 2 doz	2 20
Clippers, toliet, 2 prs	6 00
Cups and scaucers, 3 doz	2 85
Crockery	5 99
Cups, agate, 2 doz	3 00
Combs, ½ doz	1 00
Cartridges, revolver, 4 M	90 20
" rifle, 2 M	72 60
Comodes, 2	1 60
Ewers and basins, 6	5 40
Hand fonts, 2	0 74
Hones, barbers, 3	3 00
Iron, galvanized, 1,132 lb	48 68
Kettles, agate, 2	2 65
Knives and forks, ¼ doz	0 38
Lantern globes, 4 doz	3 00
Lamps, 2	0 76
" chimneys, 8 doz	3 60
Lanterns, 1 doz	6 75
Ladder sticks, 2	2 00
Mop stick, 1	0 15
Pan, dish, 1	0 20
" frying, 1	0 50
" sauce, 1	1 20
Pitcher, 1	0 15
Potato parers, 1 doz	7 50
Razors, ½ doz	7 50
" re-concaved, 8	2 00
Revolvers, 6	74 10
" repairs to	3 05
Scales, 10 ton wagon, 1 set	142 00
" platform, 1 set	13 50
" fitting up and inspecting	15 50
Stove, cook, 1	15 00
Stool pans, 4	3 60
Tumblers, 1 doz	0 55
Telephones and attachments, 5	56 25
Traps, mouse, 6	0 35
Tea pot, 1	0 75
Tub, wooden, 1	0 65
Typewriter, repairs to	0 75
Thermometers, 2	0 20
Tap, N. P., 1	0 75
" vinegar, 1	0 15
Wick, oil stove, 5	0 25
Duty	0 83
Customs entry	0 25
Containers	0 84
Freight and express	8 71
	631 85
Less refund of expenditures	0 15
	631 70

PRISON EQUIPMENT—*Con.*	$ cts.
Buildings.	
Bolts, standard, 172	21 60
" carriage, 200	1 43
Bends, 18	31 66
Brick, fire, 700	19 60
Bread oven castings, 2 sets	144 00
Brick, 20 M	215 00
Castings, 315 lb	14 98
Crosses, 20	7 00
Cutting iron	15 62
Clay, fire, 200 lb	1 00
Cement, 34 bbls	68 00
Elbows, 1	0 34
Glass, 6 cases	22 20
Iron, 175 pcs	2 76
" bar, 17,515 lb	366 29
" galvanized, 1,190 lb	51 17
Keys, 2	1 70
Locks, Yale prison, 6	27 60
" and knobs, 1	1 30
" mortice, 2	1 70
Lead, pig, 1,056 lb	46 46
Lumber, hemlock, 1,000 ft	21 00
" pine, 1,800 ft	71 00
Labour	2 50
Machinery castings	1 50
Offsets, 4	4 40
Pipe, soil, 12 ft	15 00
" C. J., 400 lb	16 00
Pickets, 1,000	14 00
Plan of prison reserve	77 50
Pump	6 25
Rivets, Norway, 45 lb	2 88
Screws, set, 173	8 82
" machine, 4½ gross	6 00
" brass, 3 gro	0 69
Steel squares, 4	13 20
Timber, 6,997 ft	1,054 44
Tees, 7	6 30
Taps, taper, 3	4 50
Wire, steel, 1,045 lb	25 08
Duty	6 00
Freight and express	10 84
Cartage	5 15
	2,434 46
Less refund of expenditure	18 60
	2,415 86
Miscellaneous.	
Advertising	327 96
Travelling expenses—	
Penitentiary officials	206 19
Departmental officials	237 80
	771 95
Less refund of expenditure	119 95
	652 00
Miscellaneous Special.	
Legal expenses	31 93
	144,846 49

KINGSTON—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
Staff—		
Salaries and retiring allowances	54,604 38	
Uniforms and mess	2,853 53	57,457 91
Maintenance of Convicts—		
Rations	11,446 57	
Clothing and medicines	4,282 78	15,729 35
Discharge Expenses—		
Freedom suits and allowances	1,976 35	
Transfer and interment	30 00	2,006 35
Working Expenses—		
Heat, light and water	6,182 38	
Maintenance of buildings and machinery	4,340 91	
Chapels, schools and library	132 55	
Office expenses	801 50	11,457 34
Industries—		
Farm	415 12	
Trade shops	7,369 37	
Binder twine	46,226 78	54,011 27
Prison Equipment—		
Furnishing	452 78	
Utensils and vehicles	631 70	
Land, buildings and walls	2,415 86	3,500 34
Miscellaneous.—		
Advertising and travel	652 00	
Special	31 93	683 93
Total		144,846 49

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Staff.	$ cts.
Salaries.	
Warden, 9 m. at $2,400	1,800 00
Surgeon, 9 m. at $1,600	1,200 00
Chaplains, 2. 9 m. at $1,200	1,800 00
Accountant, 1 m. at $1,200; 8 m. at $1,400	1,033 33
Engineer, 9 m. at $1,000	750 00
Storekeeper, 9 m. at $900	675 00
Steward, 1 m. at $800; 8 m. at $1,000	733 33
Warden's clerk, 1 m. at $800; 8 m. at $1,000	733 33
Assist. storekeeper, 1 m. at $600; 8 m. at $700	516 67
Hospital overseer, 1 m. at $750; 8 m. at $900	662 50
Electrician, 9 m. at $800	600 00
Asst. steward, 5 m. at $700	291 67
Messenger, 1 m. at $500; 8 m. at $600	441 66
Firemen, 2, 1 m. at $500; 8 m. at $600	883 32
" 1, 1 m. at $500	41 66
Chief trade instructor, 6 m. at $1,000	500 00
Trade instructors, 9, 1 m. at $700; 8 m. at $800	5,325 03
Trade instructor, 1 m. at $700; 3 m. at $800	258 31
Stable guards, 2, 1 m. at $500; 8 m. at $600	883 32
Deputy warden, 9 m. at $1,500	1,125 00
Chief keeper, 9 m. at $1,200	900 00
Chief watchman, 8 m. at $800	533 33
Watchmen, 6, 5 m. at $650	1,624 98
Keepers, 8, 1 m. at $600; 8 m. at $700	4,133 36
" broken periods	50 00
Guards, 22, 1 m. at $500; 8 m. at $600	9,716 52
" 11, broken periods	3,928 67
Temporary officers	1,126 15
	42,267 14
Retiring Allowances.	
A. Rochon	1,477 75
G. B. Lamarche	2,352 26
	3,830 01
Uniforms.	
Ammonia, 2 lb	0 49
Braid, tracing, 1 gross	7 20
Buckle, rifle, 1 only	0 30
Boot web, 4 pcs	1 40
Buttons, gilt, 1 set	0 56
" " 9 gross	24 46
Canvas, 300 yds	40 79
Cloth, 8¾ yds	18 94
Carbon, 7 lb.	1 40
Cork, 2 pcs	0 20
Cotton, twilled, 231 yds	25 13
Crowns, gold, 3 pcs	6 00
" gilt, 2 pcs	1 50
" rifle, 2 pcs	1 50
Crosses, gold, 2 only	2 00
Duck, 202¾ yds	46 10
Eyelets, 3 lb	2 70
" 3 boxes	0 54
Elastic, boot, 10 yds	7 25
Farmers satin, 126½ yds	53 13
Frieze, 130½ yds	177 48
Felt, tarred, 10 yds	2 00
" scarlet, 5 yards	2 75
Gloves, kid, 12 prs	15 00
Gutta percha chips, 1 lb	2 75
Hats, cowboy, 3¼ doz	75 50
Hardash, 4 lb	18 00
Leather, French calf, 208¾ lb	192 26
" pebble grain, 20½ ft	3 90
" sole, No. 2, 500 lb	116 25
" dongola, 47¼ ft	18 90
" box calf, 35¾ ft	14 30
Leather, welt, 34 lb	11 90
" jacket, 1 only	7 50
Linen, stay, 55½ yds	13 97
Lining, overcoat, 60 yds	17 40
" mohair, 39½ yds	8 69
Mining, Holland, 52¾ yds	10 02

Staff—*Con.*	$ cts.
Uniforms—Con.	
Mitts, 5⅛ doz	51 67
Oil, Cuban, 4 cans	2 00
Persian lamb skins, 12 skins	120 00
Sweat bands, 2 doz	1 92
Silk machine, 7 lb.	31 50
Steel shanks, 2 doz. pr	0 50
Serge, blue, 426 yds	651 18
Shoe wax, 10 lb	0 90
Silesia, fancy, 455 yds	42 09
Seal skins, hair, 17 only	114 75
Stars, gold emb., 3 pairs	6 00
" gilt, 2 pair	1 50
" rifle, 2 pairs	1 50
Twist, button hole, 1 lb	4 50
Varnish, shoe, 2 gal	2 00
Postage	0 09
Casing	0 65
Freight and express	14 05
	1,996 96
Mess.	
Baking powder, 1 can	0 25
Baking soda, 10 lb	0 30
Butter, 540 lb	124 20
Beef, 3,348 lb	172 90
Coffee, mocha, 25 lb	6 00
Corn, dry, 10 lb	0 40
Corn starch, 1 box	0 10
Evaporated apples, 50 lb	5 00
Essence, lemon, 2 lb	2 00
Eggs, 151 doz	35 70
Fish, haddock, 85 lb	5 95
" cod, 100 lb	6 00
Ginger, ground, 10 lb	2 00
Mutton, 60 lb	3 60
Milk, 138⅝ gal	32 67
Nutmeg, 2 lb	0 80
Orange meat, 1 pckg	0 15
Raisins 2 lb	0 24
Sugar, granulated, 500 lb	21 55
Salmon, 12 tins	1 50
Salt, 1 bag	1 50
	422 81

Maintenance of Convicts.	
Rations.	
Allspice, 150 lb	30 00
Apples, evap., 50 lb	4 00
Beans, 4,840 lb	145 20
Barley, 2,000 lb	40 00
Beef, 50,118 lb	2,592 41
Baking soda, 5 lb	0 50
Chistmas extras	21 54
Flour, 720 brls	2,721 40
Fish, cod, 400 lb	22 00
Herrings, 3 brl	18 00
Lard, 2,000 lb	240 00
Molasses, 1,395 gal	418 50
Mutton, 1,225 lb	73 50
Oats, rolled, 3,960 lb	99 00
Onions, 334 lb	10 02
Pepper, white, 440 lb	110 00
Pork, 65 brl	1,495 00
Potatoes, 1,266$\frac{20}{60}$ bags	965 25
Rice, 2,500 lb	78 75
Split pease, 5,000 lb	125 00
Salt, 15 cwt	8 04
" 100 bags	50 00
Sugar, 4,000 lb	150 00
Turnips, 20 bags	15 50
Tea, 2,104 lb	336 64
Vinegar, 116 gal	25 50
Yeast, 156 lb	46 80
Freight and express	10 22
	9,852 77
Less refund of expenditure	72 74
	9,780 03

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL—*Continued.*

MAINTENANCE OF CONVICTS—*Con.*	$ cts.
Clothing.	
Buckles, japanned, 1 gross	0 80
Buttons, 77 gross	8 36
Boots, rubber, 11 prs	36 56
Cloth, prison, 2,308¼ yds	1,327 39
Cotton, 684½ yds	66 12
Denim, 4,468¾ yds	862 37
Hats, 40 doz	38 00
Kersey, 658¾ yds	144 94
Leather, welt, 52 lb	18 20
" sheepskin, 189½ lb	75 80
" split, 320¾ lb	80 19
" cowhide, 397 lb	150 86
" sole, No. 2, 2,232 lb	518 94
" Canada calf, 145 lb	94 09
" Porpoise, 39½ lb	47 40
Methylated spirits, 3½ gal	8 00
Nails, Hungarian, 10 lb	1 20
" Iron, 60 lb	2 70
Pegs, 2 bush	2 40
Shirting, Galatea, 2,119¼ yds	254 91
Rivets and burrs, 6 lb	4 50
Tape, 12 gross	5 28
Tacks, shoe, 30 lb	3 60
Thread, sewing cotton, 12 gross	44 64
" linen, 67 lb	45 45
" shoe, 21 lb	13 65
Underclothing, 189 doz. pcs	1,052 00
Yarn, 600 lb	270 01
Casing and baling	18 70
Freight and express	27 25
	5,224 31
Less refund of expenditure	680 04
	4,544 27
Medicines and Hospital Supplies.	
Apples, 1 bush	1 00
Baking powder, 2 boxes	0 50
Butter, 747 lb	172 94
Biscuits, 4 lb	0 30
Currants, 2 lb	0 20
Corn, 2 cans	0 25
Cocoa, 2 boxes	0 20
Cornstarch, 3 boxes	0 30
Drugs and medicines	270 67
Eggs, 17 doz	4 66
Fish, haddock, 25 lb	1 75
Milk, 503¾ gal	115 32
Mustard, 20 lb	4 00
Oranges, 1 doz	0 18
Professional services	175 00
Tomatoes, 2 cans	0 25
Tobacco, 252½ lb	113 63
Freight and express	0 92
	862 07
DISCHARGE EXPENSES.	
Freedom Suits and Allowances.	
Allowance to convicts, 122	720 90
Braces, 8 doz. prs	8 00
Buttons, 32 gross	6 73
Cotton, twilled, 362 yds	39 37
Eyelets, 17 boxes	3 40
Canvas, 550 yds	33 00
Cheese cloth, 541 yds	21 64
Farmers satins, 449½ yds	40 46
Flannel, grey, 1,230 yds	135 30
Gloves, 6 doz. prs	13 50
Handkerchiefs, 8 doz	3 16
Hats, felt, 4 doz	16 80
Leather, buff, 219¼ ft	37 27
" sole, 500 lb	116 25
Nails, wire, 60 lb	5 40
Silesia, 320¼ yds	21 61
Thread, wax machine, 21 lb	29 40
Ties, 6 doz	4 20
Tweed, 902 yds	257 07

DISCHARGE EXPENSES—*Con.*	$ cts.
Freedom Suits and Allowances—Con.	
Wadding, 720 yds	32 40
Freight and express	0 60
	1,546 46
Transfers.	
Transfers to Kingston, 4 convicts	119 45
Freight and express	1 20
	120 65
WORKING EXPENSES.	
Heat, Light and Water.	
Carbons, electric, 1,000 only	50 00
Coal oil, 128½ gal	18 23
Coal, stove, 55,104 lb	165 31
" screenings, 4,040,450 lb	6,767 71
" egg, 247,406 lb	742 22
Cordwood, 101¼ cords	601 88
Carbon brushes, 120 only	24 60
Electric lamps, 548 only	114 68
Grimshaw tape, 10 lb	10 00
Globes, inner, 108 only	39 96
" outer, 12 only	13 80
Parts for arc lights	32 70
Solder paste, 5 boxes	0 60
Boxes, &c	2 20
Freight and express	35 12
	8,619 01
Less refund of expenditure	11 30
	8,607 71
Maintenance of Buildings.	
Bolts, 18 only	4 41
Bricks, fire, 1 set	2 20
" " 6,000 only	132 00
Bells, 6 only	2 76
Bends, 24 only	24 16
Bronze, liquid, ¼ gal	1 75
" gold, 3 lb	7 50
Bedding plants, 15 doz	10 00
Branches, 20 only	33 47
Clay, fire, 6,400 lb	25 60
Cord, flexible, 200 yds	10 80
" heating, 25 ft	1 50
" sash, 43½ lb	14 47
Couplings, 24 only	3 84
Cleanouts for Y's, 7 only	9 05
Cement, 315 brl	524 86
Canada plate, 9 boxes	24 00
Cluster, 3 light, 1 only	2 75
Closet bowls, 2 only	8 75
Door pulls, ½ gross	1 00
Dryer, 10 gal	5 50
Duct, flexible, 150 ft	8 25
Emery cloth, 11 quires	7 60
Elbows, 37 only	8 70
Elbows, 47½ lb	3 62
Flanges, 6 only	3 44
Ferrules, capped, 6 only	2 42
Faucet reducer, 1 only	1 93
Hooks, hat, 1 doz	3 25
Hinges, table, 12 doz	2 34
" heavy T, 12 pairs	3 75
Gasoline, 5 gal	1 00
Glasses, 6 cases	23 60
" corrugated, 4 panes	16 50
" rough, 164 sq. ft	164 00
" 100 ft	4 45
Glue, 100 lb	8 95
Hooks and eyes, 3 gross	2 91
Hubs, dble., 4 only	1 00
Iron, band, 626 lb	14 80
" plate, 1,249 lb	37 47
" galvanized, 666 lb	25 07
" hoop, 185 lb	5 00
" Norway, 538 lb	18 92

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL—*Continued.*

Working Expenses—*Con.*	$ cts.
Maintenance of Buildings—Con.	
Keys, prison, 3 only	2 55
Knobs, mortice, ½ doz	1 13
Lead, red, 50 lb	3 75
" white, 3,025 lb	172 89
" pig, 649 lb	30 71
Lumber, 50,673 ft	1,847 03
Lye, 40 doz	26 00
" 3 cases	7 80
Locks, 5½ doz	68 03
Moss, 160 lb	3 20
Nails, wire, 23 kegs	56 05
Nuts, untapped, 30 lb	1 39
Oakum, 200 lb	10 00
Oil, linseed, 43½ gal	23 83
Pumice stone, 10 lbs	0 60
Putz Pomade, 2 gross	9 00
Pearline, 6 boxes	22 80
Pulls, cupboard, 1 doz	1 75
Pulleys, 3 doz	3 05
Pipe, galvanized, 172 lb	5 99
" soil, 104 ft	21 08
" " 77 lengths	163 60
Paints, 989 lb	115 78
Pipe covering, asbestos, 60 ft	10 20
Plaster, 2 brl	4 00
Rope, 895 lb	110 55
Rosin, 515 lb	15 45
Rat poison, 13 boxes	1 95
Screws, 23 gross	6 92
Spikes, pressed, 100 lb	3 85
Solder, silver, 1 box	1 00
" wire, 20 lb	6 00
Soap, laundry, 7,197 lb	305 88
Size, 79 lb	1 98
Screw eyes, 1 gross	0 32
Screens, 15 only	85 00
Stair steps, 46 only	18 62
Steel, cast, 194½ lb	24 92
Stop cocks, 4 only	3 30
Sal ammoniac, 50 lb	6 00
Sockets, Key, 50 only	6 50
Stove, box, 1 only	12 00
Tamarac, 13⅜ cords	74 94
Tar, pine, 1 gal	0 50
Tanglefoot, 6 boxes	2 40
Tin, ingot, 113 lb	42 94
" block, 114 lb	54 72
" XX, 13 boxes	81 30
Tees, 9 only	13 92
Traps, 8 only	21 91
Toilet paper, 16 boxes	101 60
Turpentine, 130½ gal	110 85
Unions, 86 only	18 38
Valves, globe, 2 only	2 80
Varnish, rubber, 5 gal	11 28
Wire, 2,500 ft	27 67
" 168 lb	4 77
Welding compound, 15 lb	1 80
Whiting, 336 lb	2 18
Wall paper, 162 rolls	14 25
Zinc, white, 350 lb	35 00
Containers	0 25
Postage	0 02
Freight and express	143 81
	5,209 08
Less refund of expenditure	104 14
	5,104 94
Maintenance of Machinery.	
Armature tubes, 12 only	15 00
Asbestos, 103 lb	10 30
Batteries, dry, 24 only	6 00
Bushings, 65 only	7 49
Ball bearings, 9 only	131 40
Belting, leather, 250 ft	75 80
Boiler inspection, 4 boilers	40 00
Bolts, 1,425 only	13 59
Cocks, brass bib, 12 only	7 80
Carbon brushes	3 60

Working Expenses—*Con.*	$ cts.
Maintenance of Machinery—Con.	
Castings, 3 only	2 25
Coils, resistance, 6 only	1 80
Cleaners, tube, 2 only	6 00
Dash pot plungers, 24 only	19 20
Dash pots, complete, 2 only	2 50
Fuses, 100 amp., 10 only	7 72
Grease, crank, 100 lb	10 00
Gauge glasses, 3 doz	2 76
Globe valve seats, 3 doz	3 00
Grate and bars, 2½ sets	17 31
Hose pipe, 15 ft	11 25
Iron plates, 2 only	7 15
Insulators, 24 only	4 80
Lace leather, 42½ lb	36 13
Lamp tops, 3 outdoor	8 25
Nuts, 12 only	0 90
Oil, cylinder, 176 gal	99 33
" olive, 1 gal	1 80
" linseed, 87 gal	45 97
" engine, 249 gal	91 76
Parts of machinery	87 60
Packing, 126⅝ lb	58 54
Plugs, attachment, 2 doz	4 56
Rivets, copper, 2 lb	1 50
Rheostats, 110 volt, 6 only	22 50
Rubber, 148 lb	96 20
Repairs to injector	8 50
Sal ammoniac, lump, 25 lb	0 75
Steel, machine, 353 lb	12 36
" cast, 267½ lb	21 30
Switch board, 3 only	10 05
Switches, fuse knife, 2 only	6 76
Switch lever springs, 12 only	0 90
Switch contacts, 6 only	0 75
Switch blades, 6 only	2 10
Tape, rubber, 5 lb	3 50
Transmittors, 2 only	7 00
Turpentine, 44·58 gal	37 89
Washers, 25 lb	1 71
" 63 only	4 27
Zincs, 5 doz	3 75
Boxes, &c	2 45
Freight and express	38 50
	1,124 30
Chapels, Schools and Library.	
Candles, 25 lb	11 25
Charcoal, 1 box	4 00
Lamb skins, 2 only	3 20
Farmers satin, 20 yds	4 80
Hosts, 630 only	1 32
Prayer books, 10 doz	36 00
Incense, 1 box	4 00
Organists salaries, 2, for 9 months	75 00
Oil, olive, 5 gal	5 75
Care of chapel and linen	43 87
Register, 1 only	2 25
Books for library	119 83
Books for school,	1 00
Subscriptions to papers and magazines	34 82
Slates, 2 doz	1 92
Slate pencils, 3 boxes	0 33
Wine, 3 gal	3 75
Containers	1 25
Freight and express	2 92
	357 26
Office Expenses.	
Printing	147 00
Stationery	197 50
Premium on officers bonds, 1 year	24 00
Postage stamps	79 25
Telegrams	13 69
Telephones, 6 m. service, 3 phones	35 00
" connections	49 77
Freight and express	5 98
	552 19

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL—*Continued.*

Industries.	$ cts.
Farm.	
Boar, Yorkshire, 1 only	24 00
Baskets, potato, 1 doz.	3 00
Bran, 2 tons	44 00
Buckwheat, 1,050 lb	15 75
Buckles, black, 1 gross	0 60
Challots, 6 bags	6 00
Fencing, wire, 60 rods	40 50
Forks, manure, 1 doz	6 00
" hay, 1 doz	4 16
Grain, ground, 43$\frac{2}{20}$ tons	1,105 26
Grinder plates, 2 pcs	4 85
Horseshoes, 1 keg	3 50
Horses, 2 only	465 00
Leather, harness, 122 lb	40 26
Manure, 8 cars	112 00
Moulee, 20 tons	520 00
Nails, horse shoe, 50 lb	4 18
Oats, 1,594 bush	709 38
" 135½ bags	162 60
Oatshell, 25 lb	0 75
Plow points, 18 only	6 30
Paris Green, 50 lb	9 75
Pickets, 500 only	40 00
Rakes, 2 doz	8 44
Rings, brass, 6 only	0 15
Soft soap, English, 10 lb	1 50
Sponge grass, 1$\frac{10}{16}$ lb	2 03
Snaps, 5 doz	2 95
Staples, 200 lb	6 25
Seeds	26 45
Steel, toe calk, 64 lb	2 08
Spokes, cart, 10 sets	32 63
Spades, ½ doz	9 44
Twine, manilla, 200 lb	23 00
Wire, gal. iron, 1,010 lb	24 75
Freight and express	7 26
	3,474 77
Less refund of expenditure	15 00
	3,459 77
Trade Shops.	
Axes, 6 only	3 75
Acid, oxalic, 1 lb	0 20
Angles, mall iron, 213 only	14 91
Awls, 2 gross	6 85
Bowl, Suttons, 40 lb., 1 only	2 50
Bristles, 1 lb	9 00
Brushes, 92 only	49 98
Bits, 20 only	5 13
Brace jaws, 2 only	1 50
Beeswax, 5 lb	2 50
Brick moulds, 1 set	24 00
Bolts, sticker, 2 doz	4 80
Copper, bar, 17 lb.	6 46
Colours, 35 lb	3 28
Coal, smiths, 84,780 lb	254 34
Chalk, 6 boxes	1 86
Compasses and screws, 14 only	4 10
Chisels, 19 only	11 48
Crab, wheel, 1 only	0 94
Cardboard, 25 sheets	2 00
Dies, Reece, 6 only	5 44
Drawing ink, 2 bottles	0 40
" instruments, 1 set	2 00
Drafting paper, 1 roll	4 32
Extractor for oil and grease, 1 only	108 75
Emery cloth, ½ rm	6 50
Eyelet, clinch, 1 only	0 60
Emery straps, 1 doz	1 75
Emery wheel, 1 only	1 82
Farmers satin, 10 yds	3 00
Files, 36$\frac{3}{4}$ doz	78 99
Glass, 400 ft	14 31
Grindstone, 1 only	0 75
Handles, 25 doz	16 65
Iron 10,797 lb	280 72
" Tuyers, 6 only	6 00
Ink, 2 gal	1 04

Industries—*Con.*	$ cts.
Trade Shops—Con.	
Knives, 4 doz	6 20
Lamp, gasoline, 1 only	6 00
Linen, 20 yds	4 40
Lasts, 54 prs	24 30
Needles, 3 gross	7 18
" knitting machine, 500 only	7 70
Oil stones, Washita, 1 only	0 75
Plane irons, 3 only	0 95
Pattern pivots, 10 lb	0 66
Punches, 3 only	2 10
Persian lamb skins, 6	60 00
Plyers, 2 pr	0 85
Rice root, 125 lb	22 25
Rules, 4 doz	8 44
Rasps, 5$\frac{1}{15}$ doz	18 72
Rubber gloves, 1 pr	1 50
Repairing bush hammer, 1 only	1 50
Shuttle ,1 only	0 82
Subscriptions to Trade Journals	12 00
Shovels, 6 doz	56 70
Steel, 32,869½ lb	839 04
Snips, tinners, 2 prs	4 50
Saws, band, 80 ft	7 64
" 4 only	4 21
Services of chief trade instructor (sp'l vote)	713 56
Sand, mould, 30 loads	21 00
" paper, 2½ reams	10 75
Scraper, Stanley, 1 only	2 00
Trowels, plastering, 2 only	2 58
Tracaganth, gum, 1 lb	0 75
Trimmers, japanned, 2 prs	2 00
Tape line, 1 only	2 30
Thimbles, ½ gross	0 60
Vise, Emmett, 1 only	17 00
Wax, shoe, 20 lb	1 80
Wire cloth, 900 ft	18 00
Wire, bright iron, 50 ft	1 00
Washita stone, 1 only	0 42
Wrench, 2 only	2 15
Postage	0 20
Boxes, &c	1 00
Freight and express	7 62
	2,845 76
Less refund of expenditure	0 66
	2,845 10

PRISON EQUIPMENT.

	$ cts.
Machinery.	
Vertical pump, with 5-h.p. motor	352 35
Furnishings.	
Blackboard slating, ¼ gal	2 00
Brooms, corn, 12 doz	27 00
Bath bricks, 2 doz	0 90
Crambo combs, 1 gross	5 00
Hat hooks, japanned, 6 doz	1 80
Linen, forfar, 544½ yds	157 91
" crash, 1,060½ yds	119 33
Mug, 1 only	0 15
Matches, telephone, 1 box	4 40
Oilcloth, 30 yds	6 55
Soap, toilet, 3 gross	7 20
" castile, 1,522 lb	106 54
" Williams, two boxes	7 00
Towels, 1½ doz	1 36
Picture cord, 4 pkgs	0 40
Freight and express	3 74
	451 28

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL—*Continued.*

PRISON EQUIPMENT—*Con.*	$ cts.
Utensils and Vehicles.	
Atomizer, 1 only	0 60
Baskets, clothes, 1 only	1 75
Basin, 1 only	0 60
Brooms, corn, 14 doz	31 50
Bed pan, granite, 1 only	1 25
Clipper springs, 2½ doz	4 60
Cartridges, 4,000 carbine	128 00
" 2,800 revolver	33 50
Cups, white enamelled, 6 only	0 88
Clippers, toilet, 1 pair	1 00
Carbines, 18 only	198 00
Combs, 2 doz	2 05
Cat gut, 15 lb	0 75
Duster, feather, 2 only	2 00
Hones, barbers, 3 only	3 70
Knives and forks, 2 doz	6 50
Mug, shaving, 1 only	0 15
Meat chopper, 1 only	2 10
Pot, iron, 1 only	1 10
Rubber, 23 lb	18 40
Razors, ½ doz	6 00
Revolvers, ½ doz	94 02
Repairs to field glass	1 50
Spoons, table, 1 gross	2 80
Thermometer, 3 only	1 35
Tumblers, ½ doz	0 50
Wine, iron, 48 lb	1 10
Wheel felloes, 7 sets	21 56
Postage	0 21
Freight and express	79 18
	646 65
Lands, Buildings and Walls.	
Batteries, dry, 12 only	3 00
Branch hoak plates, 24 only	10 80
Branch headers, 6 only	21 00
Bushings, 241 only	9 57
Bibb cocks, brass, 12 only	6 84
Buckles, mall. iron, 19 lb	1 33
Cement, actinolite, 8 bags	8 00
Cement, 150 brl	274 50
Coil hangers, wall, 2 doz	2 64
Couplings, mall. iron, 5 only	4 00
Cherry seats, No. 1, 4 only	3 60

PRISON EQUIPMENTS—*Con.*	$ cts.
Lands, Buildings and Walls.	
Elbows, 3 only	4 68
" 147 lb	11 58
Expansion joints, 2 only	16 65
Glass, 800 ft	32 00
Hoppers, enamelled, 4 only	13 00
Hubs, 18 double	4 86
Ladles, tinsmiths, 2 only	0 34
Lumber, 35,126 ft	1,069 52
Plugs, cast iron, 120 only	3 28
Pipe, 2,015¾ ft	222 76
Paper, blue print, 22 rolls	14 10
Pipe, soil, 70 ft	14 36
Shades, porcelain, 12 only	4 20
Shade holders, 12 only	0 45
Sand, 17 loads	11 90
" 3 carloads	24 00
Salt, fine, 3¼ bags	1 95
Tar, coal, 320 gal	27 80
Tees and bends, 166 only	43 17
Traps, 9 only	7 30
" 373½ lb	25 15
Valve, zero, 4 only	16 00
Unions, mall. iron, 24 lb	12 83
Wire, R.C., 405 ft	70 88
Boxes, barrels, &c	0 70
Freight and expenses	71 78
	2,070 52
Less refund of expenditure	0 34
	2,070 18
Advertising and Travel.	
Advertising	222 11
Travelling expenses, Penty. officials	235 95
" Dept. officials	73 10
	531 16
Miscellaneous—Special.	
Rifle and revolver prizes	50 00
Rent of railway siding	11 54
	61 54
Total	91,534 83

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
Staff—		
Salaries and retiring allowances	46,097 15	
Uniforms and mess	2,419 77	
		48,516 92
Maintenance of Convicts—		
Rations	9,780 03	
Clothing and medicines	5,406 34	
		15,186 37
Discharge Expenses—		
Freedom suits and allowances	1,546 46	
Transfer and interment	120 65	
		1,667 11
Working Expenses—		
Heat, light and water	8,607 71	
Maintenance of buildings and machinery	6,229 24	
Chapels, schools and library	357 26	
Office expenses	552 19	
		15,746 40
Industries—		
Farm	3,459 77	
Trade shops	2,845 10	
		6,304 87
Prison Equipment—		
Machinery	352 35	
Furnishing	451 28	
Utensils and vehicles	646 65	
Land, buildings and walls	2,070 18	
		3,520 46
Miscellaneous—		
Advertising and travel	531 16	
Special	61 54	
		592 70
Total		91,534 83

DORCHESTER.

Staff.	$ cts.
Salaries.	
Warden, 1 m. at $2,000; 8 m. at $2,200	1,633 34
Surgeon, 1 m. at $1,400; 8 m. at $1,500	1,116 66
Accountant, 9 m. at $1,200	900 00
Roman Catholic chaplain, 1 m. at $600; 5 m. at $1,000; 3 m. at $800	666 67
Protestant chaplain, 8 m. at $1,000	666 67
Storekeeper, 9 m. at $800	600 00
Steward, 1 m. at $800; 8 m. at $900	666 66
Engineer, 1 m. at $900; 8 m. at $1,000	741 67
Hospital overseer, 1 m. at $800; 8 m. at $900	666 66
Matron, 1 m. at $500; 8 m. at $600	441 66
Deputy matron, 1 m. at $400; 8 m. at $450	333 33
Messenger, broken periods	435 21
Fireman, broken periods	354 99
Instructors, 6, 1 m. at $700; 8 m. at $800	3,550 02
Instructors, broken periods	783 25
Stable guards, 3, broken periods	933 32
Deputy warden, 9 m. at $1,500	1,125 00
Chief keeper, 1 m. at $800; 8 m. at $900	666 66
Night keeper, broken periods	523 34
Watchmen, 2, 3 m. at $650	325 00
Keepers, 3, 1 m. at $600; 8 m. at $700	1,550 01
" broken periods	487 47
Guards, 13, 1 m. at $500; 8 m. at $600	5,741 58
" broken periods	2,666 79
Temporary officers	388 40
	27,964 36
Retiring Allowances.	
J. A. Lane	1,055 40
Nathan Tattrie	1,762 87
	2,818 27
Uniforms.	
Balmoral uppers, 87 pairs	133 55
Braid, 1 gross	13 50
Badges, 4 doz	16 80
Blacking, stove, 1 doz	3 00
Buttons, gilt, 3 gross	8 70
Crowns and stars	5 00
Canvas, 96¼ yds	14 44
Coat, waterproof	12 75
Frieze, 56¼ yds	76 50
Gloves, 3¾ doz	47 25
Holland, 99½ yds	17 67
Leather, sole, 543 lb	146 61
" welt, 2 sides	9 00
" upper, 125½ lb	52 71
Ladies uppers, 4 prs	8 00
Lining, 54½ yds	54 93
Melton, 6 yds	27 75
Mitts, 3 prs	2 75
Olivets, 3 doz	3 08
Persian lamb skins, 10	90 00
Serge, 163½ yds	268 14
Scarlet cloth, 2½ yds	8 13
Thread, linen, 10 lb	21 50
Vicuna cloth, 4¼ yds	14 88
Wadding, 1 bale	5 50
Freight	4 30
	1,066 44
Mess.	
Apples, evaporated, 50 lb	5 00
Butter, 390 lb	73 92
Baking powder, 15 lb	6 60
Cream of tartar, 5 lb	1 10
Corn starch, 40 lb	3 20
Lard, 100 lbs	12 00
Prunes, 27½ lb	2 20

Staff—*Con.*	$ cts.
Mess—Con.	
Raisins, 50 lb	3 75
Sugar, 642 lbs	27 65
Vinegar, 39 gal	9 75
	155 27
Maintenance of Convicts.	
Rations.	
Beef, 27,142 lb	1,598 61
Beans, 3,300 lb	115 50
Cornmeal, 2,156 lb	37 73
Christmas extras	47 92
Fish, boneless, 2,680 lb	107 20
Flour, 205 bbls	828 20
Herrings, 8 bbls	44 00
Lard, 100 lb	12 00
Molasses, 563 gal	180 16
Onions, 300 lb	10 00
Pepper, 80 lb	17 60
Pease, split, 1,176 lb	33 51
Rice, 448 lb	15 68
Rolled oats, 3,600 lb	112 50
Salt, 5,069 lb	35 73
Suet, 20 lb	1 15
Sugar, 294 lb	11 76
Tea, 1,050 lb	168 00
Yeast, 133 lb	46 55
Freight	7 56
	3,431 36
Clothing.	
Cotton, 182½ yds	18 47
Canvas, 100 yds	6 25
Drawers, 24 doz	145 50
Duck, 48 yds	8 16
Galatea, 500 yds	62 50
Handkerchiefs, 20 doz	9 40
Leather, sole, 1,834 lb	431 83
" upper, 547 lb	229 74
Laces, 5 gross	6 25
Lining, 42½ yds	4 14
Moccasins, 2 doz. prs	38 60
Nails shoe, 100 lb	7 00
Prison cloth, 493 yds	283 33
Shirts, under, 14 doz	85 38
Shoe wax, 50 lb	3 75
Toe tacks, 100 lb	10 00
Thread, 30 lb	64 50
Wool yarn, 600 lb	276 00
Freight	5 56
Containers	4 25
	1,700 01
Hospital.	
Drugs and medicines	120 17
Pilot bread, 283 lb	1 49
Soda biscuits, 88½ lb	5 31
Truss, 1	0 69
	127 66
Discharge Expenses.	
Freedom Suits.	
Braces, 10 doz	11 00
Braid, 9 gross	0 45
Canvas, 100 yds	6 25
Cotton, 256¼ yds	24 95
Coats	7 00
Discharge outfits for females, 2	18 13

DORCHESTER—*Continued.*

Discharge Expenses—*Con.*	$ cts.
Freedom Suits—Con.	
Dress goods, 12 yds.	3 60
Farmers satin, 132 yds.	12 54
Flannel, 123½ yds.	14 21
Gloves, 2 prs.	0 60
Hats, felt, 10⅛ doz.	50 50
Handkerchiefs, 20⅜ doz.	9 60
Lining, 9 yds.	1 08
Machine, silk, 1 lb.	4 70
Thread, spool, 1 gross.	3 90
Tweed, 222½ yds.	64 53
Underclothing, 32 doz.	127 00
Waistcoats, 2.	0 60
	360 64
Discharge allowance to 85 prisoners, including railway fare.	773 60
Transfers.	90 60

Working Expenses.	
Heat, Light and Water.	
Coal, 574$\frac{360}{2000}$ tons.	1,771 89
Coal oil, 1,920 gal.	364 81
Lamp chimneys, 16 doz.	12 70
" wicks, 1 doz.	1 50
Matches, 20 boxes.	8 40
Stoves, 2.	5 40
Freight.	1 88
	2,166 58
Maintenance of Buildings.	
Alum, 100 lb.	4 00
Burnt umber, 25 lb.	1 34
" sienna, 25 lb.	1 34
Bricks, fire, 1 set.	3 75
Brushes, W. W., 4 doz.	12 32
Check valves, 1.	1 73
Castings.	6 22
Furnace, 1.	35 80
File brushes, ½ doz.	0 75
Fire brick, 200.	4 80
Fire clay, 27 lb.	1 62
Fire pots, 52 lb.	3 64
Globe valves, 2.	1 60
Grate castings, 150 lb.	9 00
Hose, 50 ft.	11 00
Oil separators, 2.	38 75
Pipe dies, 1.	1 75
Pipe, iron, 12 lengths.	9 80
" 32 ft.	0 70
Paint, 125 lb.	9 94
Pipe compound, 10 lb.	2 50
Raw umber, 25 lb.	1 34
Red lead, 25 lb.	1 40
Rat traps, 3.	0 94
Soda, washing, 1,782 lb.	17 92
Soap, 600 lb.	22 50
Soldering nipples, 1 doz.	1 80
Toilet paper, 6 box.	38 10
Tees, 3.	0 62
Trees, ornamental, 100.	5 00
Tanglefoot, 1 case.	3 75
Venetian red, 25 lb.	0 46
Wall paper, 265 rolls.	42 99
Washers, 4 doz	1 00
Wire netting.	1 05
Containers.	0 35
Freight.	12 64
	314 21

Working Expenses—*Con.*	$ cts.
Maintenance of Machinery.	
Boiler inspection.	40 00
" tubes, 61.	98 82
Machine oil, 82½ gal.	39 07
Hard oil, 5 gal.	5 25
Tube cleaners, 2.	3 75
Turpentine, 40½ gal.	36 45
Valves, 2.	7 50
	230 84
Chapels, School and Library.	
Hymnals and prayer books, 14 doz.	28 80
Organists salaries.	50 00
Cardboard.	8 00
Subscriptions to magazine.	1 00
Slates, 8 doz.	11 52
Pencils, slate, 1 doz.	1 32
Arithmetics, 4 doz.	10 80
School books.	30 78
Freight.	0 84
	143 06
Office Expenses.	
Clerical assistance.	100 00
Clocks, repairs.	8 00
Postage stamps.	70 00
Printing Department.	185 45
Stationery Department.	43 97
Premium on bonds.	24 00
Subscriptions to papers.	4 20
Telegrams.	24 83
Telephone.	27 70
Travelling expenses.	46 00
Freight.	7 57
	541 72
Industries.	
Farm.	
Baskets, 1 doz.	2 40
Drugs, &c.	12 39
Forks, 1 doz.	5 50
" handles, 2 doz.	3 68
Grass shears, 2 pr.	0 50
Neatsfoot oil, 10 gal.	8 50
Oats, 200 bush.	98 00
Ploughs, 3.	40 05
Ploughs points, 3.	4 50
" shears, 12.	4 80
Rakes, hay, 2 doz.	2 00
Rake fittings,	4 30
Services of veterinary.	1 00
Containers.	0 75
	188 37
Shops.	
Awls, 8 gross.	7 80
" handles, 2 doz.	1 20
Acid, muriatic, 124 lb.	3 72
Axes, 1 doz.	7 35
" handles, 2 doz.	5 00
Blasting powder, 4 kegs.	11 00
Burnishing ink, 2 doz.	2 40
Buckles, 19½ doz.	3 15
Cement, leather, 1 doz.	1 43
Calf skins, 50½ lb.	37 88
Coal, 21 tons.	63 00
Dressing, 1 gal.	0 90
Drafting paper, 1 roll.	22 04
Fuse, 3 coils.	1 80
Files, 1 doz.	4 65

DORCHESTER—*Continued.*

Industries—*Con.*	$ cts.
Shops—Con.	
Glass, 8 cases	28 80
Gasoline, 20 gal	6 70
Hammers, 1 doz	4 50
Harness snaps, 17 doz	3 60
Iron, assorted, 856 lb	22 25
Knife handles, 1	0 35
" blades, ½ doz	0 75
Knives, shoe, 2 doz	3 50
Lasts, 38	17 80
Lasting tacks, 2 gross	0 40
Leather, upper, 106 lb	44 52
Needles, machine, 10 doz	2 50
" sewing, 4 doz	1 00
" harness, 25 doz	1 25
Nails, assorted, 350 lb	35 50
Peg cutters, 3	2 75
Pig lead, 114 lb	57 00
Size sticks, 1	0 50
Skiving knives, 1	0 40
Spoke shaves, 1 doz	7 00
Seat knives, ½ doz	4 50
Shank lasters, 2	1 20
Sand paper, 45 qrs	6 40
Screws, 24 gross	4 80
Sewing machine, 1	40 00
" " repairs	4 50
Sheet iron, 471 lb	11 78
Tape line, metallic, 1	2 50
Threads, 90 lb	67 50
Tape measures, 2	0 24
Tacks, lasting, 5 gross	1 00
White lead, 200 lbs	12 50
Containers	2 75
Freight	8 14
	582 20

Prison Equipment.	
Furnishings.	
Blankets, 238 lb	124 95
Duck, 108 yds	35 64
Forfar linen, 543 yds	168 33
Containers	1 25
Freight	2 09
Soap, castile, 411 lb	39 05
Towelling, 78 yds	6 24
Whisks, 1 doz	2 25
	379 80

Prison Equipments—*Con*	$ cts.
Utensils and Vehicles.	
Brooms, 10 doz	22 50
Cartridges, 2,600	35 10
Clippers, hair, 1 pr	3 50
Knives and forks, 1 doz	1 50
Lantern globes, 3 doz	1 50
Lamp burners, 3 doz	2 31
Nozels, 6	0 90
Plates, 4 doz	3 80
Rugs, lap, rubber, 2	6 50
Freight	3 68
	$1 29
Lands, Buildings and Walls.	
Cement, 150 brls	279 75
Fire clay, 800 lb	5 60
Glass, 9 cases	41 80
Iron, assorted, 3,214 lb	85 16
" galvanized, 6,770 lb	304 65
Lumber, assorted, 3,330 ft	123 84
Lime, 20 casks	32 00
Nails, 23 kegs	62 10
Paper, sheeting, 20 rolls	9 00
Rope, 228 lb	27 36
Soil pipe, 84 ft	17 00
Surveyors expenses	4 00
Spikes, 12 kegs	33 30
Sand, 62 loads	12 40
Tees, 1	0 60
Whiting, 336 lb	2 69
Freight	115 46
	1,156 71
Less refund of expenditure	34 16
	1,122 55
Miscellaneous.	
Advertising	29 90
Penitentiary officials, travel	77 30
Departmental officials, travel	186 07
Return of prisoners	99 72
	392 99
Less refund of expenditure	7 75
	385 24
Miscellaneous, rifle prizes	50 00
Total	44.663 97

DORCHESTER—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
Staff—		
Salaries and retiring allowances	30,782 63	
Uniforms and mess	1,211 61	
		31,994 24
Maintenance of Convicts—		
Rations	3,431 36	
Clothing and medicines	1,827 67	
		5,259 03
Discharge Expenses—		
Freedom suits and allowances	1,134 24	
Transfer and interment	90 60	
		1,224 84
Working Expenses—		
Heat, light and water	2,166 58	
Maintenance of buildings and machinery	545 05	
Chapels, schools and library	143 06	
Office expenses	541 72	
		3,396 41
Industries—		
Farm	188 37	
Trade shops	582 20	
		770 57
Prison Equipment—		
Machinery		
Furnishing	379 80	
Utensils and vehicles	81 29	
Land, buildings and walls	1,122 55	
		1,583 64
Miscellaneous—		
Advertising and travel	385 24	
Special	50 00	
		435 24
Total		44,663 97

MANITOBA.

STAFF.	$ cts.
Salaries.	
Warden, 9 m. at $2,200	1,650 00
Deputy warden, 9 m. at $1,500, less deduction	1,100 00
Surgeon, 9 m. at $1,500	1,125 00
Chaplains, 2, 1 m. at $800; 8 m. at $1,000	1,466 66
Storekeeper and clerk, 1 m. at $800; 8 m. at $900	666 66
Steward, 1 m. at $800; 8 m. at $900	666 66
Hospital overseer, 9 m. at $900	675 00
Engineer, 9 m. at $1,000	750 00
Chief trade instructor, 9 m. at $1,000	750 00
Trade instructors, 3, 1 m. at $700; 8 m. at $800	1,775 01
Trade instructors, 1, Nov. 10 to March 31 at $800	313 32
Chief watchman, 2 m. at $900	150 00
Guards, 17, 1 m. at $600; 8 m. at $700	8,266 72
" broken periods	2,876 15
Keepers, 2, 8 m. at $800	1,066 68
Temporary officers	2,502 41
	25,800 27
Uniforms.	
Buttons, 3 gross	8 70
Cordovan, 163 feet	29 34
Canadian calf, 46 lb	34 50
Caps, hair seal, 18	39 40
Canvas, 40 yds	2 50
Duck, 307½ yds	65 35
Dolge felt, 95 lb	95 00
Duffle, 15 yds	20 25
Eyelets, 11 M.	3 25
Frieze, 107¼ yds	171 60
French calf, 93 lb	116 25
Gaiter webbing, 2 bolts	0 60
" elastic, 4 yds	1 80
Hooks and eyes, 2 gross	0 32
Jean, 121½ yds	8 82
Kangaroo, 56½ ft	19 78
Lining, 373¾ yds	69 50
Laces, 1 gross	9 50
Leather, sole, 175 lb	42 87
Moose skins, 3	27 00
Patrol jacket	45 00
Rubber tissue, 3 boxes	2 85
Sateen, 328½ yds	31 21
Silesia, 107½ yds	7 80
Serge, 385 yds	598 87
Steel shanks, 12 doz	4 80
Shoe thread, 12 lb	9 60
Trousers	12 50
Thread, 2 lb	4 30
Twist, silk, 2 lb	9 40
Wambat coats, 6	144 00
Waterproof coat	10 50
Freight	11 71
Containers	1 00
	1,659 87
Less refund of expenditure	1 38
	1,658 49
Mess.	
Apples, 41 lb	2 75
Baking powder, 6 lb	0 75
Butter, 228½ lb	41 23
Beef, 1,643 lb	259 73
Cornstarch, 9 lb	0 69
Cheese, 21 lb	2 51
Coffee, 5 lb	2 00
Currants, 2 lb	0 20
Canned fruit, 12 tins	1 70
Catsup, 2 cans	0 30
Eggs, 6 doz	1 50
Egg powder, 6 tins	0 90

STAFF—*Con.*	$ cts.
Mess—Con.	
Essence, 4 bottles	1 84
Fish, 4 lb	0 40
Jam, 3 pots	0 80
Marmalade, 3 pails	1 80
Mustard, 7 lb	2 05
Malta vita, 7 boxes	1 00
Maple syrup, ½ gal	0 75
Onions, 10 lb	0 40
Potatoes, 65 bush	31 50
Prunes, 3 lb	0 30
Pease, 12 cans	1 20
Sauce, 5 bottles	1 70
Sugar, 100 lb	5 13
Salmon, 4 tins	0 60
Soup, 2 cans	0 30
Raisins, 6 lb	0 80
Tea, 61 lb	12 40
Tapioca, 11 lb	0 98
Tomatoes, 28 cans	4 20
	382 41
MAINTENANCE OF CONVICTS.	
Rations.	
Beef, 31,044 lb	1,453 04
Beans, 2,380 lb	84 00
Christmas extras	31 76
Flour, 350 bbls	1,107 50
Fish, 1,225 lb	30 63
Molasses, 60 gal	40 00
Potatoes, 800 bush	400 00
Pease, 1,000 lb	30 00
Pepper, 50 lb	14 70
Rolled oats, 3,200 lbs	96 06
Rice, 798 lbs	35 91
Sugar, 3,172 lb	143 35
Salt, 2,822 lb	45 36
Tea, 445 lb	71 20
Yeast, 87 doz	36 48
Freight	38 38
	3,658 37
Less refund of expenditure	7 20
	3,651 17
Clothing.	
Brace elastic, 200 yds	24 00
Cotton, grey, 1,118 yds	106 21
Canvas, 260 yds	16 25
Duck, 208¾ yds	35 49
Drill, 494 yds	50 64
Denim, 1,685 yds	315 08
Duffle, 60 yds	75 00
Flannel, 5 yds	1 50
Galatea, 667 yds	83 47
Hats, straw, 3 doz	3 00
Leather, upper, 164 lb	62 32
" moccasin, 267 lbs	93 45
" sole, 950 lb	232 75
Lining, 189½ yds	16 24
Moose skins, 9	67 50
Prison cloth, 589¼ yds	338 82
Rivets, 92 lbs	20 64
Starch, 20 lb	1 20
Shoe pegs, ½ bush	0 60
Studs, 5,000	4 00
Thread, 8 lb	17 20
Underclothing, 47 doz suits	547 00
Yarn, 125 lb	58 75
Freight	42 74
Containers	6 25
	2,220 10

MANITOBA—*Continued.*

MAINTENANCE OF CONVICTS—*Con.*	$ cts.
Medicine.	
Apples, 16 lb.	1 00
Butter, 131 lb.	23 58
Baking powder, 5 lb.	0 63
Coffee, 2 lb.	0 80
Cheese, 3 lb.	0 51
Canned fruit	3 85
Cornstarch, 12 lb.	0 78
Drugs	131 01
Essence, 2⅛ doz.	2 52
Rice, 300 lb.	13 50
Sundry comforts	4 20
Sugar, 100 lb.	5 13
Truss, 1	0 50
Tobacco, 2 lb.	1 60
Tea, 2 lb.	0 80
	190 41
DISCHARGE EXPENSES.	
Freedom Suits.	
Buttons, 2 gross	1 44
Collars, 6 doz.	5 70
Caps, 2 doz.	9 16
Hats, 2 doz.	8 80
Handkerchiefs, 4 doz.	1 60
Leather, sole, 105 lb.	25 73
" welt, 46¼ lb.	19 89
Mitts, 3 doz.	7 20
Mufflers, 3 doz.	7 50
Neckties, 4 doz.	3 80
Shirts, 6 doz.	23 70
Tweed, 570½ yds.	153 67
Thread, 10 lb.	21 50
Underclothing suits, 3½ doz.	20 00
	309 69
Discharge Allowance.	
Allowance including transportation to 60 prisioners	958 35
Transfers and Interments.	
Transfer of 24 convicts to Alberta Penitentiary	438 75
Inquest	27 80
Repairing C.P.R. car	10 62
Freight	2 75
	479 92
WORKING EXPENSES.	
Heat, Light and Water.	
Wood, 224 cords	1,209 60
Coal, 567 $\frac{355}{2000}$ tons	3,985 49
Coal oil, 2,573½ gal.	553 31
Lamps, 2	2 50
" glasses, 3 gross	20 64
" burners, 13 doz.	9 54
" wiek, 8 gross	3 80
" collars, 1 gross	3 00
Lanterns, 2 doz.	8 00
" globes, 6 doz.	3 60
" burners, 2 doz.	1 80
Matches, 2 gross	1 04
Signal oil, 6 gal.	9 00
Freight	5 33
	5,816 65
Less refund of expenditure	90 61
	5,726 04

WORKING EXPENSES—*Con.*	$ cts.
Maintenance of Buildings.	
Axle grease, 1 doz.	0 87
Ammonia, 9 lb.	1 80
Burrs, 4 lb.	1 30
Bannister brushes, 2 doz.	12 32
Blueing, 10 lb.	1 50
Castor oil, 2 quarts	1 00
Corrosive sublimate, 11 lb.	11 20
Clock dials, 300	4 00
Chloride of lime, 645 lb.	20 99
Cheese cloth, 70 yds.	2 98
Castings	2 00
Copper wire, 112 lb.	4 76
Colours, assorted, 312 lb.	12 10
Dead plates, 252 lb.	8 82
Dryers, 15 gal.	14 75
Dome lead, 1 gross	1 98
Fire clay, 3 bags	7 50
" pot, 1	5 68
Faucets, ½ doz.	0 55
Glue, 50 lb.	8 50
Glass, 2,600 ft.	176 50
Glaziers' points, 1 doz.	1 00
Hose couplings, 1	0 21
Hard oil finish, 5 gal.	6 00
Heater, 1	14 16
Insect powder, 5 lb.	1 20
Key blanks, 2 doz.	26 48
Lye, 32 doz.	33 60
Laundry starch, 38 lb.	2 28
Lamb black, 25 lb.	2 50
Oil, linseed, 49 gal.	32 83
Putz pomade, 1 gross	4 20
Putty, 200 lb.	6 00
Polish, 6 doz.	5 40
Padlocks, 1 doz.	11 75
Rivets, 1 lb.	1 30
Rent, site for storehouse	1 00
Sal soda, 919 lb.	18 38
Soap, 2,700 lb.	135 00
Stove brushes, 1 doz.	3 58
Shingles, 5 M.	18 75
Toilet paper, 9 boxes	57 15
Telephone repairs	15 67
Varnish, 5 gal	13 43
Windmill repairs	109 10
White lead, 1,000 lb.	65 00
Washers, 25 lb.	4 05
Washing soda, 638 lb.	12 76
Whiting, 5,370 lb.	52 50
Containers	1 50
Freight	95 81
	1,053 69
Maintenance of Machinery.	
Boiler inspection	30 00
" compound, 510 lb.	51 00
Castings, 664 lb.	25 45
Cylinder oil, 58 gal.	58 00
Engine, repairs to	33 03
Flue cleaner, 1	3 00
Fire clay, 2 sacks	4 00
Gauge glasses, 1 doz.	0 50
Graphite, 1 lb.	0 25
Injector, 1	6 25
Lubricator, 1	8 00
Packing, assorted	19 59
Freight	0 92
	239 99
Chapels, Schools and Library.	
Altar flowers	10 00
Candles, 12 tins	1 38
Sanctuary oil, 7 gal.	8 25
Hymn books, sundry	6 25
Organists salaries	37 50
Copy books, 18 doz.	14 40

MANITOBA—*Continued.*

WORKING EXPENSES—*Con.*	$ cts.
Chapels, Schools and Library—Con.	
Slate pencils, 2 box	0 22
Subscriptions to magazines	22 50
Freight	0 70
	101 20
Office Expenses.	
Clerical assistance	200 00
Directories, 2	10 00
Printing Department	191 19
Stationery Department	178 07
Postage	40 50
Premiums on bonds	24 00
Subscriptions to papers	12 00
Telephone messages	8 50
Telegrams	26 25
Travelling expenses	157 00
Freight	52 42
	899 93
INDUSTRIES.	
Farm.	
Axle grease, 1 doz	0 87
Binder twine, 400 lb	46 00
Buckles, 24 doz	3 60
Bran, 1 ton	16 00
Castings	1 25
Discs	7 50
Fork handles, 1 doz	1 40
Fan. mill bagger, 1	38 00
Gloves, harvesting, 6 prs	3 00
Horse pads, 2 prs	2 50
Horse brushes, 1 doz	0 50
Harness leather, 101 lbs	35 35
Mower repairs	10 75
Paris green, 10 lb	4 00
Plough handles, 2	1 00
Pure tar, ½ gal	0 70
Scythe stones, 1 doz	0 50
Spades, 1 doz	6 00
Shorts, 1 ton	18 00
Threshing	141 25
Travelling expenses	1 95
Services of veterinary	26 00
Whiffletrees, 18	14 40
Freight	29 08
	409 60
Trade Shops.	
Awl blades, 2 gross	4 50
" stabbing, 1 gross	2 50
Buckles, 3 pair	0 45
Bolts, assorted, 1,608	36 35
Bristles, 1 lb	9 00
Brushes, assorted, 4½ doz	45 28
Bees wax, 5 lb	2 50
Buttons, 34 gross	3 25
Bucksaw blades, 2 doz	11 16
Burnishing ink, 1 doz	1 80
Brads, 9 lb	0 84
Coal, smiths, 2 tons	22 00
Carpenters pencils, 1 gross	2 40
Crayons, 6 box	2 65
Charcoal, 21 bush	10 15
Corner braces, 1	4 00
Canada plate, 4 box	12 60
Chrome yellow, 22 lb	3 10
Dressing, 1 doz	2 50
Drills, 7	2 38
Dies, 1 set	14 95
" 3 set	3 65
Drop black, 24 lb	4 32
Emery cloth	6 50
Eyelets, 1,000	0 75
Farrier knives, 4	1 02
Files, 4 doz	9 28

INDUSTRIES—*Con.*	$ cts.
Trade Shops—Con.	
Globe valves, 1	0 51
Gum tragacinth, 1 lb	0 75
Gauge cocks, 3	1 56
Glass, 900 ft	88 00
Holland, 183¾ yds	23 86
Hammer handles, 18 doz	23 98
Hinges, 7 doz	10 37
Horseshoe nails, 25 lb	2 75
Iron, assorted, 2,636 lb	79 73
" sheet, 113 lb	4 41
Knife sharpeners, 1 doz	2 50
Level glasses, 3 doz	2 55
Locks, 2 doz	13 90
Lumber, assorted, 4,526 ft	345 20
Leather, sole, 75 lb	18 38
Machine silk, 9 lb	43 50
Manilla paper, 13 rolls	4 90
Machine needles, 4⅛ gross	8 34
Mortar hoes, ½ doz	3 75
Nails, brass, 1,000	0 75
" wire, 8 kegs	22 20
" heel, 40 lb	2 40
Oxalic acid, 1 lb	0 20
Planes, 1	2 78
Pulleys, 1	3 75
Padding, 2 bales	10 80
Putty knives, ⅛ doz	0 33
Pipe cutter and wheels	156 80
Peg hammers, 1 doz	5 00
Rules, 2 ft., 2 doz	15 60
Roofing kettle, 1	37 00
Rivets, tinned, 5 M	0 75
Sledge handles, 3 doz	4 80
Steel, 1,618 lb	121 35
Sewing machines, 4	180 00
" " repairs	10 85
Sand paper, ¼ ream	0 81
Screws, 18 gross	14 15
Sand screen, 20 ft	4 00
Steam gauge, 1	1 50
Sash tools, 1 doz	3 87
Shellac, 1 gal	2 90
Shoe tacks, 22 lb	2 90
Snips, tinners, 1 pr	1 50
Subscriptions to trade journals	13 00
Service of brickmaker (special vote)	200 00
Shoe thread, 6 lb	4 50
Thread, spool, 5 gross	19 50
" silk twist, 1 lb	4 70
" linen, 12 lb	25 80
Tin, ingot, 53½ lb	17 66
Tape measures, 1 doz	0 50
Tin, XX, 1½ box	14 75
" cups, 300	18 00
Tailors shears, 1 pr	11 00
Towels, 1 doz	6 00
Thimbles, 2 doz	1 20
Tailors heater, 1	13 00
Wax, 1 gross	0 90
Wrench, frame, 1	0 75
Wrenches, 2	2 00
Yarn, 75 lb	35 25
Freight	26 85
Containers	0 30
	1,921 47
PRISON EQUIPMENT.	
Prison Furnishing.	
Napkins, ½ doz	1 00
Oil cloth, 2 pcs	4 30
Soap, shaving, 120 bars	8 40
" castile, 32 lbs	3 68
Thermometers, 6	2 70
Table cloths, 2	3 50
Towelling, 500 yds	45 00
Ticking, 222 yds	40 51
	109 09

MANITOBA—*Continued.*

PRISON EQUIPMENT—*Con.*	$ cts.
Prison Utensils.	
Brooms, 12 doz	27 00
Baskets, clothes, 4	4 00
Combs, 12½ doz	11 90
Cups and saucers, 1 doz	0 90
Cartridges, 200	2 10
Carbines, repairs to	3 20
Clocks, repairs to	7 00
Hair brushes, ½ doz	13 61
Handcuffs, 12 prs	66 00
Jardiniers, 2	2 00
Kettles, 2	1 70
Knives and forks, 1 doz	3 50
Lamp trimmers, 1 pr	0 56
Mustard pot, ½ doz	1 25
Pails, 2 doz	7 68
Plates, 1 doz	0 90
Pans, 6 doz	11 22
Range, parts for	44 00
Rakes, 1 doz	6 30
Shears, 4 prs	19 00
Shaving brushes, ¼ doz	1 05
Soap dishes, 6 doz	12 00
Shovels, 2 doz	30 40
Spoons, 8 doz	2 35
Tea pot, 1	0 40
Tin, 1 box	14 15
Towelling, 300 yds	27 00
Telephone repairs	18 01
Vases, 6	4 00
Whisks, 1¼ doz	1 38
Whistles, 3	1 55
Freight	13 11
Containers	0 20
	359 50
Less refund of expenditure	4 95
	354 55
Lands, Building and Walls.	
Bushings, 8	0 54
Bends, 24	2 64
Cement, 600 brl	2,050 00
Clout nails, 30 lb	10 50
Couplings, 12	4 80
Crosses, 235	52 87
Elbows, 128	19 21
Flooring, 1,716 ft	56 63
Headers, pipe, 3	1 87
" branch, 12	27 00

PRISON EQUIPMENT.	$ cts.
Land, Buildings and Walls—Con.	
Keys, prison lock, 2	1 90
Lumber, 7,925 ft	329 46
Lime, 5,566 bush.	85 20
Locks, prison, 2	61 00
Metallic lathing, 960 yds	288 00
Nipples, 49	5 74
Nuts, 189¾ lb	16 45
Nails, 150 lb	6 68
Plasterers hair, 6 bales	6 30
Plugs, 20	1 28
Pipe, iron, 3,577 ft	319 13
Pitch, 22 bbls	107 21
" 2,930 lb	51 28
" brushes, 6	3 00
Putty, 100 lb	3 00
Pinions, 2	3 75
Resin, 20 lb	12 20
Roofing lead, 295 lb	23 60
Rail fittings	23 00
Steel beams, 1,050 lb	42 00
Sacks, 119	11 90
Tarred felt, 130 rolls	238 05
Tees, 20	10 65
Traps, 2	5 13
Unions, 1	0 75
Valves, assorted, 25	68 14
Y's	5 72
Freight	78 30
Containers	0 80
	4,035 68
Miscellaneous.	
Advertising	47 56
Travelling expenses—	
Departmental officers	405 85
Penitentiary officers	482 43
	935 84
Special.	
Reward for recapture of prisoner	25 00
Freight	0 25
Paid in lieu of school taxes, special vote	250 00
	275 25
Total	51,713 14

MANITOBA—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
Staff—		
Salaries and retiring allowances	25,800 27	
Uniforms and mess	2,040 90	
		27,841 17
Maintenance of Convicts—		
Rations	3,651 17	
Clothing and medicines	2,410 51	
		6,061 68
Discharge Expenses—		
Freedom suits and allowances	1,268 04	
Transfer and interment	479 92	
		1,747 96
Working Expenses—		
Heat, light and water	5,726 04	
Maintenance of buildings and machinery	1,293 68	
Chapels, schools and library	101 20	
Office expenses	899 93	
		8,020 85
Industries—		
Farm	409 60	
Trade shops	1,921 47	
		2,331 07
Prison Equipment—		
Machinery	.....	
Furnishing	109 09	
Utensils and vehicles	354 55	
Land, buildings and walls	4,035 68	
		4,499 32
Miscellaneous—		
Advertising and travel	935 84	
Special	275 25	
		1,211 09
Total	.....	51.713 14

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Staff.	$ cts.
Salaries.	
Warden, 1 m. at $2,000; 8 m. at $2,200	1,633 33
Chaplains, 2, 1 m. at $800; 8 m. at $1,000	1,466 66
Surgeon, 1 m. at $600; 8 m. at $1,500	1,050 00
Accountant, 9 m. at $1,200	900 00
Storekeeper, 1 m. at $800; 8 m. at $900	666 66
Steward, 1 m. at $800; 8 m. at $900	666 66
Hospital overseer, 1 m. at $800; 8 m. at $900	666 66
Chief trade instructor, 9 m. at $1,000	750 00
Trade instructors, 2, 1 m. at $750; 8 m. at $800	1,191 68
Trade instructors, 4, 1 m. at $700; 8 m. at $800	2,366 68
Deputy warden, 9 m. at $1,500	1,125 00
Chief watchman, 7 m. at $900	525 00
Watchman, 7 m. at $750	437 50
Keepers, 2, 1 m. at $600; 8 m. at $800	1,166 68
Guards, 10, 1 m. at $600; 8 m. at $700	5,166 70
" broken periods	705 09
Temporary officers	267 96
	20,752 26
Uniforms.	
Blacking, 12 tins	0 80
Braid, 6 yds	3 60
Buttons, gilt, 2 gross	5 40
Cap peaks, 2½ doz	6 25
Drill, 293 yds	31 50
Elastic canvas, 51 yds	10 85
French calf, 18 lb	22 50
Gloves, 2⅓ doz	29 75
Hats, 6 doz	8 08
Hair cloth, 50 yds	12 50
Leather, sole, 513¾ lb	138 20
" welt, 21 lb	7 98
" pebble, 27½ lb	4 70
" kangaroo, 23¾ lb	9 02
" chrome, 28 ft	7 28
" split, 19 ft	1 90
" sheepskins, 2	2 70
Lining, 64 yds	13 44
Sweat bands, 3 doz	4 50
Serge, 217¾ yds	317 28
Tape, 7 gross	10 50
Freight	10 61
	659 34
Mess.	
Bacon, 10 lb	1 50
Butter, 394 lbs	86 68
Beef, 2,053 lb	153 77
Baking powder, 6 lb	0 90
Coffee, 15 lb	4 85
Condensed milk, 12 doz	16 50
Currants, 10 lb	0 80
Canned vegetables, 8 doz	8 80
Cornstarch, 12 lb	0 72
Eggs, 24 doz	6 00
Fruit, canned, assorted, 8 doz	16 80
Fish, fresh, 337 lbs	21 41
Lard, 80 lb	8 80
Mustard, 6 lb	2 40
Raisins, 10 lb	1 00
Spices, 4 lb	0 60
Sugar, 420 lb	24 15
Soda, 12 pkgs	1 00
Tea, 54 lb	14 86
	371 54

Maintenance of Convicts.	$ cts.
Rations.	
Apples, evaporated, 800 lb	68 00
Beef, 14,084 lb	1,089 13
Baking powder, 5 lb	0 75
Beans, 1,884½ lb	56 53
Barley, pot, 100 lb	3 00
Canned fruit, 2,025 lb	112 38
" " 4 doz	8 60
Cornmeal, 700 lb	12 60
Christmas extras	25 25
Flour, 4,330 brl	1,394 95
Fish, 6,475 lb	431 17
Lard, 180 lb	19 80
Mustard, 1 lb	0 40
Pepper, 91 lb	11 83
Rice, 625 lb	21 87
Rolled oats, 1,170 lb	40 95
Syrup, 4,331 lb	110 44
Sugar, brown, 2,800 lb	126 00
Salt, 3,200 lb	22 80
Salmon, canned, 3 cases	16 00
Tea, 235 lb	37 60
Vinegar, 36 gal	9 00
Yeast, 103 lb	27 20
Freight	7 99
	3,654 24
Prison Clothing.	
Buckles, 6 doz	1 50
Binding, 9 gross	4 05
Buttons, 82 gross	8 80
Denim, 773 yds	146 87
Drill, 180 yds	16 12
Duck, 353½ yds	70 34
Eyelets, 9 gross	2 25
Forfar linen, 548 yds	175 36
Holland, 284¼ yds	31 11
Hats, straw, 12 doz	15 00
Leather, kip, 35¾ lb	24 31
" sole, 740¾ lb	207 37
" upper, 227½ lb	33 66
" chrome, 241¾ ft	58 58
" split, 19 ft	1 90
Shirting, 329¾ yds	42 87
Twill, 118 yds	12 27
Underclothing, 36 doz	231 50
Freight	51 20
Containers	2 40
	1,137 46
Hospital and Medicines.	
Cornstarch, 4 lb	0 24
Drugs	108 01
Fluid beef, 2 bottles	1 90
Keep of insane	293 56
	403 71
Discharge Expenses.	
Freedom Suits.	
Braces, 3 doz	3 60
Buttons, 18 gross	6 00
Canvas, 200 yds	12 75
Flannel, 185 yds	22 20
Farmers satin, 200¾ yds	20 08
Hats, 3 doz	11 25
Jean, 90 yds	8 44
Leather, kip, 30 lb	20 40
" sole, 542¼ lb	138 97
" welt, 21 lb	7 98
" pebble, 27¼ lb	4 70
" French calf, 26¼ lb	19 69
" chrome, 53¼ ft	13 97
" split, 35¼ ft	3 52
Neckties, 3 doz	3 30
Padding, 45 yds	13 50
	310 35

BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

Discharge Expenses—*Con.*	$ cts.
Allowances.	
Allowance including railroad fare to 37 prisoners	427 20
Working Expenses.	
Heat, Light and Water.	
Coal, 196½ 500/2000 tons	996 06
Couplings, 20 sets	60 00
Candles, 10 lb	1 00
Coal oil, 169½ gal	49 95
Electric current	307 93
Elbows, 1	1 00
Gas account, 185,200 ft	317 04
Lamps, electric, 10⅝ doz	21 21
Matches, 1 tin	4 25
Pipe, iron, 374 ft	24 88
Water account	313 43
	2,096 75
Maintenance of Buildings.	
Bibbs, compressed, 13	12 60
Borax, 10 lb	1 00
Babbitt metal, 10 lb	1 50
Burnt umber, 5 lb	0 50
Bushings, 19 lb	11 55
Bath enamel, 2 tins	0 70
Bend, 1	2 50
Beams, steel, 2,111 lb	84 44
Bracket, 1	5 00
Bolts, 250	3 75
Blow torch, 1	2 90
Clouts, 112	19 90
Cleats, 2,500	27 60
Couplings, 14	4 35
Cod line, 1 hank	0 25
Clips, 16	4 00
Copper fixtures, 2 lb	7 50
Castings, 97 lb	9 70
Dies, 1 set	18 00
Enamel, 1 tin	0 35
Elbows, 95	35 68
Flexible cord, 1,056 ft	15 84
Fly paper, 12 boxes	9 00
Files, 1 doz	2 80
Gasoline, 1 case	3 75
Glass, 922⅔ ft	52 78
Gelatine, 3 oz	0 45
Hose, 5 ft	0 75
Hose taps, 4	4 00
Hydrants, 3	112 50
Hook plates, 18	9 00
Hinges, 1½ doz	4 20
Ice	23 10
Iron, assorted, 2,498 lb	78 06
Iron, galvanized, 164 lb	10 94
Insulators, 50	0 87
Insect powder	0 75
Joint, transom, 1	12 00
Lye, 240 tins	19 20
Lumber, assorted, 47,464 ft	950 87
Lamps, electric, 350	52 50
Lamp shades, 85	38 83
Lamp black, 5 lb	1 00
Locks, 13	15 75
Meters, electric, 1	13 50
Methylated spirits, ½ gal	1 50
Nippers, 10	7 00
Nails, assorted, 10 lb	1 50
Nails, assorted, 24 kegs	96 05
Nuts, 70 lb	8 20
Millboard, 27 lb	3 24
Marine blue, 1 lb	0 25
Oil, linseed, 43 gal	30 53
Plugs, 34	3 06
Pipe fittings, sundry	317 00
Pipe, iron, 1,145¼ ft	227 21
Pipe, lead, 13¼ lb	1 59

Working Expenses—*Con.*	$ cts.
Maintenance of Buildings—Con.	
Paint, 42 lb	4 70
Paint, 1 pt	1 00
Rivets, 43 lb	5 50
Red lead, 50 lb	4 00
Rope, 426 lb	55 26
Soap, 1,800 lb	81 00
Switches and cut-outs, 111	21 30
Sundry electric fittings	195 96
Steel, 786 lb	94 50
Screws, 20 gross	8 64
Sinks, 14	54 60
Shade holders	2 87
Side pliers, 2 pr	1 80
Shellac, 1 gal	4 00
Screw connections, 12	0 84
Sal amoniac, 10 lb	1 00
Sulpho-napthol, 100 gal	100 00
Shingles, 40 M	80 00
Stop cocks, 7	6 45
Tar, 10 brls	90 00
Transformer, 1	300 00
Toilet paper, 500 pkgs	31 75
Tripoline, 6 tins	3 00
Turpentine, ½ case	7 25
Turpentine, 44 gal	61 60
Tees, 16	6 80
Traps, lead, 2	2 50
Tacks, 2 pkgs	0 10
Unions, 26	14 85
Varnish, 3¼ gal	6 53
Valves, 16	63 70
Wire, electric, 6,634 ft	147 99
Wire, electric, 2,181 lb	128 83
White lead, 1,000 lb	72 50
Whiting, 385 lb	7 70
Zinc, 46 lb	5 75
Freight	131 55
	4,189 16
Less refund of expenditure	17 80
	4,171 36
Maintenance of Machinery.	
Block, 1	9 50
Boiler plate, 271 lb	14 23
Belting, 23½ ft	7 05
Grate bars, 13	5 64
Grate bars, 1,470 lb	47 77
Injector, 1	7 50
Oil, machine, 43 gal	17 20
Oil, cylinder, 41½ gal	22 00
Packing, 6½ lb	5 20
Tallow, 40 lb	2 00
Waste, 25 lb	2 50
	140 59
Chapels, School and Library.	
Candles, 20 lb	2 00
Catechisms, 2 doz	1 20
Organists' salaries	75 00
Care of chapel	6 00
Slate pencils, 6 boxes	0 66
Pen handles, 6 boxes	1 92
Subscriptions to magazines, &c	23 41
Freight, &c	3 59
	113 78
Office Expenses.	
Premium on bonds	24 00
Postage	21 00
Printing department	167 22
Stationery department	96 85
Telegrams	53 03
Telephone account	87 40
Freight	21 44
	470 94

BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

Industries.	$ cts.
Farm.	
Axle grease, 24 boxes	3 50
Buckle shields, 1½ doz	2 00
Bran, 8$\frac{5}{2000}$ tons	169 20
Bulbs, 500	5 00
Bolts, 2 pkgs	2 00
Caps, 1 box	1 00
Castor oil, ½ gal	0 50
Drugs	1 05
Dynamite, 1 case	9 00
Grains, 170 brews	85 00
Ginger, 3 lb	0 45
Harness snaps, ½ doz	1 20
Horse collars, 2	10 50
Harlum oil, 1 doz	1 00
Horse shoes, 5 set	2 50
Horse shoes, 3 kegs	16 50
Horse shoeing	0 50
Half rims, 2	2 60
Harness oil, 12 tins	4 20
Iron pipe, 8 ft	1 50
Lumber, assorted, 256 ft	5 42
Leather, harness, 88 lb	30 46
Manure, 197 loads	98 50
Milk strainer, 1	0 75
Oats, 17½ tons	440 98
Powder, 10 kegs	26 50
Pump	4 00
Picks, 1 doz	7 50
Spokes, 3 doz	7 20
Stable brushes, 6 doz	4 20
Seeds	20 53
Singletrees, 2	3 00
Freight	3 55
	971 79
Shops.	
Acid, muriatic, ½ gal	1 00
" oxalic, 3 lb	1 50
Augers, 4	3 00
Axes, 1½ doz	12 50
Awls, 8¾ doz	12 37
" hafts, 4 doz	2 40
Block tin, 57 lb	28 50
Brushes, tar, 13	9 75
Bench screws, ¼ doz	1 17
Buckles, 3 gross	0 45
Beeswax, 10 lb	4 00
Bristles, ½ lb	4 50
Boot webbing, 36 yds	0 84
Brass cloth, 1 ft	0 35
Coal, smiths, 4 tons	80 00
Caps, 1 box	1 00
Compasses, 2	1 00
Chalk lines, 3 lb	0 90
Chalk, 5 boxes	3 25
Cement, 1 doz	1 25
Cork soles, 3 prs	1 50
Cutting dies, 2 sets	29 75
Calking cotton, 2 balls	0 70
Carpenters' pencils, 6 doz	1 20
Dynamite, 1 case	9 00
Dogfish oil, 4 gal	2 00
Drill, 1	1 25
Eyelets, 11 boxes	2 20
Emery wheels, 2	9 75
Files, ½ doz	0 30
Grommets, 6	0 60
Gasoline, 1 brl	17 20
Grey cotton, 242¾ yd	24 28
Gouges, 3	2 00
Grommet set, 1	2 75
Horse rasps, 2	2 00
Horseshoes, 50 lb	3 00
Hooks, 10 boxes	3 50
Heelballs, 6 doz	0 90
Hacksaw blades, 1 doz	1 25
Knife nuts, 6	8 10
" sharpeners, 2 doz	4 00
Lumber, 43 ft	2 54
Masons' lines, 2 lb	0 60
Machine silk, 5 lb	23 75

Industries—*Con.*	$ cts.
Shops—Con.	
Needles, 66 papers	1 80
Nails, assorted, 237 lb	48 34
Oilcloth, 5½ yds	1 65
Oil, olive, 1 gal	2 25
" sperm, 1 qt	0 39
Powder, 2 kegs	5 30
Rivets, 8¾ lb	0 88
" 2 doz	1 30
" copper, 21 lb	3 15
Rent of scow	81 25
Rasps, 1 doz	2 60
Row locks, 1 pr	0 25
Saws, 2	11 23
" handles, 3 prs	0 90
" sets, 1	0 75
" tools, 1 set	1 00
Splitting wedge, 1	1 00
Steel, 228 lb	28 07
" shanks, 2 doz	0 18
Shoe tacks, 20 lb	2 40
" thread, 12 lb	10 80
" ink, 4 gal	2 20
" polish, 3 gal	4 95
" knives, 2 doz	2 50
Skivers, 2 doz	7 00
Sponges, 2 doz	2 50
Sable oil, 2 gal	4 00
Snips, 1 pr	2 25
Sheep skins, ¼ doz	4 05
Screws, assorted, 12 gross	3 06
Shears, 1 pr	1 75
Ticking, 212½ yds	40 38
Towage	70 00
Thread, 1$\frac{5}{12}$ gross	60 83
" 12 lb	28 50
Wadding, 25 lb	8 75
Containers	1 00
Freight	32 26
	805 52
Prison Equipment.	
Prison Furnishing.	
Blankets, 930 lb	488 25
Soap, shaving, 10 lb	3 50
" castile, 500 lb	45 00
Table linen, 10 yds	7 50
Containers	2 25
	546 50
Prison Utensils.	
Bake pans, 6	8 65
Buckets, 3 doz	10 80
Brooms, 12 doz	27 00
Brushes, rice root, 6 doz	2 52
Crocks, 1	0 80
Cups and saucers, 5 doz	5 15
Can, 1	0 30
Copper, 173 lb	86 50
Flag, 1	5 50
Iron, galvanized, 23 lb	1 27
" angle, 38 lb	2 09
" band, 22 lb	0 75
Mugs, 3 doz	4 95
Mouse traps, 1 doz	0 60
Rivets, copper, 5 lb	3 00
Rat traps, ½ doz	1 50
Saucepans, 2	1 80
Teapots, 2	1 30
Tin pails, 6	0 30
Water cans, 2	3 00
Whisks, 6 doz	9 00
Freight	7 63
	184 41

BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Concluded.*

PRISON EQUIPMENT—*Con.*	$ cts.
Buildings.	
Angles, 190 lb.	8 65
Boiler plate, 355 lb.	18 64
Cement, 125 brls.	356 27
Channels, 1,498 lb.	57 71
Cornice, galvanized iron and labour	157 50
Closet bowls, 19	145 35
Castings, assorted, 6,108 lb.	191 35
Electric fittings, sundry	348 84
Elbows, 8	8 00
Gate valves, 1	5 50
Hydrants, 4	180 00
Iron, assorted, 1,231 lb	48 18
" galvanized, 686 lb.	34 30
Lumber, assorted, 33 060 ft.	642 10
Lime, 459 brls.	374 30
Metallic roofing	74 00
Nails, 100 lb.	4 60
" kegs, 5	18 75
Pipe, 250 ft.	106 40
Pitch, 80 brls.	460 74
Panel and cabinet	60 00
Putty, 465 lb.	16 28
Professional services *re* purchase of land	36 52
Roofing paper, 73 rolls	48 18
Rent of scow	111 25
Steel beams, 926 lb.	38 90
Sacks, 100	10 00
Shingles, 2 M.	20 00
Sash chain adjusters, 110 sets	14 30
Tarred felt, 270 rolls	524 95
Tin caps, 100 lb.	6 00
Thimbles, 6	0 60
Towage	45 00
Tile, 100 ft.	4 00
Window glass, 200 ft.	92 00
Wire, 206 lb.	13 86
Wooden pipe, 2,608 ft.	584 93
Wire rope, 500 ft.	16 50
Wire rope clamps, 24	4 80
Freight and cartage	29 80
Containers	3 00
	4,922 05
Miscellaneous.	
Advertising	53 55
Travelling expenses	577 57
	42,770 91
Total	42.770 91

RECAPITULATION.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
Staff—		
Salaries and retiring allowances	20,752 26	
Uniforms and mess	1,030 88	
		21,783 14
Maintenance of Convicts—		
Rations	3,654 24	
Clothing and medicines	1,541 17	
		5,195 41
Discharge Expenses—		
Freedom suits and allowances	737 55	
		737 55
Working Expenses—		
Heat, light and water	2,096 75	
Maintenance of buildings and machinery	4,311 95	
Chapels, schools and library	113 78	
Office expenses	470 94	
		6,993 42
Industries—		
Farm	971 79	
Trade shops	805 52	
		1,777 31
Prison Equipment—		
Furnishing	546 50	
Utensils and vehicles	184 41	
Land, buildings and walls	4,922 05	
		5,652 96
Miscellaneous—		
Advertising and travel	631 12	
		631 12
Total		42.770 91

ALBERTA.

STAFF.	$ cts.
Salaries.	
Warden, 1 m. at $2,000, 8 at $2,200	1,633 32
Deputy warden, 9 m. at $1,500	1,125 00
Surgeon, 8 m. and 8 d. at $1,200	829 59
Protestant chaplain, 7 m. and 27 d. at $800	526 88
Roman Catholic chaplain, 8 m. and 7 d. at $800	553 06
Accountant, 8 m. and 4 d. at $1,200	816 13
Matron, 7 m. and 25 d. at $500	326 61
Engineer and blacksmith, 7 m. and 8 d. at $1,000	691 32
Mason and chief trade instructor, 8 m. at $1,000	666 67
Steward and baker, 8 m. at $900	600 00
Hospital overseer, 7 m. and 16 d. at $900	566 13
Instructors, 4 (broken periods)	1,539 76
Chief watchman, 8 m. and 8 d. at $900	622 19
Watchmen (broken periods)	410 33
Keeper, 5 m. at $800	333 33
Guards (broken periods)	2,490 17
	13,730 49
Uniforms.	
Braid, tracing, 2 gross	3 00
Beeswax, ½ lb.	0 25
Buttons, 1 gross	0 10
Belt, 1	0 75
Crowns, gold, 4	4 00
Canvas, 100 yds	6 50
Coats, fur, 4	80 00
Caps, lambskin, 7	77 02
Caps, hairskin, 11	31 35
Felt, Dolges, 9½ lb.	10 93
Felt filling, 6 sheets	0 60
Frieze, 277 yds	393 66
Gloves, 13 prs	16 25
Jean, 109½ yds	8 22
Lining, 233¾ yds	51 11
Leather, French calf, 26½ lb.	34 61
Leather, kangaroo, 26¼ lb.	11 03
Machine twist, 6 lb	28 80
Mitts, 6 prs	3 60
Padding, 42 yds	12 60
Polish, shoe, 2 doz	2 40
Raincoat, 1	12 00
Stars, gold, 4	4 00
Silesia, 106 ¾yds	8 00
Sateen, 124 yds	12 40
Shoes, 15 prs	60 00
Serge, summer, 413¾ yds	546 15
Serge, winter, 491 yds	910 05
Wadding, 1 bale	5 00
Thread, linen, 1 lb	0 82
Thread, silk, 6 spools	4 02
Thread, silk, 1 lb	4 75
Uniforms, 18 suits	276 29
Casing	5 00
Freight and express	81 92
	2,707 18
Mess.	
Butter, 142½ lb	32 05
Beef, 99 lb	9 90
Eggs, 11 doz	2 75
Flour, 100 lb	3 60
Milk, 258 qts	16 00
Sugar, 20 lb	1 20
	65 50
MAINTENANCE OF CONVICTS.	
Rations.	
Bacon, 47 lb	6 83
Beans, 304 lb	13 46
Barley, 50 lb	2 50
Beef, 3,741 lb	242 36
Bread, 9,234 lb	277 02
Carrots, 72 bunches	4 80
Cabbages, 42	5 50

MAINTENANCE OF CONVICTS—*Con.*	$ cts.
Rations—Con.	
Cabbages, 428 lb	24 10
Christmas extras	9 75
Figs, white, 50 lb	3 00
Flour, 5 bags	10 00
Fish, cod, 300 lb	30 00
Fish, herrings, ½ brl	6 50
Lard, 5 lb	0 65
Molasses, 8 gal	7 20
Onions, 60 bunches	3 10
Onions, 150 lb	9 11
Prunes, 100 lb	6 00
Pork, 345¼ lb	43 84
Potatoes, 336¾ bush	111 45
Pepper, 16 lb	4 30
Pease, whole, 200 lb	8 00
Rice, 225 lb	13 75
Rolled oats, 720 lb	21 90
Sugar, 900 lb	50 58
Salt, coarse, 200 lb	3 50
Salt, fine, 1 sack	0 90
Turnips, 200 lb	2 30
Turnips, 2½ bush	1 30
Tea, 260 lb	43 45
Vinegar, ½ gal	0 50
Yeast, 12 boxes	0 60
Drayage	1 65
Freight and express	15 65
	985 55
LESS—Refund of expenditure	5 03
	980 52
Clothing.	
Brush, stencil, 1	0 25
Buttons, 14 gross	1 60
Buckles, brass, 4 gross	0 95
Boot, elastic, 30 ft	3 00
Coats, tweed, 20	69 80
Cottonade, 116½ yds	22 72
Convicts' suits, 24	300 00
Cloth, prison, 294¾ yds	169 48
Denim, 505½ yds	96 05
Duck, 10 yds	2 50
Drop black in japan, 1 lb	0 25
Eyelets, 2 M	1 50
Flannel, 44¼ yds	5 38
Hats, straw, 8½ doz	14 49
Handkerchiefs, red, 5 doz	2 25
Laces, leather, 1 gross	2 50
Leather, moccasin, 46 lb	18 40
Leather, welt, 14¼ lb	6 41
Leather, cowhide, 106 lb	47 70
Leather, sole, 204½ lb	54 42
Nails, shoe, 4 lb	0 79
Nails, iron, 10 lb	0 60
Nails, lasting tacks, 1 gross	0 75
Pegs, ½ bag	0 35
Paint, ½ gal	1 20
Rivets, 20 lb	3 85
Shirting, 543 yds	70 59
Slippers, felt, 2 prs	1 50
Samples of clothing	1 84
Trousers, tweed, 20 prs	46 80
Thread, shoe, 2 lb	1 30
" linen, 3 lb	2 35
" silk, 2 spools	1 25
Underclothing, 5 doz. suits	63 76
Postage	0 05
Casing and baling	3 05
Freight and express	41 45
	1,061 13
Medicine and Hospital Supplies.	
Butter, 11 lb	2 75
Drugs and medicines	91 31
Milk, 72 qts	4 00
Tobacco, 3 lb	2 40
	103 46

ALBERTA—*Continued.*

MAINTENANCE OF CONVICTS—*Con.*	$ cts.
Freedom Suits and Allowances.	
Allowances on discharge, 15 men	109 80
Buttons, 11½ gross	4 40
Collars, linen, 4 doz	3 80
Caps, immitation lamb, 2 doz	10 00
Hats, felt, 2 doz	9 00
Discharge outfits, 4 only	64 20
Ties, neck, 3 doz	3 75
Tweed, 190 yds	50 84
	255 79
WORKING EXPENSES.	
Heat, Light and Water.	
Candle wick, 6 balls	0 60
Coal oil, 42½ gal	14 93
Coal, 112¾ tons	406 33
Electric lamps, 12 doz	31 68
Electric light	401 55
Lamp wicks, 3 doz	0 30
Meter rent	5 40
Matches, 6 boxes	0 90
Water	64 10
	925 79
Maintenance of Buildings.	
Bell, electric, 1	2 00
Ball, 12 in., 1	2 00
Bends, 2	1 70
Bits, hose, 1	0 95
Couplings, 20	2 50
Carbonate of potash, 45 lb	2 24
Cocks, comp., 8	11 10
Dampers, 2	0 15
Disinfectant, 5 gal	6 25
Emery cloth, 200 sheets	10 00
Elbows, 49	6 48
Glass, 53 sheets	15 03
Graphite, 1 lb	0 35
Hose and nozzle, 150 ft	81 75
Lock, 1	0 75
Lead, red, 5 lb	0 50
" white, 25 lb	2 00
Lye, 1 case	4 80
Nipples, 4	0 45
Pulls, 3 doz	1 50
Push buttons, 2	1 25
Plugs, 7	3 10
Paints, 1¼ gal	3 10
Packing, Rainbow, 4½ lb	4 50
Putty, 11½ lb	0 40
Pipes	8 35
Stoves and fittings, complete, 5	96 25
Soda, washing, 100 lb	5 00
Soap, 2 doz	1 00
Soldorine, 842 lb	37 00
Solarine, ½ gal	1 50
Screws, 1 gross	0 20
Traps, Running, 1	2 50
Tees, 22	2 28
Toilet paper, 286 pckgs	21 00
Unions, 7	1 48
Valves, check, 3	8 90
Washers	7 50
Freight and express	22 01
	379 82
Maintenance of Machinery.	
Bushings, 8	0 55
Freight and express	8 82
	9 37
Chapels, Schools and Libraries.	
Maps, 2	9 54
Scribblers, 3 doz	1 80
	11 34

WORKING EXPENSES—*Con.*	$ cts.
Office Expenses.	
Typewriter, 1	105 00
Premium on officers' bonds	25 78
Printing	116 80
Postage	12 40
Rent of typewriter	5 00
" post box, and key	4 45
" telephone, 8 m	19 38
Subs. to newspapers, 4	13 00
Stationery	193 62
Telegrams	20 93
Freight and express	10 37
	526 73
LESS—Refund of expenditure	0 19
	526 54
INDUSTRIES.	
Farm.	
Axle grease, 1 box	0 15
Bells, 2 strings	6 00
Bran, 400 lb	3 20
Broom, stable, 1	1 15
Chains, tie, 2	0 80
Circingles, 1 pr	0 75
Curry comb, 1	0 25
Drugs for horses	0 75
Forks, hay, 1	0 60
" manure, 1	1 35
Farm machinery, parts	4 00
Ploughs, 2	56 00
Harrows, 2	54 00
Scraper, 1	12 00
Halters, 2	3 50
Horse blankets, 1 pr	5 50
Hay, $8\frac{834}{2000}$ tons	98 85
Harness	89 40
Horses, 1 team	460 00
Oats, 199 bush	50 89
Robes, 2	23 00
Stock food, 2 pkgs	1 00
Sleighs, 2 sets	90 00
Scythes, 2	1 50
Snathes, 2	1 80
Shoeing horses	1 00
Wagon, farm, 1	85 00
" Democrat, 1	100 00
	1,152 44
Trade Shops.	
Axes, 3	2 35
Auger, post hole, 1	3 35
Breast drill, 1	5 00
Bolts, carriage, 350	4 00
" stove, 100	0 50
Bolt cutter, 1	6 00
Bitts, extension, 1	1 50
Bits, awls, 2 doz	0 40
Babbit metal, 2 lb	0 20
Blocks, single, 1	1 25
Blocks, double, 1	2 00
Black lead, 170 lb	1 70
Beeswax, 2 lb	0 80
Borax, 1 lb	0 10
Burnishing ink, 1 doz. bottles	2 00
Bench stop, 1	1 00
Cylinder for lock, 1	1 85
Crowbar, 1, large	1 40
Chalk, 2 boxes	1 50
Clamps, carpenters' 1 pr	3 50
Clamps, pencil, 1	0 20
Coal, blacksmiths', 600 lb	6 00
Drills, 13	3 00
Eyelet sets, 1	1 10
Force cup, 1	1 25
Files, bastard, 4	1 35
Files, ½ round, 1	0 35
Gasolene, 1 gal	0 35
Gasolene fire pot, 1	7 50
Glue pot, 1	1 00

ALBERTA—*Continued.*

INDUSTRIES—*Con.*	$ cts.
Trade Shops—Con.	
Glue, 5¾ lb	1 45
Hinges, 4 doz. pr	7 20
Hinges, brass, 7 pr	1 40
Hooks, brass, 5 doz	0 60
Hooks and eyes, 2 gross	0 40
Horseshoes, 30 lb	1 66
Hack saw, frame, 1	1 00
Hasps, hinged, 1	0 15
Hoes, mortar, 2	1 30
Hose, 150 ft	19 25
Hose coupling, 1	0 13
Handles, hammer, 1	0 25
Handles, axe, 3	0 75
Handles, sledge, 2	0 50
Handles, file, 4	0 30
Handles, chisel, 36	4 50
Hammers, 9	8 00
Iron stand and feet, 1	2 50
Iron, 3,295½ lb	131 27
Locks, 8	5 50
Leather, sheepskin, 1 skin	1 50
Wire mesh, 9⅓ yds	4 25
Levels, spirit, 4	5 40
Ladle, large, 1	0 50
Mallets, 2	1 20
Nail sets, 2	0 25
Nails, horseshoe, 5 lb	0 67
Nails, wire, 1 lb	0 25
Needles, tailors', 30 pprs	0 75
Needles, darning, 2 gross	0 72
Needles, 1 doz	0 20
Needles, 9 pprs	0 33
Nuts, blank, 12 lb	1 70
Nuts, tapped, 37 lb	7 40
Oil, boiled, 1 gal	1 00
Oil, sperm, ½ gal	1 50
Oil, hard, 1 gal	1 50
Oil, black, ½ gal	0 65
Oil, neatsfoot, ½ gal	0 95
Oil, Dublin, ½ gal	0 90
Oil, sewing machine, 1 gal	0 55
Putty, 5 lb	0 25
Paints, 1 gal	3 00
Planes, 6	24 00
Pencils, carpenters', 5 doz	1 00
Paper, tailors', 80 lb	5 10
Paper cutting, 2 rolls	2 00
Royal blower, 1	27 50
Rule, steel, 1	0 50
Rubber plugs, 6	0 75
Rasps, 13	3 10
Rivets, 3 lb	0 55
Saw sets, 2	1 50
Steel, 124½ lb	22 69
Saws, 8	16 00
Stocks and dies, 2 sets	32 64
Screws, 2 gross	1 10
Shellac, orange, 1½ gal	6 25
Steel squares, 8	11 00
Screw driver, 1	0 14
Shank lasters, 2	1 50
Trowels, plasterers', 6	9 90
Thread, 14 lb	25 88
Thread, 10½ gross	42 70
Thimbles, 6	0 10
Tape measures, 6	0 20
Tailors' heater, 1	12 00
Tape, 36 rolls	2 20
Turpentine, 5 gal	6 75
Toe caulks, 10 lb	0 86
Unions, 5	1 35
Vise, pipe, 2	10 00
Varnish, furniture, 1 gal	2 25
Wrench, 1	0 75
Wrench, Stinson, 3	10 75
Washers, 27 lb	4 05
Washers, 6 doz	1 80
Wire cloth, 12 yds	7 35
Wire, 9 lb	0 54
Wire stretcher, 1	1 50
Woodfiller, 1 gal	1 50

INDUSTRIES.	$ cts.
Trade Shops—Con.	
Containers	0 20
Freight	0 50
	586 48
LESS—Refund of expenditure	0 35
	586 13
PRISON EQUIPMENT.	
Machinery.	
Sewing machines, 3	132 80
Furnishings.	
Bed springs, 1	10 25
Bed spreads, 2	4 00
Blankets, gray, 1,192½ lb	596 25
Cotton, 2,115¼ yds	234 59
Clocks, 2	13 50
Cord, window, 70 yds	3 50
Chairs, arm, 18	36 00
Chairs, common, 6	3 90
Drill, 229 yds	24 62
Hair felt, 1 inch, 4,200 sq. ft	239 40
Linen, 110 yds	36 30
Oilcloth, 2 pieces	6 50
Mirror, 1	5 70
Mattrasses, 4	11 25
Pillows, 4	3 75
Soap, 3 boxes	9 90
Sheeting, 40 yds	12 00
Screw eyes	0 25
Shades, window, 50	94 45
Thread, 1 doz. spools	0 60
Ticking, 687½ yds	152 26
Tables, 5	21 00
Towelling, 227½ yds	28 84
Baling	6 00
Cartage	1 90
Freight and express	113 13
	1,669 84
Utensils and Vehicles.	
Butter tester, 1	0 75
Barrels, 5	4 00
Bowls, soup, 1 doz	1 80
Bowls, sugar, 1	0 50
Brush hooks, 10	10 00
Barrows, 8	30 50
Brushes, 1	1 25
Baskets, clothes, 4	7 00
Butt chain, 1	0 50
Bath brick, 1	0 15
Brass setters, 12	1 50
Cuspidors, enamelled, 6	3 60
Cups and saucers, 6 doz	6 20
Cans, 5	2 10
Cartridges 5,100	58 60
Dipper, 1	0 50
Flour sifter, 1	0 25
Funnel, 1	0 15
Fork, bean, 1	0 25
Grounder, nutmeg, 1	0 10
Hot water heater and boiler, 1	155 00
Hair brushes, 2	1 00
Hasp, 1	0 20
Hooks, 4 doz	3 50
Jugs, 3	1 35
Kettles, 2	10 50
Ladders, extension, 3	35 50
Lamps, stand, 3	1 50
Lanterns, 2 doz	13 20
Mirrors, 2	0 50
Meat chopper, 1	0 60
Oil pump, 1	2 00
Plates, 6	3 50
Pails, 1½ doz	13 05
Polish, stove, 2 tins	0 50
" metal, 1 qt	0 85

ALBERTA—*Continued.*

PRISON EQUIPMENT—*Con.*	$ cts.
Utensils and Vehicles—Con.	
Pot, bean, 1	2 25
Pans, 5	4 45
Razor strop, 1	1 00
Range, 1	250 00
Revolvers, Colts, 12	148 20
Scales, 2,000 lb., 1 set	50 00
" 240 lb., 1 set	7 75
Shovels, 7	7 10
Spoon, large, 1	0 20
Salt and pepper shakers, 68	3 70
Scuttle, coal, 1	0 75
Tubs, butter, 2	0 95
Towel rack, 1	0 25
Teapot, granite, 1	0 40
Tanks, oil, 2	17 00
Thermometers, 2	0 90
Whistles, 4	2 00
Tin dishes, 3	2 25
Whisks, 6	1 20
Whitening, 3 tins	0 25
Wash basins, 2	0 70
Containers	0 25
Freight and express	12 85
	886 85
Lands, Buildings and Walls.	
Acid, mur., 1 qt	0 70
Barn door stays	0 75
Bends, 4	2 75
Bolts, 562	18 35
Bibbs, compr., 2	2 20
Brick, common, 99,650	797 20
Bushing, 2	0 40
Bath, enamelled, 1	42 50
Clevices, 54	43 82
Coupling, mall., 4	0 59
Chain, 5½ lb	0 55
Cement, 170 bbls	782 00
Clearing land	351 60
Cornice, 100 ft	66 00
Cord, flexible, 150 ft	4 84
Catches, cupboard, 1 doz	1 80
Chimney thimble, 1	0 15
Door frames, 1	10 00
Doors, 8	28 40
Elbows, 25	4 60
Excavating and laying pipe	243 75
Fanlights, 2	4 00
Flashing, 100 ft	10 00
Ferrule, brass, 4 in., 1	0 60
Fittings, 1 coupling	0 50
Gate rollers and track, 2 sets	5 80
Gasolene, 1 gal	0 40
Glass, 1 case	8 15
Gong, 1	2 50
Hair, 10 bush	3 00
Heads, 560 lb	28 00
Hydrants, 2	80 50
Hasps, 14	2 20
Hinges, 97 prs	17 29
Installing meter, 1	1 00
Iron, galvanized, 115 lb	11 50
Key, 1	0 85
Latches, thumb, 5	0 75
" night, 3	7 00
Lavatory and closet, complete	39 75
Lumber, 130,131½ ft	3,190 64
Lead, pig, 98 lb	5 88
Locks, 3 doz	37 85
Lead, waste, 19 lb	1 90
Lead, white, 25 lb	2 25
Lime, 471¾ bush	226 40

PRISON EQUIPMENT—*Con.*	$ cts.
Lands, Buildings and Walls—Con.	
Lock sets, 2	1 90
Metal, lathing, 833 sq. yds	208 25
Moulding, 600 ft	12 00
Nuts, lever, 46	1 61
Nipple, 1½ doz	2 36
Nails, 40 lb	3 85
" 41 kegs	163 05
Oakum, 25 lb	3 00
Oil, raw, 5 gal	5 00
Plugs, 64	7 64
Pitch, 15 brls	105 95
Pulls, 1⅓ doz	2 10
Paint, 1 tin	0 35
Pipe, 18,396 lb	472 61
" 3,778 ft	584 11
Packing, asbestos, 1½ lb	0 83
Putty, 25 lb	1 00
Resin, sized, 14 rolls	10 64
Rollers, ¾ in., 3	0 11
Roff saddles, 2	2 00
Rosettes, cleat, 42	10 50
Screws, 7 gross	2 30
Staples, 25 lb	1 50
Sacks, cement, 136	13 60
Solder, 10 lb	3 35
Shingles, 1 M	3 50
" bunches, 3 doz	31 50
Sash rollers, 6	0 20
Sink and fittings, 1	24 05
Sand, 24¾ yds	30 91
Sawdust, 2 loads	0 20
Storm sashes, 2 doz	127 20
Smokestack, 1	4 00
Trough, 100 ft	25 00
Tarred felt, 76 rolls	156 65
Tacks, 2 boxes	0 10
Tees, 14	2 81
Tin tubing, 45 ft	3 60
Unions, 3	1 15
Ventilators, 4	25 00
Valves, 15	33 75
Windows, 41	158 80
" frames, 24	134 40
Wire, barb, 1,453 lb	61 75
Working suit for Architect Adams	4 39
Wire edge, 3 ply, 15 squares	51 00
Y's, 2	2 50
Cartage	38 42
Freight and express	865 38
	9,497 53
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Advertising and Travel.	
Advertising	62 68
Photos *re* Callaghan	4 50
Livery hire	2 50
Travelling expenses	714 50
	784 18
Special.	
Warden's residence, allowance 7 mos. at $40	280 00
Removal expenses, Wm. Coward	200 00
" " John McDougall	300 00
	780 00
Total	36,246 70

ALBERTA—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
Staff—		
Salaries and retiring allowances	13,730 49	
Uniforms and mess	2,772 68	
		16,503 17
Maintenance of Convicts—		
Rations	980 52	
Clothing and medicines	1,164 59	
		2,145 11
Discharge Expenses—		
Freedom suits and allowances	255 79	
		255 79
Working Expenses—		
Heat, light and water	925 79	
Maintenance of buildings and machinery	389 19	
Chapels, schools and library	11 34	
Office expenses	526 54	
		1,852 86
Industries—		
Farm	1,152 44	
Trade shops	586 13	
		1,738 57
Prison Equipment—		
Machinery	132 80	
Furnishing	1,669 84	
Utensils and vehicles	886 85	
Land, buildings and walls	9,497 53	
		12,187 02
Miscellaneous—		
Advertising and travel	784 18	
Special	780 00	
		1,564 18
Total		36,246 70

APPENDIX L.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

Name.	Rank.	Creed.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.	Date of Present Appointment.	Salary.
J. M. Platt, M.D.	Warden	Methodist	Apr. 18, 1840	May 17, 1899	May 17, 1899	$ 2,600
*D. O'Leary	Deputy warden	Roman Catholic	Oct. 15, 1853	Aug. 9, 1897	Aug. 9, 1897	1,500
D. Phelan, M.D.	Surgeon and supt. of asylum	" "	Sept. 8, 1854	" 4, 1897	" 4, 1897	2,400
W. S. Hughes	Acct. and clerk of cordage industry	Presbyterian	June 2, 1861	Jan. 13, 1893	Feb. 13, 1903	1,700
Rev. A. W. Cooke, M.A.	Protestant chaplain	Church of England	Sept. 13, 1841	Nov. 1, 1903	Nov. 1, 1903	1,200
Rev. M. McDonald	Roman Catholic chaplain	Roman Catholic	Aug. 4, 1853	Sept. 30, 1899	Sept. 30, 1899	1,200
J. R. Forster	Warden's clerk	Church of England	" 14, 1875	July 1, 1894	Jan. 1, 1898	900
T. W. Bowie	Storekeeper	Presbyterian	Apr. 6, 1841	Aug. 5, 1897	Aug. 5, 1897	1,000
W. H. Derry	Engineer	Congregationalist	July 12, 1847	Sept. 1, 1897	Sept. 1, 1897	1,200
F. Hornibrook	Assistant engineer	Church of England	Dec. 15, 1855	" 1, 1892	Feb. 1, 1907	700
Charles Baylie	Electrician	Congregationalist	Jan. 19, 1869	Oct. 1, 1890	Oct. 1, 1890	900
R. McDonald	Assistant electrician	Roman Catholic	Mar. 8, 1852	June 1, 1894	June 1, 1894	700
W. J. Macleod	Steward and baker	Presbyterian	Aug. 7, 1868	Jan. 1, 1896	Apr. 1, 1903	1,000
J. Saunders	Assistant steward	"	Nov. 30, 1859	Aug. 1, 1899	Nov. 1, 1903	700
W. A. Gunn	Hospital overseer and school instr.	Church of England	Feb. 16, 1845	June 1, 1890	June 1, 1890	900
H. S. Begg	Asst. overseer and school instructor	" "	Oct. 27, 1879	Oct. 1, 1902	Oct. 1, 1902	700
T. A. Keenan	Assistant storekeeper	Roman Catholic	Apr. 16, 1864	Aug. 4, 1897	Aug. 4, 1897	700
F. Dickinson	Supt. binder twine department	Presbyterian	June 25, 1864	Dec. 1, 1902	Dec. 1, 1902	1,200
R. A. Caughey	Asst. supt. binder twine dept.	"	Jan. 23, 1870	Nov. 1, 1903	Jan. 1, 1907	800
Rose A. Fahey	Matron	Roman Catholic	Aug. 15, 1849	Mar. 6, 1886	Mar. 6, 1886	600
Mary Smith	Deputy matron	Presbyterian	June 4, 1852	June 1, 1889	June 1, 1889	450
R. J. Burns	Chief trade instructor	Church of England	July 23, 1855	" 1, 1895	July 1, 1903	1,000
Richard Young	Mason instructor	Methodist	Oct. 31, 1850	Apr. 6, 1886	Dec. 22, 1890	800
J. A. McCaugherty	Farm instructor	Presbyterian	Dec. 22, 1865	" 1, 1893	Apr. 1, 1893	800
D. J. McCarthy	Assistant farm instructor	Roman Catholic	Jan. 4, 1867	Feb. 9, 1901	Mar. 15, 1902	700
H. L. Walker	Blacksmith instructor	Church of England	Mar. 25, 1865	Apr. 3, 1897	Apr. 3, 1897	800
James Tweddell	Tailor instructor	Methodist	Jan. 22, 1876	Mar. 23, 1903	Mar. 23, 1903	800
James Lawlor	Stonecutter instructor	Roman Catholic	Apr. 15, 1869	Sept. 18, 1896	Apr. 1, 1903	800
P. M. Beaupré	Quarry instructor	" "	July 29, 1860	Jan. 10, 1885	Mar. 27, 1905	800
Robert Paynter	Shoe instructor	Congregationalist	Jan. 22, 1873	Nov. 1, 1904	Apr. 1, 1905	800
Alexander Atkins	Chief keeper	Presbyterian	Apr. 13, 1857	July 1, 1878	Mar. 1, 1903	1,000
William Holland	Chief watchman	Church of England	Mar. 26, 1850	Aug. 1, 1889	Nov. 1, 1906	800
W. J. Calvert	Industrial keeper	Presbyterian	Sept. 9, 1866	Nov. 1, 1900	Mar. 1, 1907	700
M. P. Reid	Gatekeeper and armourer	"	Jan. 3, 1871	Aug. 24, 1898	Aug. 1, 1906	700
†John Kennedy	Keeper	Roman Catholic	July 12, 1852	May 1, 1870	Sept. 24, 1895	700
Thomas Moore	"	Church of England	Aug. 8, 1844	" 9, 1870	Mar. 1, 1899	700
Charles Bostridge	"	" "	Nov. 20, 1848	Apr. 10, 1882	Aug. 1, 1899	700
J. A. Rutherford	"	Methodist	Feb. 17, 1851	Mar. 1, 1884	" 1, 1899	700
John Banister	"	"	Sept. 13, 1851	May 23, 1885	" 1, 1899	700
James Doyle	"	Roman Catholic	Oct. 19, 1860	" 27, 1885	" 1, 1899	700
Patrick Madden	"	" "	Apr. 27, 1864	Aug. 1, 1889	" 1, 1899	700
A. McConville	"	" "	July 4, 1862	July, 1, 1885	Nov. 1, 1903	700
Thomas Fowler	"	" "	Mar. 22, 1860	Aug. 1, 1889	Jan. 1, 1907	700
S. J. Greer	Watchman	Methodist	" 17, 1859	Oct. 1, 1895	Dec. 1, 1906	650
J. J. Lawless	"	Roman Catholic	Apr. 3, 1874	Nov. 1, 1906	Nov. 1, 1906	650

Hugh V. Mooney	"	" "	Dec. 6, 1876	Jan. 3, 1907	Jan. 3, 1907	650
E. R. Davis	Guard	Methodist	Mar. 29, 1850	Feb. 1, 1890	Feb. 1, 1890	600
William Ryan	"	Roman Catholic	Nov. 14, 1853	May 31, 1890	May 31, 1890	600
John Givens	"	" "	June 6, 1866	June 7, 1892	June 7, 1892	600
C. S. Wheeler	"	Church of England	Oct. 7, 1852	July 23, 1892	July 23, 1892	600
George McCauley	"	Roman Catholic	Sept. 19, 1863	Aug. 24, 1892	Aug. 24, 1892	600
William Kenny	"	Methodist	Nov. 5, 1858	Mar. 1, 1893	Mar. 1, 1893	600
John O'Neil	"	Roman Catholic	Dec. 5, 1860	Feb. 1, 1894	Feb. 1, 1894	600
Jas. Bennett	"	Church of England	Jan. 8, 1854	" 14, 1894	" 14, 1894	600
R. Corby	"	Roman Catholic	May 9, 1869	May 7, 1894	May 7, 1894	600
John Hughes	"	" "	Nov. 4, 1869	Feb. 22, 1895	Feb. 22, 1895	600
Sam'l. McCormack	"	Presbyterian	Nov. 3, 1855	July 26, 1895	July 26, 1895	600
G. H. T. Marsh	"	Church of England	Aug. 23, 1866	Sept. 25, 1895	Sept. 25, 1895	600
T. H. Hennessy	"	Roman Catholic	Nov. 13, 1861	" 26, 1895	" 26, 1895	600
R. D. Dowsley	"	Presbyterian	Dec. 3, 1858	May 6, 1896	May 6, 1896	600
R. Bryant	"	Methodist	Feb. 12, 1852	Jan. 1, 1898	Jan. 1, 1898	600
Geo. Sullivan	"	Roman Catholic	Apr. 20, 1875	Aug. 20, 1898	Aug. 20, 1898	600
W. H. Mathews	"	Church of England	Oct. 20, 1865	" 1, 1899	" 1, 1899	600
James McWaters	"	Methodist	Sept. 1, 1861	" 1, 1899	" 1, 1899	600
D. Germain	"	"	Apr. 4, 1870	Aug. 1, 1899	Aug. 1, 1899	600
J. McQuade	"	"	June 24, 1859	Dec. 1, 1899	Dec. 1, 1899	600
Edward Walsh	"	Roman Catholic	Sept. 2, 1878	Nov. 1, 1900	Nov. 1, 1900	600
S. N. Watts	"	Church of England	Apr. 18, 1866	" 1, 1900	" 1, 1900	600
Percy Johnson	"	" "	May 17, 1871	" 1, 1900	" 1, 1900	600
R. M. Davis	"	Methodist	Apr. 7, 1878	" 1, 1900	" 1, 1900	600
C. H. Gray	"	"	Dec. 8, 1878	Feb. 15, 1902	Feb. 15, 1902	600
T. A. Davidson	"	Presbyterian	Mar. 26, 1872	July 1, 1902	July 1, 1902	600
J. S. Shannahan	"	Roman Catholic	Dec. 29, 1866	Nov. 1, 1902	Nov. 1, 1902	600
G. O. Aiken	"	Methodist	Apr. 5, 1873	" 1, 1902	" 1, 1902	600
George Doyle	"	Roman Catholic	May 18, 1871	" 1, 1903	" 1, 1903	600
Jas. A. Fegg	"	Church of England	" 31, 1870	July 1, 1904	July 1, 1904	600
W. A. McDonnell	"	Roman Catholic	Aug. 3, 1873	Nov. 1, 1904	Nov. 1, 1904	600
John Berrigan	"	" "	July 8, 1867	" 1, 1904	" 1, 1904	600
Robert Aiken	"	Methodist	Dec. 22, 1866	" 1, 1904	" 1, 1904	600
Edward Cowan	"	Church of England	Sept. 25, 1869	July 1, 1905	July 1, 1905	600
H. J. Powell	"	Methodist	Aug. 24, 1873	Aug. 1, 1905	Aug. 1, 1905	600
M. J. Walsh	"	Roman Catholic	Mar. 4, 1875	" 1, 1905	" 1, 1905	600
B. R. Watson	"	Church of England	Dec. 10, 1861	" 1, 1905	" 1, 1905	600
J. A. Potter	"	Presbyterian	Nov. 14, 1874	Jan. 1, 1906	Jan. 1, 1906	600
J. B. O'Driscoll	"	Roman Catholic	Apr. 17, 1875	" 1, 1906	" 1, 1906	600
William Tatton	"	Church of England	Nov. 19, 1872	Apr. 1, 1906	Apr. 1, 1906	600
J. S. McPherson	"	Presbyterian	Feb. 21, 1872	June 1, 1906	June 1, 1906	600
J. A. Wilson	"	"	Aug. 5, 1875	" 1, 1906	" 1, 1906	600
Francis J. Doyle	"	Roman Catholic	Sept. 9, 1877	Aug. 1, 1906	Aug. 1, 1906	600
P. Stover	Stable guard	Methodist	Apr. 6, 1854	Sept. 1, 1894	June 30, 1898	600
James Weir	"	"	Aug. 4, 1856	May 4, 1896	" 30, 1898	600
W. W. Cook	"	"	Mar. 25, 1865	Sept. 1, 1901	May 25, 1906	600
C. H. Fenning	Fireman	Church of England	July 26, 1860	Aug. 1, 1899	Aug. 1, 1899	600
Frank McGeen	"	Roman Catholic	Dec. 6, 1874	Feb. 15, 1902	Feb. 15, 1902	600
M. J. Kennedy	Messenger	" "	Apr. 18, 1857	Apr. 1, 1872	May 1, 1884	600

* Inspector of Dominion Police, December 2, 1882, to August 9, 1897.
† Appointed, May 1, 1870; resigned, March 31, 1872; reappointed, January 1, 1877.

Name.	Rank.	Creed.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.	Date of Present Appointment.	Salary.
Beauchamp, Oscar	Warden	Roman Catholic	June 22, 1851	Feb. 17, 1899	Mar. 4, 1904	$ 2,400
Pratt, Geo. A	Deputy warden	Anglican	Nov. 28, 1862	" 20, 1899	Mar. 4, 1904	1,500
Allaire, Adolphe, M.D	Surgeon	Roman Catholic	Aug. 31, 1870	Jan 30, 1902	Jan. 30, 1902	1,600
Malepart, Geo. S	Accountant	" "	May 23, 1840	Oct. 9, 1880	June 1, 1882	1,400
Harel, Rev. L. O	Roman Catholic chaplain	" "	Aug. 30, 1847	Apr. 27, 1887	Apr. 27, 1887	1,200
Rollit, Rev. John	Protestant chaplain	Anglican	Apr. 9, 1841	Oct. 25, 1895	Oct. 25, 1895	1,200
Champagne, Eugene	Engineer	Roman Catholic	Dec. 20, 1853	Feb. 1, 1890	Feb. 1, 1890	1,000
Charbonneau, Nap	Steward and baker	" "	June 20, 1847	July 1, 1873	Aug. 1, 1906	1,000
Renault, Geo. Jos	Warden's clerk and French school instructor	" "	Nov. 16, 1868	Jan. 14, 1903	" 1, 1906	1,000
Lamarche, Geo. B	Storekeeper	" "	Apr. 23, 1842	May 20, 1873	May 20, 1873	900
Fatt, H. C	Assistant storekeeper	Anglican	" 14, 1869	Aug. 22, 1894	Dec. 1, 1899	700
O'Shea, David	Hospital overseer and English school inst'r.	Roman Catholic	Mar. 2, 1860	" 23, 1882	Aug. 1, 1906	900
Leclair, Eugene	Electrician	" "	May 20, 1871	Jan. 1, 1899	July 1, 1905	800
Aubé, Will	Assistant steward	" "	Oct. 5, 1874	July 1, 1901	Nov. 1, 1906	700
Nixon, Geo	Gatekeeper and armourer	Anglican	" 22, 1846	Aug. 6, 1883	Aug. 1, 1906	700
Léger, Geo	Chief trade instructor	Roman Catholic	May 18, 1867	Oct. 1, 1906	Oct. 1, 1906	1,000
Byrne, Thos. J	Farm instructor	" "	Dec. 14, 1876	Nov. 1, 1905	Nov. 1, 1905	800
Magnan, Léon	Mason instructor	" "	June 8, 1848	Feb. 28, 1906	Feb. 28, 1906	800
Lortie, V	Shoemaker instructor	" "	Feb. 14, 1854	July 15, 1895	July 15, 1895	800
Prevost, Will	Quarry instructor	" "	May 18, 1860	Aug. 31, 1896	Oct. 1, 1896	800
Desjardins, Rod	Stonecutter instructor	" "	Feb. 23, 1871	Oct. 1, 1903	Apr. 20, 1905	800
Bisson, V	Tinsmith instructor	" "	June 24, 1850	July 12, 1884	Feb. 1, 1900	800
Leblanc, Ed	Blacksmith instructor	" "	Mar. 20, 1861	Apr. 1, 1901	Apr. 1, 1901	800
Cadieux, Oscar	Tailor instructor	" "	Aug. 11, 1864	" 8, 1901	" 8, 1901	800
St. Germain, Nap	Carpenter instructor	" "	Mar. 22, 1847	Feb. 1, 1877	Aug. 15, 1902	800
Chartrand, Ubald	Chief keeper	" "	Jan. 1, 1843	Jan. 1, 1878	Apr. 7, 1899	1,200
Gibson, W. W	Chief watchman	Presbyterian	Oct. 23, 1843	Aug. 6, 1886	Aug. 1, 1906	800
Fitzgibbon, J. D	Keeper	Roman Catholic	May 23, 1860	June 25, 1887	Oct. 11, 1897	700
Desjardins, Jos	"	" "	Mar. 23, 1876	Oct. 1, 1897	Apr. 7, 1899	700
Blondin, Paul	"	" "	Oct. 2, 1869	" 19, 1896	Feb. 1, 1900	700
Normand, L	"	" "	Sept. 13, 1875	Nov. 2, 1897	July 18, 1902	700
Forster, J. P	"	Anglican	Oct. 12, 1874	Sept. 1, 1889	Jan. 1, 1903	700
Charbonneau, Alex	"	Roman Catholic	July 1, 1862	July 1, 1898	Feb. 4, 1905	700
Forest, Geo	"	" "	Mar. 14, 1857	Apr. 24, 1899	Mar. 20, 1905	700
Lesage, Félix	Watchman	" "	July 10, 1846	Aug. 29, 1883	Nov. 1, 1906	650
Charbonneau, Geo	"	" "	July 13, 1846	June 30, 1888	Nov. 1, 1906	650
Boucher, Eloi	"	" "	Nov. 3, 1861	Dec. 1, 1899	Nov. 1, 1906	650
Léonard, H	"	" "	Feb. 27, 1864	Dec. 1, 1899	Nov. 1, 1906	650
Rodier, E	"	" "	July 20, 1873	Oct. 1, 1905	Nov. 1, 1906	650
Filiatreault, Louis	"	" "	June 14, 1878	Nov. 1, 1905	Nov. 1, 1906	650
Bertrand, E	Guard	" "	Feb. 9, 1859	Aug. 1, 1885	Aug. 1, 1885	600
Clermont, Félix	"	" "	June 17, 1863	July 19, 1889	July 19, 1889	600
Desjardins, A	"	" "	" 7, 1863	Nov. 9, 1893	Nov. 9, 1893	600
Lynch, P. J. G	"	" "	Feb. 16, 1870	May 1, 1894	May 1, 1894	600
Greee, Will	"	Presbyterian	Mar. 16, 1863	Oct. 1, 1897	Oct. 1, 1897	600
Jolicœur, E	"	Roman Catholic	Apr. 13, 1863	Aug. 2, 1898	Aug. 2, 1898	600

Pepin, Alf	"	Roman Catholic	July 15, 1870	Aug. 1, 1898	Aug. 1, 1898		600
Desjardins, Charles	"	" "	Apr. 2, 1871	Apr. 24, 1899	Apr. 24, 1899		600
Papineau, Odilon	"	" "	Nov. 22, 1864	Aug. 28, 1899	Aug. 28, 1899		600
Keeley, Jas.	"	" "	Apr. 25, 1856	Sept. 28, 1899	Sept. 28, 1899		600
Trudeau, A.	"	" "	May 21, 1864	Dec. 1, 1899	Dec. 1, 1899		600
Filiatreault, Nap.	"	" "	July 3, 1868	May 4, 1901	May 4, 1901		600
Desormeau, Félix	"	" "	Jan. 17, 1858	Feb. 1, 1901	Feb. 1, 1901		600
Brisebois, H.	"	" "	Nov. 7, 1872	Sept. 15, 1901	Sept. 15, 1901		600
Belhumeur, Raoul	"	" "	Sept. 3, 1877	May 1, 1902	May 1, 1902		600
Bélanger, Edouard	"	" "	Nov. 19, 1870	July 1, 1902	July 1, 1902		600
Jobin, E.	"	" "	Oct. 28, 1875	Sept. 1, 1902	Sept. 1, 1902		600
McDonough, Andrew	"	" "	Mar. 30, 1876	" 1, 1903	" 1, 1903		600
Therrien, Geo.	"	" "	Nov. 8, 1877	June 15, 1904	June 15, 1904		600
Labrecque, J. Emile	"	" "	Feb. 17, 1874	Apr. 27, 1905	Apr. 27, 1905		600
Lauzon, Jean	"	" "	Mar. 16, 1866	July 1, 1905	July 1, 1905		600
Lahaie, A.	"	" "	Dec. 11, 1868	" 1, 1905	" 1, 1905		600
Paquette, Jos.	"	" "	Nov. 20, 1860	Oct. 1, 1905	Oct. 1, 1905		600
Hogue, Damase	"	" "	Dec. 9, 1873	" 1, 1905	" 1, 1905		600
Dufresne, A.	"	" "	" 27, 1882	Aug. 1, 1906	Aug. 1, 1906		600
Barbeau, E.	"	" "	Nov. 29, 1871	" 1, 1906	" 1, 1906		600
Roger, Urgele	"	" "	July 18, 1879	Sept. 1, 1906	Sept. 1, 1906		600
Murphy, J. W. R.	"	" "	Mar. 18, 1885	Nov. 1, 1906	Nov. 1, 1906		600
Proulx, Medor	"	" "	" 9, 1879	" 1, 1906	" 1, 1906		600
Proulx, Alfred	"	" "	Apr. 25, 1874	Feb. 1, 1907	Feb. 1, 1907		600
Jubinville, A.	Fireman	" "	Dec. 29, 1866	Dec. 9, 1901	Dec. 9, 1901		600
Legault, Alex.	"	" "	Apr. 20, 1876	July 1, 1906	July 1, 1906		600
Taillon, Charles	Messenger	" "	Aug. 18, 1838	May 1, 1880	May 1, 1880		600
Cloutier, I.	Stable guard	" "	Dec. 25, 1843	Nov. 4, 1881	Nov. 4, 1881		600
Ouimet, Damase	"	" "	Nov. 15, 1862	Apr. 24, 1899	Apr. 24, 1899		600

DORCHESTER.

Name.	Rank.	Creed.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.	Date of Present Appointment.	Salary.
J. A. Kirk	Warden	Presbyterian	Mar. 1, 1837	Dec. 12, 1899	Dec. 12, 1899	$ 2,200
A. B. Pipes	Deputy warden	Church of England	" 31, 1853	June 25, 1889	June 6, 1901	1,500
E. P. Doherty, M.D.	Surgeon	Roman Catholic	Oct. 18, 1861	Jan. 22, 1901	Jan. 22, 1901	1,500
C. H. Martin	Accountant	Methodist	Feb. 5, 1858	Aug. 4, 1897	Apr. 1, 1903	1,200
Rev. A. D. Cormier	R. C. chaplain	Roman Catholic	Nov. 27, 1854	Dec. 1, 1889	Dec. 1, 1889	800
Rev. B. H. Thomas	Protestant chaplain	Baptist	May 22, 1865	Aug. 1, 1906	Aug. 1, 1906	1,000
C. S. Starratt	Storekeeper and warden's clerk	"	Nov. 10, 1858	Sept. 1, 1905	Sept. 1, 1905	800
James A. Piercy	Engineer	Methodist	Aug. 15, 1852	May 12, 1885	May 12, 1885	1,000
Angus McDonald	Steward	Roman Catholic	Nov. 26, 1865	June 1, 1891	Apr. 1, 1903	900
G. B. Papineau	Hospital overseer, &c.	" "	June 27, 1856	" 1, 1886	June 1, 1898	900
Elizabeth McMahon	Matron	" "	Apr. 7, 1870	Jan. 21, 1898	May 1, 1899	600
Elizabeth Cumming	Deputy matron	Presbyterian	Jan. 8, 1848	Feb. 8, 1900	Feb. 8, 1900	450
John Downey	Blacksmith instructor	Baptist	Mar. 17, 1840	May 1, 1868	May 1, 1868	800
William R. Burns	Tailor instructor	Roman Catholic	" 14, 1858	" 10, 1891	" 10, 1891	800
L. H. Chambers	Carpenter instructor	" "	Apr. 20, 1853	" 1, 1886	Dec. 1, 1900	800
Joseph T. LeBlanc	Quarry instructor	" "	June 29, 1849	" 1, 1883	Oct. 1, 1901	800
A. T. Hicks	Farm instructor	Baptist	Aug. 11, 1856	Sept. 25, 1901	Sept. 25, 1901	800
W. A. Sherard	Stonecutter instructor	Presbyterian	Apr. 13, 1876	" 1, 1905	" 1, 1905	800
John J. Kane	Mason instructor	Roman Catholic	Oct. 15, 1866	Jan. 21, 1907	Jan. 21, 1907	800
W. J. Foran	Shoe instructor	" "	Nov. 15, 1870	Mar. 12, 1907	Mar. 12, 1907	800
L. S. Hutchinson	Chief keeper	Church of England	Oct. 18, 1874	Feb. 1, 1893	May 1, 1901	900
Willard Lawrence	Chief watchman	" "	May 14, 1849	Sept. 27, 1899	Aug. 1, 1906	800
John Corcoran	Watchman	Roman Catholic	Apr. 12, 1847	July 1, 1880	Jan. 1, 1907	650
A. L. Belliveau	"	" "	Oct. 9, 1860	" 15, 1901	" 1, 1907	650
William Alexander	Keeper	Methodist	Aug. 31, 1846	Jan. 1, 1880	" 1, 1898	700
A. A. Allain	"	Roman Catholic	Feb. 1, 1855	" 10, 1883	Mar. 1, 1903	700
Thomas Walsh	"	" "	Jan. 1, 1859	Dec. 1, 1896	July 1, 1903	700
Charles S. Elsdon	"	Methodist	Sept. 4, 1869	July 23, 1895	Mar. 1, 1907	700
James Luther	Guard	"	June 1, 1840	May 9, 1882	May 9, 1882	600
T. F. Gillespie	"	Church of England	July 3, 1873	Oct. 18, 1891	Oct. 1, 1892	600
N. A. Burden	"	" "	" 25, 1852	" 1, 1892	Feb. 1, 1893	600
John McCaull	"	Presbyterian	Mar. 1, 1850	July 23, 1894	July 23, 1894	600
Sinclair McDougall	"	"	Oct. 18, 1871	" 23, 1895	" 23, 1895	600
Arthur Brown	"	"	Sept. 26, 1864	Jan. 1, 1898	Jan. 1, 1898	600
George Drillio	"	"	Apr. 27, 1865	" 1, 1898	" 1, 1898	600
Stephen H. Getson	"	"	Feb. 3, 1873	" 1, 1898	" 1, 1898	600
John McLeod	"	"	Sept. 20, 1860	" 1, 1898	" 1, 1898	600
*a*Patrick Connell	"	Roman Catholic	Aug. 6, 1849	" 1, 1880	Feb. 5, 1899	600
Lauchlin McDonald	"	" "	July 28, 1876	June 1, 1901	June 1, 1901	600
T. A. Palmer	"	Baptist	" 19, 1858	July 1, 1901	July 1, 1901	600
Amos Robinson	"	Methodist	Aug. 22, 1858	" 1, 1901	" 1, 1901	600
John Hebert	"	Roman Catholic	May 5, 1865	" 1, 1902	" 1, 1902	600
Andrew Murphy	"	" "	Nov. 29, 1868	Jan. 1, 1904	Jan. 1, 1904	600
D. P. Belliveau	"	" "	Jan. 28, 1860	" 14, 1901	Feb. 16, 1905	600
John D. McDonald	"	" "	Aug. 12, 1878	" 1, 1903	Oct. 1, 1906	600
John S. Milton	Stable guard	Baptist	Nov. 22, 1853	May 1, 1894	July 1, 1898	600
Chas. Card	"	"	" 30, 1856	Jan. 1, 1907	Jan. 1, 1907	600
Albert Friel	Messenger	Roman Catholic	" 10, 1872	Aug. 14, 1906	Aug. 14, 1906	600
George Bishop	Fireman	Baptist	June 22, 1862	Oct. 4, 1906	Oct. 24, 1906	600

a Retired December 31, 1897. Reappointed February 5, 1899.

Name.	Rank.	Creed.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.	Date of Present Appointment.	Salary.
A. G. Irvine, I.S.O.	Warden	Church of England	Dec. 7, 1837	May 1, 1870	Oct. 13, 1892	$ 2,200
A. Manseau	Deputy warden	Roman Catholic	Jan. 14, 1858	July 1, 1891	Sept. 2, 1898	1,500
R. W. Neill, M.D.	Surgeon	Church of England	May 24, 1869	Sept. 12, 1900	" 12, 1900	1,500
Rev. F. M. Finn	Protestant chaplain	Methodist	Feb. 9, 1832	Mar. 1, 1898	Mar. 1, 1898	1,000
Rev. A. Beliveau, D.D.	R. C. chaplain	Roman Catholic	Mar. 2, 1870	June 21, 1905	June 21, 1905	1,000
E. Freeman	Steward	Church of England	May 12, 1856	Feb. 1, 1886	Mar. 1, 1903	800
J. O. Beaupré	Hospital overseer	Roman Catholic	July 2, 1859	July 28, 1885	Nov. 1, 1892	900
J. Smith	Engineer	Church of England	Dec. 8, 1848	Dec. 10, 1883	" 1, 1889	1,000
J. H. Daignault	Storekeeper, &c.	Roman Catholic	Nov. 30, 1867	Aug. 19, 1902	Oct. 1, 1904	800
A. R. Mitchell	Chief trade instructor	Presbyterian	Aug. 2, 1844	July 2, 1903	" 1, 1904	1,000
W. R. Grahame	Farm instructor	"	Oct. 19, 1860	" 1, 1891	" 24, 1893	800
T. Miller	Shoemaker instructor	Church of England	Dec. 17, 1857	Nov. 10, 1892	July 23, 1895	800
G. Stenhouse	Mason instructor	Presbyterian	July 29, 1866	Sept. 1, 1904	Sept. 1, 1904	800
Thos. Scott	Tailor instructor	"	Dec. 28, 1861	Nov. 10, 1906	Nov. 10, 1906	800
J. Snell	Keeper	"	Aug. 8, 1875	July 2, 1902	May 1, 1905	800
W. C. Abbott	"	Church of England	May 14, 1873	June 1, 1903	" 1, 1905	800
T. Douglas	Guard	" "	Feb. 8, 1869	" 1, 1899	" 1, 1899	700
R. Downie	"	Presbyterian	Aug. 5, 1866	July 7, 1902	July 7, 1902	700
H. W. B. Macdonell	"	Roman Catholic	June 5, 1879	Dec. 14, 1902	Dec. 14, 1902	700
C. H. Tweddell	"	Church of England	May 27, 1869	June 1, 1903	June 1, 1903	700
J. Douglass	"	Presbyterian	Nov. 29, 1872	Sept. 1, 1903	Sept. 1, 1903	700
E. Newbury	"	Church of England	" 30, 1875	May 1, 1904	May 1, 1904	700
W. Botting	"	" "	June 3, 1875	" 1, 1904	" 1, 1904	700
W. Burt	"	Presbyterian	Mar. 12, 1875	" 1, 1904	" 1, 1904	700
G. Richmond	"	Methodist	Oct. 8, 1870	" 1, 1904	" 1, 1904	700
F. J. Thornhill	"	Roman Catholic	Apr. 24, 1880	Nov. 1, 1904	Nov. 1, 1904	700
W. V. B. Goff	"	Church of England	Dec. 4, 1870	Apr. 1, 1905	Apr. 1, 1905	700
F. Bainbridge	"	Methodist	June 28, 1875	July 1, 1905	July 1, 1905	700
H. A. P. Pierce	"	Church of England	Aug. 10, 1874	" 1, 1905	" 1, 1905	700
H. Woods	"	" "	Sept. 18, 1870	Jan. 1, 1906	Jan. 1, 1906	700
E. C. Ridley	"	" "	" 17, 1877	Apr. 1, 1906	Apr. 1, 1906	700
W. Skeoch	"	Presbyterian	" 11, 1880	May 1, 1906	May 1, 1906	700
R. H. Norman	"	Church of England	Apr. 30, 1874	June 1, 1906	June 1, 1906	700
A. E. Whish	"	" "	Sept. 5, 1879	Aug. 1, 1906	Aug. 1, 1906	700
L. L. Gauthier	"	Roman Catholic	July 26, 1871	Aug. 1, 1906	Aug. 1, 1906	700
A. Johnston	"	Presbyterian	Apr. 9, 1881	Feb. 1, 1907	Feb. 1, 1907	700
G. E. Brookes	"	Church of England	Feb. 9, 1877	Feb. 1, 1907	Feb. 1, 1907	700
C. Bishop	"	" "	Nov. 4, 1880	Feb. 1, 1907	Feb. 1, 1907	700
J. French	Chief watchman	Methodist	Oct. 22, 1870	Oct. 1, 1904	Feb. 1, 1907	900

Name.	Rank.	Creed.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.	Date of Present Appointment.	Salary.
Whyte, J. C.	Warden	Presbyterian	Aug. 2, 1861	Nov. 27, 1896	Nov. 27, 1896	$ 2,200
*Bourke, D. D.	Deputy warden	Roman Catholic	Aug. 15, 1845	July 23, 1886	Apr. 1, 1896	1,500
Vert, Rev. A. E.	Protestant chaplain	Presbyterian	Nov. 1, 1869	May 16, 1904	May 16, 1904	1,000
Peytavin, Rev. E.	Roman Catholic chaplain	Roman Catholic	" 6, 1849	June 23, 1903	June 23, 1903	1,000
DeWolf Smith, W. A.	Surgeon	Church of England	Oct. 5, 1859	Nov. 1, 1887	" 30, 1890	1,500
Harvey, J. W.	Accountant	" "	Feb. 23, 1856	June 29, 1895	Feb. 27, 1896	1,200
Burr, Benjamin	Storekeeper	Reformed Episcopal	Mar. 26, 1844	Oct. 1, 1888	May 1, 1899	900
Robertson, R. J.	Steward	Presbyterian	Jan. 28, 1865	" 11, 1887	Oct. 1, 1895	900
Carroll, W. J.	Hospital overseer	Roman Catholic	Mar. 15, 1860	July 23, 1886	" 1, 1895	900
Disney, H.	Chief trade instructor	Church of England	Dec. 17, 1866	Mar. 1, 1895	" 15, 1902	1,000
Mackenzie, Geo	Shoemaker instructor	Presbyterian	July 4, 1854	Nov. 1, 1883	Nov. 1, 1883	800
Coutts, Alex.	Blacksmith instructor	"	Sept. 13, 1850	Oct. 1, 1886	Oct. 1, 1886	800
McNiven, John	Farm instructor	"	May 6, 1856	June 1, 1889	" 1, 1895	800
Doyle, James	Brick instructor	Roman Catholic	Mar. 8, 1862	Oct. 1, 1886	Feb. 1, 1902	800
Imlah, John	Mason instructor	Presbyterian	July 20, 1860	May 15, 1900	Nov. 1, 1902	800
Mackenzie, D. C.	Tailor instructor	Methodist	Aug. 25, 1868	Mar. 1, 1904	Mar. 1, 1904	800
McKee, H.	Chief watchman	Presbyterian	May 24, 1849	Nov. 7, 1884	Sept. 1, 1906	900
Lavell, M.	Watchman	Roman Catholic	June 17, 1867	Mar. 9, 1901	" 1, 1906	750
Stewart, F.	Keeper	Presbyterian	Aug. 16, 1852	Apr. 1, 1885	Feb. 1, 1902	800
Patchell, W. A.	"	Church of England	" 12, 1862	Aug. 18, 1890	Sept. 1, 1906	800
Smyth, P.	Guard	Roman Catholic	Mar. 17, 1843	Feb. 21, 1879	Feb. 21, 1879	700
Sampson, T.	"	Methodist	May 25, 1859	Apr. 1, 1890	Apr. 1, 1890	700
†Atkins, R. J.	"	"	Dec. 3, 1860	" 1, 1885	Sept. 1, 1892	700
Dynes, R.	"	Roman Catholic	Oct. 31, 1867	Jan. 1, 1894	Jan. 1, 1894	700
McNeill, A.	"	Presbyterian	June 17, 1862	" 29, 1894	" 29, 1894	700
Walsh, W.	"	Roman Catholic	Feb. 14, 1864	June 1, 1896	June 1, 1896	700
Devine, P.	"	" "	July 30, 1875	Apr. 8, 1901	Apr. 8, 1901	700
Anderson, E. E.	"	Presbyterian	Sept. 22, 1884	June 2, 1904	June 2, 1904	700
Theroux, F. B. T.	"	Roman Catholic	July 2, 1870	June 1, 1905	" 1, 1905	700
Cameron, C. C.	"	Methodist	Apr. 19, 1856	Oct. 1, 1905	Oct. 1, 1905	700

*Was appointed hospital overseer and school instructor at Manitoba penitentiary, July 23, 1886, and appointed deputy warden of Manitoba penitentiary, October 13, 1892.

†Was transferred from Kingston penitentiary staff, September 1, 1892.

Name.	Rank.	Creed.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.	Date of Present Appointment.	Salary.
Matthew McCauley	Warden	Presbyterian	June 11, 1850	July 1, 1906	July 1, 1906	$ 2,200
*Richard Henry Stedman	Deputy warden	Church of England	May 23, 1848	" 1, 1906	" 1, 1906	1,500
Alexander Forin, M.D.	Surgeon	Presbyterian	" 24, 1857	" 23, 1906	" 23, 1906	1,200
John Joseph Cashman	Accountant and storekeeper	Roman Catholic	Apr. 15, 1857	Aug. 1, 1906	Aug. 1, 1906	1,200
†John McDougal	Chief trade instructor and mason instructor	" "	May 6, 1862	Apr. 5, 1891	" 1, 1906	1,000
Cleophas Turgeon	Engineer and blacksmith instructor	" "	Mar. 11, 1859	July 23, 1906	July 23, 1906	1,000
Rev. Joseph A. Therien	Roman Catholic chaplain			" 23, 1906	" 23, 1906	800
Rev. David George McQueen	Protestant chaplain	Presbyterian	Dec. 25, 1854	Aug. 4, 1906	Aug. 4, 1906	800
Gertrude Louisa Stedman	Matron	Church of England	July 3, 1856	Aug. 6, 1906	" 6, 1906	500
‡William Coward	Steward and baker instructor	Methodist	June 19, 1855	June 6, 1878	" 1, 1906	900
Sidney J. Truscott	School instructor, hospital overseer and warden's clerk	"	Dec. 31, 1874	Aug. 15, 1906	" 15, 1906	900
Thomas May	Chief watchman	Presbyterian	Aug. 12, 1860	July 23, 1906	July 23, 1906	900
R. L. Haskell	Carpenter instructor	Church of England		Sept. 10, 1906	Sept. 10, 1906	800
Frank Urquhart	Tailor instructor	" "	Oct. 17, 1862	Aug. 1, 1906	Aug. 1, 1906	800
Matthew Joseph Salzl	Shoemaker instructor	Roman Catholic	Mar. 22, 1884	" 15, 1906	" 15, 1906	800
George Elliott Taylor	Keeper	Presbyterian	May 4, 1872	Nov. 1, 1906	Nov. 1, 1906	800
James Douglas	Guard	"	" 6, 1873	" 1, 1906	" 1, 1906	700
Martin Henry Cowan	"	Methodist	Sept. 15, 1878	" 1, 1906	" 1, 1906	700
Joseph Howard Davis	"	Presbyterian	Feb. 5, 1877	" 1, 1906	" 1, 1906	700
James Roffey	"	"	Aug. 24, 1876	Jan. 1, 1907	Jan. 1, 1907	700
Edgar Cummings	"	Methodist	June 28, 1880	Feb. 1, 1907	Feb. 1, 1907	700

* Formerly assistant superintendent Penetanguishene reformatory.
† Transferred from Dorchester penitentiary staff.
‡ Transferred from Kingston penitentiary staff.

APPENDIX M.

FARM REPORTS

KINGSTON.

KINGSTON, June 11, 1907.

To the Warden.

SIR,—I have the honour to present herewith my report on the work of the farm department, with statements of receipts and expenditures, distribution of labour, amount of produce raised and how disposed of for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1907.

Farm operations have been carried on pretty much as usual, and I am pleased to be able to say that the results on the whole have been quite satisfactory. Our grain crop, however, did not yield so abundantly as its luxuriant growth in the early part of the season promised, owing to a continued spell of dry weather having set in at a most critical time and causing the grain to mature too rapidly. While not equal to our expectations, the yield is almost up to that of last year and is ample for all requirements of the institution in this line. The unusually favourable weather prevailing during the harvest season enabled us to store our crops, both hay and grain, in fine condition.

On the other hand, roots and vegetables suffered materially, during the prolonged drouth, and the yield was accordingly very much diminished. In regard to the potato crop, our experience is but a repetition of previous years, failures, with this difference, however, namely, that our failure this year is due more to dry weather than to our inveterate enemy, the rot.

The work of improving the appearance of the farm and thus enhancing its value by removing unsightly rock exposures and replacing with soil suitable for cultivation, still goes on, but only at such times as other important duties permit. Underdraining, where necessary, has also received considerable attention.

One of the pressing needs of the farm, which was mentioned in my last report, namely, more barn accommodation, I regret to say, has not been provided. Early attention to this matter will be appreciated.

In conclusion, I beg to acknowledge my indebtedness to you for many timely suggestions and valuable advice, and to express my appreciation of the interest you have at all times manifested in the work and improvement of the farm.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. A. McCAUGHERTY,
Farm Instructor.

Statement of Amount Expended and of Value Received from Farm Produce.

Description.	Quantity.	Rate.	Amount.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Stock on hand June 30, 1906			7,611 83
Farm implements, tools, harness, &c.			61 32
Binder twine Lbs.	300	11 50	34 50
Boar pig	1		18 00
Bran for horses Ton.	½	22 00	11 00
Coal			14 54
Farm improvements, powder and fuse			1 36
Horse, gelding	1		150 00
Kitchen refuse, for pigs			124 47
Lime Bush.	8	0 20	1 60
Manure			12 00
Medical attendance, veterinary			23 50
Repairs, harness			49 88
" vehicles			8 29
" ice tools			2 20
" tools and implements			33 28
" iron work and horseshoeing			16 99
Salt			1 40
Seeds, flower, expressage, &c			12 33
" vegetable			5 70
Sundries, office expenses			17 60
Threshing grain Bush.	5,140	2½	128 50
Weighing hogs			1 80
Wood Cords.	5¼		21 25
Convict labour from other departments	113 7/10	0 30	33 92
" " farm, piggery and stables	5,751½	0 30	1,725 45
Stable guards, 9 months' salary	2		883 34
Farm instructor, 9 months' salary	1		591 66
" " assistant, salary	1		516 67
Profit to balance			2,854 07

Description.	Quantity.	Rate.	Amount.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Steward—			
Beets Bush.	297 3/10	40	119 13
Cabbage Lbs.	18,996¾	1¼	237 46
Carrots Bush.	205¾	40	82 03
Onions "	163⅜	87½	143 10
Onions, green Lbs.	724	0 01	7 24
Parsnips Bush.	136½	0 50	68 16
Potatoes Bags.	107⅝	0 81½	87 92
Pork, dressed Lbs.	948	0 8½	80 58
Turnips Bush.	69¼	0 21	14 54
Tomatoes "	173	0 43½	75 21
			915 37
Customers—			
Beets Bush.	2	0 40	0 80
Buckwheat "	54	0 50	27 00
Cabbage plants Doz.	2	0 05	0 10
Carrots Bush.	148⅔	0 40	59 36
Carrots, white "	38½	0 26 74/100	10 25
Hay, clover Tons.	49½	7 77 93/100	383 79
" timothy "	22 730/1000	9 88 12/100	226 00
Mangels "	1½	7 00	12 25
Oats Bush.	10	0 40	4 00
Onions "	52	0 90	46 80
Peas "	4	0 80	3 20
Pumpkins	2		0 15
Pasture			11 50
Parsnips Bush.	6½	0 50	3 25
Pork, dressed Lbs.	13,825	8 57 93/100	1,188 11
" live "	12,545	6 88 75/100	864 04
Straw, oat Tons.	33½	4 00	132 86
" barley "	6	3 50	21 00
Tomatoes Bush.	37	0 40	14 80
" green "	6	0 30	1 80
Wheat "	4	0 75	3 00
			3,014 06
Storekeeper, straw for beds Tons.	2	4 00	8 00
" " ice house "	3	4 00	12 00
			20 00

				12	33
				86	70
Ornamental grounds, seed, express, &c.					
" convict labour	Days.	289	0 30		
				99	03
Farm improvement, lime and powder				1	36
" convict labour	Days.	583	0 30	174	90
" horse labour	"	104 5/10	0 70	73	45
				249	72
Convict labour to other departments		1,756 5/6	0 30	527	05
Horse "		1,944 1/2	0 70	1,361	15
				1,888	20
Total amount of stock at date				8,782	07
				14,968	45
				14,968	45

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

To the Warden.

I beg to submit you the farm statements for the nine months ending March 31, 1907.

The past year was very unfavourable for farm produce in this district. The spring was cold and wet, consequently seeding was greatly delayed. Afterwards the dry weather set in and from May 10 to September, we had no rain to be of any benefit to the crops. Taking the crops in general they were far below the average.

The piggery did not prove a success, owing to the unhealthy condition of the building during the winter. A modern building is greatly needed.

Much attention was given to fencing during the year, and the new fence along the public road gives a good appearance to the farm.

As we have a considerable amount of ploughing done, we will be in position to start seeding in proper time.

Hoping for better results next year,:

Respectfully submitted,

T. J. BYRNE,
Farm Instructor.

FARM PRODUCE.

Institution.	$ cts.
Pork, 7,253 lb. at 6c.	435 18
Pork, 16,985 lb., at 8c.	1,358 80
Tomatoes, 81 bush., at 40c	32 40
Cabbages, 3,392 heads, at 2c	67 84
Onions, 415 bdles., at 2c	8 30
Onions, $96\frac{27}{50}$ bush., at 50c	45 10
Carrots, 460 bdles., at 2c	9 24
Carrots, 119½ bush., at 25c	31 30
Beets, 50 bdles., at 2c	1 06
Beets, $20\frac{7}{60}$ bush., at 25c	5 00
Turnips, 75 bdles., at 2c	1 53
Turnips, $14\frac{7}{12}$ bush., at 20c	2 91
Turnips, 51½ bush., at 25c.	12 97
Potatoes, $452\frac{5}{12}$ bags, at 50c	226 21
Potatoes, 317½ bags, at 70c	225 25
	2,460 09
Bakery.	
Potatoes, $43\frac{3}{4}$ bags., at 50c	21 69
Potatoes, 6 bags, at 70c	6 30
	27 99
Piggery.	
Mangles, $3\frac{950}{2000}$ tons, at $4.00	13 90
Moulee, $12\frac{1850}{2000}$ tons, at $15.00	193 95
Straw, $20\frac{780}{2000}$ tons, at $4.70	95 82
Potatoes, 6 bags, at 20c	1 20
Buckwheat, $113\frac{11}{48}$ bags, at 80c	90 58
Barley, $103\frac{3}{4}$ bags, at 80c	82 50
Barley, $70\frac{5}{8}$ bush., at 50c	35 42
Oats, $84\frac{2}{17}$ bush., at 50c	42 06
	555 43
Stable.	
Hay, $68\frac{1484}{2000}$ tons, at $9	618 41
Straw, $5\frac{950}{2000}$ tons, at $4.70	25 74
Oats, 938 bush., at 50c	469 14
	1,113 29
Grand total	4,156 80

EXPENDITURE AND RECEIPTS.

Dr.		$ cts.	Cr.	$ cts.
Stock on hand June 30th, 1906		2,081 00	*Farm Produce to Institution.*	
Farm seeds, pig feed, etc.		2,845 65		
Shop works for stables, farm and piggery		227 78	Pork, 7,253 lb. at 6c.	435 18
Convict labour for farm, 3,081¾ days at 30c.	$924 53		Pork, 16,985 lb. at 8c	1,358 80
Convict labour for stables, 966 days at 30c.	289 80		Tomatoes, 81 bush. at 40c	32 40
Convict labour at piggery, 916¾ days at 30c.	275 03		Cabbages, 3,392 heads at 2c.	67 84
		1,489 36	Onions, 415 bdles. at 2c.	8 30
Horses, 2		465 00	Onions, 96$\frac{25}{56}$ bush. at 50c.	45 14
Kitchen refuse for piggery		108 96	Carrots, 460 bdles. at 2c	9 20
Salt, 52 bags		26 00	Carrots, 119½ bush. at 25c.	31 36
Instructor's salary, 9 months		591 67	Beets, 50 bdles. at 2c.	1 00
Teamster's salary, 9 months		441 66	Beets, 20$\frac{5}{6}$ bush. at 25c.	5 03
			Turnips, 75 bdles. at 2c.	1 50
			Turnips, 14$\frac{7}{12}$ bush. at 20c.	2 91
			Turnips, 51$\frac{1}{8}$ bush. at 25c.	12 97
			Potatoes, 452$\frac{5}{12}$ bags at 50c.	226 21
			Potatoes, 317½ bags at 70c.	222 25
				2,460 09
			Bakery.	
			Potatoes, 43⅜ bags at 50c.	21 69
			Potatoes, 9 bags at 70c.	6 30
			Customs sales, etc.	31 24
			Manure to different departments.	1 00
			Horse labour to different departments, 1,831 days at 70c.	1,281 72
			Convict labour to different departments, 1,647¾ days at 30c.	494 33
Balance		22 65	Stock on hand 31st March, 1907	4,003 36
Grand total		8,299 73	Total	8,299 73

DORCHESTER.

J. A. KIRK,
Warden.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the nine months ending March 31, 1907.

The last year was not as favourable for heavy crops as usual. The dryness of the season affected all the crops, to a certain extent, but more particularly the grain and hay crops, which were lighter than they otherwise would have been. The root crop was not up to the average in quantity, but the quality was better, thus preventing less waste from rot during the winter. We wintered eighty-five head of cattle, and at present have on hand one hundred head.

Respectfully submitted,

A. T. HICKS,
Farm Instructor.

STATEMENT OF QUANTITY AND VALUE OF PRODUCTS.

216	tons English hay at $9	$ 1,962 00
61	" broadleaf hay at $6	366 00
2,500	bushels potatoes at 50c	1,250 00
4,655	" turnips at 20c	931 00
70	" beets at 40c	28 00
100	" red carrots at 40c	40 00
20	" parsnips at 40c	8 00
50	" white carrots at 30c	15 00
1,682½	" oats at 50c	841 25
375	" barley at 60c	225 00
79	" buckwheat at 50c	39 50
35	tons straw at $6	210 00
1,500	heads cabbage at 4c	60 00
100	pounds squash at 1c	1 00
25	" tomatoes at 1⅔c	0 42
3,916	quarts milk	149 98
	Beef sold customers and supplied to prison	65 16
24	head of cattle sold	638 13
	Pork sold customers and supplied to prison	442 94
138	pounds hides	11 63
60	small pigs, $133.60; 1 large pig, $15.60	149 20
		$ 7,434 21

FARM STATEMENT.

Dr.	$ cts.	Cr.	$ cts.
To stock on hand June 30th, 1906	9,076 93	By farm products to prison—	
Kitchen refuse to piggery	54 97	Potatoes, 44,581 lb.	353 63
Sundries from store	71 19	Turnips, 17,491 lb	65 07
Drug account	11 99	Carrots, 3,167 lb.	21 11
Oats, 200 bush. at 49c	98 00	Parsnips, 560 lb.	3 72
3 A 1 steel ploughs	40 05	Beets, 380 lb.	2 54
3 A 1 steel plough points	4 50	Squash, 100 lb.	1 00
Harness repairs	62 18	Tomatoes, 25 lb.	0 42
Blacksmith account	170 23	Cabbage, 305 heads	20 85
Carpenters account	43 26	Straw, 3,895 lb.	9 74
Machinist account	6 28	Beef, 1,012 lb.	59 12
Stables and piggery labour, 2,619½ days at 30c per day	785 85	Pork, 5,215 lb.	432 22
Farm labour, 3,056½ days at 30c per day	916 95	Milk, 3,507 qts.	134 33
2 guards salaries for 9 months at $600	900 00	Sundry customers—	
Instructors salary for 9 months at $800 per year	596 97	Vegetables	35 23
		Beef	6 07
		Pork	10 72
		Small pigs, 60	133 50
		Large pigs, 1	15 60
		Hides, 138	11 63
		Bull services, 8	8 00
		Boar services, 7	3 50
		Head of cattle sold, 24	638 13
		Milk, 409 qts.	15 65
		Team labor to customers	17 10
		Care and feed of horses	1 15
		Labour to other departments—	
		Convict labour, 1,856½ days at 30c	557 09
		Horse labour, 1,559 days at 70c	1,091 31
		Ox labour, 309 days at 35c	108 15
		Messenger horse, 236 days at 70c	165 20
Balance	1,718 07	Stock on hand March 31st	10,635 65
	14,557 33		14,557 33

A. T. HICKS,
Farm Instructor.

MANITOBA.

STONY MOUNTAIN, April 10, 1907.

To the Warden.

I have the honour to submit the annual farm statement for the year ending March 31, 1907.

Our crops last year were about the average, except potatoes, which were almost a failure. The farm gives a profit of a little over $1,400 for the year. Our stock has wintered well, although it has been an exceptional hard winter and our stables still inadequate.

W. R. GRAHAME,
Farm Instructor.

FARM STATEMENT.

	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Inventory—			By Steward—		
Stock on hand July 1, 1906		8,036 60	799 gals. milk at 20c	159 80	
To Storekeeper—			221 bush. potatoes at 30c	66 30	
Repairs castings, &c	35 73		24 bush. beets at 30c	7 20	
400 lb binder twine at 11½c	46 00		60 bush. carrots at 30c	18 00	
160 bush. potatoes at 33c	52 80		139 bush. turnips at 15c	20 85	
10 lb. Paris green at 40c	4 00		1¼ bush. onions at 60c	0 75	
25 cement tiles	41 30		1,288 lb. green vegetables at ½c	6 44	
15 cords tamarac at $5.40	81 00		2,304 lb. cabbage at ½c	11 52	
6 prs. harvest gloves at 50c	3 00		3,466 lb. beef at $5.24 cwt.	181 62	
2 prs. sweat pads at $1.25	2 50		1,050 lb. pork at 9c	94 50	
5,650 bush. grain threshed at 2½c	141 25		873 " at 8c	69 84	
1 ton bran	16 00		1,882 " at 8½c	159 97	
1 ton shorts	18 00		195 " at 10c	19 50	
Vet services	26 00		1 liver, heart and tongue	0 50	
1 brl. salt	2 52				816 79
1 fanning mill	38 00		By Customers—		
12 singletrees	9 00		92 bush. oats at 40c	36 80	
6 doubletrees	5 40		60 bush. barley at 40c	24 00	
		522 50	361 lb. beef hides at 8c	28 88	
To Steward—			6,250 lb. hogs at 7½c	468 75	
Refuse for kitchen	51 02		6,085 " at 7c	425 95	
1 brl. salt	2 52		687 lb. pork at 10c	68 70	
		53 54	977 " at 8c	78 16	
To Accountant—			708 " at 8½c	60 18	
Express and freight		31 03	1 boar	10 00	
To Carpenter—			1 calf	20 00	
Repairs		5 53	290 gals. milk at 20c	58 00	
To Engineer—			4 liver, heart, tongue, at 50c	2 00	
Crushing grain	4 05		13 bush. turnips at 25c	3 25	
Repairs	0 48		Teaming	39 64	
		4 53	Convict labour	3 80	
To Shoemaker—			Straw	1 75	
Repairs		4 65	12 bull services	12 00	
To Blacksmith—			6 boar services	4 50	
Repairs	1 48				1,346 36
Horseshoeing	4 02		By Storekeeper—		
		5 50	328 days (double) team, $1.40	459 20	
To Convict Labour—			370 days convict labour at 30c	111 00	
3,577 days at 30c		1,073 10	118 days patrol horse at 70c	82 60	
To Farm Instructor—			1½ tons hay for bedticks, $4.00	6 00	
Nine mos. salary		600 00	3 " " $5.00	15 00	
To balance, profit and loss		1,403 73	½ " icehouse, $6.00	3 00	
					676 80
			By Brickyard—		
			120 days (double) team, $1.40	168 00	
			234 days convict labour at 30c	70 20	
					238 20
			By Mason—		
			194 days (double) team, $1.40	271 60	
			233 days convict labour at 30c	69 90	
					341 50
			By Engineer—		
			18 lb. tallow at 7c		1 26
			Inventory, March 31, 1907		8,319 80
		11,740 71			11,740 71

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

To the Warden.

I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

The returns last year were very satisfactory, but on account of the severe winter and the prospects of a late spring, the seeding this coming year will be considerably later than last. On account of the continuous building operations carried on, we have been unable to prepare any of the land, recently purchased, for crops.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN McNIVEN,
Farm Instructor.

PRODUCE OF FARM.

48 tons	hay at $10	$ 480 00
2¾ "	oats at $25	68 75
4⅕ "	pease at $30	126 00
59¼ "	potatoes at $16	948 00
3¼ "	turnips at $6	19 50
8½ "	white carrots at $7	59 50
8¾ "	red carrots at $8	70 00
2½ "	beets at $15	37 50
2 "	parsnips at $15	30 00
904 pounds	onions at 1¼c	11 29
3,545 "	cabbage at ⅗c	21 27
48 "	leeks at 1¼c	0 60
120 "	rhubarb at ½c	0 60
6,504 "	pork at 8½c	552 84
499⅝ gallons	milk at 20c	99 93
	Total	$ 2,525 78

FARM STATEMENT.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Stock on hand June 30, 1906		4,901 15	By Steward—		
Oats, 30,761 lb.	386 97		Potatoes, 39,052 lb.	312 42	
Bran, 13,929 lb.	145 32		Pease, 1,790 lb.	26 85	
Brewers grains, 170 loads	85 00		Turnips, 596 lb.	1 79	
Manure, 213 loads	106 50		Carrots, 2,967 lb.	11 84	
Sundry supplies	53 07		Onions, 905 lb.	11 29	
" seeds	20 53		Cabbage, 3,545 lb.	21 27	
Blacksmith, general repairs	76 67		Beets 1,412 lb.	10 59	
Carpenter "	62 67		Rhubarb, 120 lb.	0 61	
Shoeshop "	51 96		Parsnips, 2,111 lb.	15 83	
Drugs	2 77		Leeks, 48 lb.	0 60	
Freight	2 00		Pork, 6,504 lb.	552 83	
Labour (convict) 3,014 days	904 20		Milk, 150½ gals.	30 10	
Kitchen refuse	35 23				996 02
		1,932 89	By Hospital—		
Salary of farm instructor		591 67	Milk, 79⅛ gals.		15 83
			By Sundry Customers—		
			Milk, 270 gals.	54 00	
			Hay, 350 lb.	1 75	
			Hauling	40 60	
			Service of convict, 213 days	63 90	
					160 25
			By convict labour to other departments, 864 days	259 20	
			By horse labour to other departments, 1,260 days	882 00	
					1,141 20
			By stock on hand March 31, 1907		4,838 15
			By balance		274 26
		7,425 71			7,425 71

APPENDIX N

YUKON PENITENTIARIES

Dawson, July 1, 1907.

The Honourable
The Minister of Justice,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I beg to submit herewith my annual report as inspector of penitentiaries in the Yukon Territory for the year ending June 30, 1907, together with reports from the wardens at Dawson and White Horse. The Royal Northwest Mounted Police guard rooms at these places are still used as penitentiaries, and under the Order in Council of February 4, 1903, the officers commanding at these points are wardens, while the non-commissioned officers and constables of the force perform the duties of guards and keepers.

The police surgeons look after the health of the convicts and the sanitary condition of the buildings.

Pacific Coast cities have experienced several moral waves during the year, and the consequence has been that the undesirable citizens have flocked to the north. Notwithstanding this, there has been a remarkable absence of crime in this territory during the past year, and the number of prisoners in our charge is less than ever before. There are no convicts in the White Horse guard room and but three in Dawson.

A more law-abiding people than the residents of the Yukon would be hard to find. The transient criminal element, however, has to be continually watched and kept moving. In spite of our watchfulness, they occasionally succeed in escaping with the proceeds of some theft or robbery, but in the past year there have been but very few of such cases.

I have inspected the White Horse penitentiary twice during the past year and the Dawson penitentiary four times.

The convicts had no complaints to make. Only two persons have been sentenced to penal servitude during the past year. Two convicts have been released on ticket of leave.

There have been no escapes. The health has been good, and, as a rule, the conduct also.

When it is taken into consideration that the building used as a penitentiary is virtually in the town of Dawson, that there is no inclosure other than a picket fence, and that during the short winter days the guards have to carry lanterns in order to be able to see their charges, it speaks well for the discipline enforced in the jail and penitentiary, and for the warden, provost and guards that not one prisoner has succeeded in escaping, although several have attempted to do so.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

Z. T. WOOD,

Assistant Commissioner, Commanding R.N.W.M. Police, Yukon Territory,
Inspector of Penitentiaries in the Yukon Territory.

DAWSON.

Dawson, July 1, 1907.

To the Inspector of Penitentiaries,
Yukon Territory, Dawson, Y.T.

Sir,—I have the honour to report as follows concerning the convicts confined in the Dawson penitentiary during the twelve months ending June 30, 1907.

BUILDING.

The R.N.W.M. police guard room, as heretofore, is still in use for the incarceration of convicts, as well as common jail and other prisoners. The convicts, however, are kept in a separate wing of the guard room and segregated from all other prisoners. The building is old and built of logs, but is fairly warm and comfortable, and by dint of care and timely repairs will, I think, serve our purposes for some time to come.

CLOTHING.

The clothing, which is supplied locally from our stores, is of excellent quality and of the most suitable kind. The duck strips in summer and the check clothing in winter, as received from headquarters is of a very serviceable nature.

CONDUCT.

The conduct of the convicts generally has been exceptionally good, very few infractions of the rules and regulations having been brought to my notice.

HEALTH.

No serious case of illness occurred during the year, with the exception of one convict, who was rather badly hurt by the breaking of a piece of machinery when at work in the laundry. He was in hospital for about eleven days, and it was twenty-eight days before he was returned to full work. He made a complete recovery and has since been discharged on the completion of his sentence.

INSPECTIONS.

The penitentiary has been frequently inspected by yourself, and visited and inspected daily at the dinner hour by the warden or one of his officers, and has invariably been found in a satisfactory condition, the convicts having no complaints of any consequence, and such as were made, received immediate attention.

RATIONS.

The food supplied to convicts is of the best quality, sufficient in quantity and well prepared.

STAFF.

The staff has, in consequence of the reduction of the strength of the R.N.W.M. Police force in Dawson, been reduced since the beginning of the year, and consists of a provost, guards and escorts, who also have the common jail prisoners in charge. The latter are

detailed daily from the non-commissioned officers and constables who are at the time available in the post for these duties, the average daily number now employed being seven, as against the average of eleven employed last year, viz., three for the ordinary night guard supply, the necessary sentries and four for day escorts over all prisoners (convicts and common jail) at work outside. One escort has usually two or three prisoners in charge, and owing to the fact that there is no proper penitentiary or jail enclosure, extra precautions and vigilance have to be observed, as it is only by extreme care and alertness that attempts at escape have been prevented.

The provost is a permanent detail, but owing to changes, such as promotion, discharges and accidents, it has been found necessary to make several changes during the year. As the position of provost is a very responsible one, requiring tact and other qualifications above the ordinary, I trust some means may be found to make the position more of a permanency.

LABOUR.

Convicts are employed in varied work in and around the barracks. In winter this consists chiefly in sawing and splitting wood and delivering it to the different buildings and in shovelling snow; in summer, general repairs to buildings, sidewalks, etc., improving the grounds and a variety of other labour, which becomes necessary from day to day. Convicts are always kept busy during working hours both summer and winter.

Reading matter is supplied from the R.N.W.M. Police sources.

A summary of the convicts in our custody during the past twelve months is appended.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. A. WROUGHTON, Inspr.,
Commanding 'B' Division, R.N.W.M. Police,
Warden R.N.W.M. Police Penitentiary, Dawson, Y.T.

DAWSON, July 10, 1907.

The Officer Commanding,
'B' Division, Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year last passed, in connection with the penitentiary of the Yukon Territory.

With one exception, there were no cases of sickness that were of a serious nature. Twenty-one cases in all were treated and all recovered.

One convict was off work eleven days and on light work for seventeen days suffering from an injured groin, from which he fully recovered.

The other cases were of a simple nature. A classified list of cases treated is appended.

The sanitary condition of the penitentiary is good.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. E. THOMPSON,
Assistant Surgeon.

ANNUAL Sick Report of Penitentiary Prisoners at Dawson, Y.T., 1907.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Miscellaneous	1	Medicine and work.
Biliousness	2	" " Recovered.
Backache	1	" " "
Boils	1	Off work, 2 days. Recovered.
Burn	1	Light work. Still under treatment.
Bruise	2	Off work, 7 days. Recovered.
Colds	2	" 5 days. "
Cramps	2	" 2 days. "
Dyspepsia	1	Medicine and work. "
Headache	1	Off work, 3 days. "
Injured groin	1	" 11 days, light work, 17 days. Recovered.
Lumbago	1	Light work, 3 days. Recovered.
Rheumatism	3	28 days light work. "
Sore throat	1	Indoor work, 9 days. "
Toothache	1	Medicine and work. "
Total number of cases	21	

NUMBER of Prisoners undergoing Sentence in the R.N.W.M. Police Penitentiary at Dawson, Y.T., from July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907.

In custody, July 1, 1906	7	
Received during the year	2	
Total		9
Discharged on expiration of sentence	4	
" ticket of leave	2	
		6
Still serving		3

DURATION OF SENTENCE.

3 years, penal servitude	6
2 " "	3
Total	9

NATIONALITY.

Canada	4
United States	1
Greece	1
Austria	2
Finland	1
Total	9

CRIMES.

Theft	8
Forgery	1
Total	9

CIVIL STATE.

Married	2
Single	7
Total	9

ETHNOLOGY.

White	9

CREED.

Presbyterian	1
Roman Catholic	5
Lutheran	2
Protestant	1
Total	9

MORAL HABITS.

Intemperate	1
Temperate	2
Moderately temperate	6
Total	9

DAWSON, June 30, 1907.

The Officer Commanding
'B' Division, R.N.W.M.P.,
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following statement of penitentiary prisoners confined during the year ended June 30, 1907:—

Crime and Offence.	Sentence in Years.			Totals.
	3½	3	2	
Theft from dwelling house		2	1	3
Theft	1	2	1	4
Theft from the person			1	1
Forgery		1		1
	1	5	3	9

The above statement includes four, time expired; two, released on ticket of leave. There are three confined at the present time.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

G. SMITH, Sergt.,
Provost.

RETURN of Convicts confined in the R.N.W.M.P. Jail at

Date Received.	Name.	Crime.	Sentence.	Date of Sentence.	By Whom Sentenced.
1904.				1904.	
Oct. 6..	Sarantis, George..	Theft of money ($1,167.50), one ½ sovereign, one gold watch, from dwelling house.	3 years P.S...	Oct. 6..	Inspector Wroughton.
Oct. 18..	Frey, Frank.....	Theft of one U.S. Treasury note for $1,000 and $40 in currency.	3 " ...	" 18..	Judge Dugas..... (Pleaded guilty.)
1905.				1905.	
June 6..	Monroe, Donald, *alias* Dan Monroe.	1. Theft of gold-bearing gravel and dirt containing gold and gold dust.	3 " ...	June 6..	Judge Craig..... (Pleaded guilty.)
		2. Breaking and entering a dwelling house by day and stealing therefrom.	2 " ...		
		3. Theft of gold-bearing gravel and dirt containing gold and gold dust to the value of about $126.	1 year H.L....		
		4. Theft of goods, value about $100.	3 mos. H.L....		
June 6..	Shaw, David R...	1. Theft of gold-bearing gravel and dirt containing gold and gold dust.	3 years P.S...	" 6..	Judge Craig..... (Pleaded guilty.)
		2. Breaking and entering a dwelling house by day and stealing therefrom.	2 " ...		
		3. Theft of gold-bearing gravel and dirt containing gold and gold dust, value about $100.	1 year H.L....		
June 26..	Cedar, Alex.....	Theft from dwelling house...	2 years P.S...	July 11..	Judge Craig.....
July 4..	Hrastel, Joseph...	Theft of gold dust.....	3 " ...	" 13..	Judge Craig.....
June 25..	Boulay, Antoine..	Theft from a cabin on Dominion Creek of currency, $270.	2 " ...	" 18..	Judge Craig.....
1906.				1906.	
Sept. 7..	McGoldrick, D. T.	Forgery.....	3 " ...	Sept. 7..	Judge Macaulay.....
1907.				1907.	
March 15..	McDonald, Walter	Theft from the person.....	2 " ...	March 3..	Judge Macaulay.....

Dawson, Y.T., during the Year ending June 30, 1907.

Read or Write, or both.	Nationality.	Intemperate.	Moderate.	Temperate.	Creed.	Occupation.	Remarks.
Both in Greek. can sign his name in English.	Greek			Abstainer	Roman Catholic	Cook	Released; time expired Apr. 6, 1907.
Both	Austrian			"	" "	Labourer	Released; time expired May 6, 1907.
Both	Canadian. (N. Scotia.)		Yes		Presbyterian	Labourer and miner.	Released on ticket of leave, Mar. 12, '07
Both	Canadian. (B.C.)	Yes			Roman Catholic	Labourer and miner.	Released on ticket of leave, Mar. 12, '07
Both	Finn		Yes		Lutheran	Sailor and prospector.	Released; time expired Apr. 5, 1907
Both in German; reads in English.	Austrian		Yes		"	Coal miner	Still serving.
Both	Canadian		Yes		Roman Catholic	Tailor	Released; time expired Apr. 11, 1907
Both	American		Yes		" "	Attorney	Still serving.
Both	Canadian		Yes		Protestant	Labourer	"

WHITE HORSE.

WHITE HORSE, Y.T., June 30, 1907.

To the Inspector of Penitentiaries,
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this my annual report as warden of the White Horse penitentiary and common jail for the year ending June 30, 1907.

The R.N.W.M. Police guard room at this point is used for the purposes of a penitentiary and also as a common jail. The accommodation for these purposes is poor, there being no adequate separate places of confinement. Penitentiary prisoners, common jail prisoners and prisoners awaiting trial all being confined in the same compartments.

Neither is there adequate privacy for female prisoners, there being a portion partitioned off by rough boards, which does not give the desired privacy.

The sanitary conditions are as good as constant care can make them, but are not as good as I would like to see.

We have no penitentiary prisoners confined on this date, and but a small number of common jail prisoners.

The district is rapidly developing, the increase in the mining population being fifty per cent greater than last year. It will soon be imperative that better accommodation be provided.

The quality of clothing supplied is good, also the quality of provisions, and the quantity of the latter is in accordance with the regulations.

The conduct of the prisoners was good, no breaches of discipline occurring.

Sergeant McClelland carried out his duties of provost in a most efficient manner, assisted by escorts during the day, and by the non-commission officer or constable in charge of the guard by night.

The penitentiary was inspected daily by an officer, as also by the surgeon, and weekly by the officer commanding as warden, upon all of which occasions the prisoners were asked if they had any complaints.

The health of the prisoners has been good, any treatment administered being surgical.

I attach hereto the statistics required.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. G. SNYDER, Supt.,
Commanding 'H' Division,
Warden, White Horse Penitentiary.

Number of prisoners undergoing sentence in the R.N.W.M. Police guard room at White Horse, from July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907.

PENITENTIARY PRISONERS.

Nil.

COMMON JAIL PRISONERS.

In custody, July 1, 1906	Nil.
Received during the year	6
Total	6
Discharged by expiration of sentence	3
In custody, June 30, 1907	3

DURATION OF SENTENCE.

1 year hard labour	2
6 months hard labour	1
30 days hard labour	1
25 days hard labour	1
20 days hard labour	1
Total	6

NATIONALITY.

Indian	2
Swedish	1
Canadian	2
English	1
Total	6

CRIME.

Theft	2
Drunk	2
Assault	1
Defrauding railway	1
Total	6

CREED.

Protestant	5
Roman Catholic	1
Total	6

MORAL HABITS.

Temperate	3
Intemperate	3
Total	6

CIVIL STATE.

Single	6

ETHNOLOGY.

White	4
Indian	2
Total	6

REPORT

OF

THE MILITIA COUNCIL

FOR THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDING

MARCH 31, 1907

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA
PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1907

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Albert Henry George, Earl Grey, Viscount Howick, Baron Grey of Howick, in the County of Northumberland, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom and a Baronet; Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, &c., &c., Governor General of Canada.

May it Please Your Excellency:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Report of the Militia Council for the three months ending March 31, 1907, with statements of expenditure and revenue during the fiscal period of nine months ending the same date.

Respectfully submitted,

F. W. BORDEN,
Minister of Militia and Defence.

Department of Militia and Defence,

Ottawa November 26, 1907.

CONTENTS.

A

	Paragraphs.
Active Militia, Training of	15–17
" Establishments	38
Annual Drill, Expenditure on	88
Appointments, Staff	39
Armament	61–70
Army Pay Corps	5, 24, 91
Artillery	62–64

C

Cadet Corps	20, 56–59
Camps, Annual	16
Capital Account, Explanation of Expenditure on	89
Certificates, Number issued at Schools of Instruction	50
Clerical Staff	82
Commands	5
Commissions, Number issued	52
" In Imperial Army	54
Contracts for Supplies	76, 77
Customs Dues	85

D

Discipline	32–36
Dominion Arsenal	69
" Report of Superintendent (see Appendix D, page 35).	

E

Engineers, Permanent Force	24, 71, 72
Equipment, Deficiencies	60
Establishments, Active Militia	38
" Permanent Force	25–36
Examinations, Literary, for Commissions in Permanent Force	51
" Promotion, Permanent Force	44
Expenditure	83–94

F

Financial Statement for year (see pages 15 and 16).

H

Halifax Garrison	15

I

Inspection, Munitions of War 70
Inspector-General, Report of 96
Inspector, Ordnance Machinery 70
" Warlike Stores 70
Instruction 43–45
" In England 46–48
" Schools of 49, 50
Intelligence 7, 8
Internal Economy of Department 78–81

L

Lands acquired for Military purposes 74, 75

M

Medals and Decorations, Number of 55
Medical Services, Report of Director-General (see Appendix B, page 19).
Military Policy 3–6
Munitions of War, Inspection of 70
Musketry 18–22

O

Ordnance Store Corps 31

P

Pay, Efficiency 92–95
Permanent Force, Discipline 32–36
" Establishments 25–31
" Promotion Examinations 44
" Return showing state of 37
" Training 15
Petawawa, Central Camp Grounds 74, 75
Properties, Military, Under lease 73
" " Acquired 74

R

Recruiting 28, 29
" In England 27
Regulations 40–42
Rifle, Ross 66, 67
Royal Military College, Report of Commandant (see Appendix B, page 24).
Royal Military College, Report of Board of Visitors (see Appendix C, page 26).

S

Signalling 23
Small Arms, Standing Committee 68
Staff, Appointments 39
" College 46, 47
Sub-Target Guns 21
Survey Division 9–21
Surveys, National, Interdepartmental Conference on 13, 14

T

Training.. 15–17
" 1907, Interim Report.. 2

W

Warrants, Number issued.. 53

REPORT

OF

THE MILITIA COUNCIL

FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDING MARCH 31, 1907

WITH

STATEMENTS OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE DURING THE FISCAL PERIOD OF NINE MONTHS ENDING THE SAME DATE.

CHANGE IN THE PERIOD COVERED BY THE REPORT.

1. Heretofore the Annual Report of the Militia Council, with the exception of that part which deals with the revenue and expenditure during the fiscal year, has covered the period of the calendar year, and in order that the whole report may in future synchronize with the fiscal year which now ends on March 31, instead of June 30 as formerly, the present report covers only a period of three months, viz:—from January 1 to March 31, 1907. The statements of revenue and expenditure, however, are for the nine months ended March 31, 1907.

2. Moreover, as it is considered inadvisable to withhold the report on the training during 1907, until the issue of the Annual Report for 1907-08, an interim report, dealing with the recent training, will be issued before the end of the present Session of Parliament.

MILITARY POLICY.

3. No changes of importance in military policy, affecting the military forces of the Dominion, were inaugurated during the period under review.

4. Much attention was, however, given to examining and reporting upon the important military questions, affecting the Dominion as a part of the Empire, which it was known were to be laid before the Ministers representing Canada at the forthcoming Imperial Conference.

5. As regards the working of the system of Commands, steady progress was made, and results in the Western Ontario and Maritime Provinces Commands were highly satisfactory. Much of this progress was due to the further organization of the Army Pay Corps and the financial decentralization thereby made possible. Of course a great deal still remains to be done.

6. The organization of Military District No. 13, a new district comprising the Province of Alberta and the District of Mackenzie, which formerly formed part of No. 10 Military District, was authorized.

INTELLIGENCE.

7. The work of the Intelligence Division was carried on as usual. A considerable amount of useful information was collected and collated. The Intelligence Diary was compiled and issued monthly.

8. The Annual Returns of the Naval and Military resources of the Dominion were rendered to the Colonial Office as usual, for the information of the Committee of Imperial Defence.

TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEYS.

9. The Survey Division during the period under review continued to do satisfactory work. Actual surveying out of doors was of course not practicable; but both transit and level parties were kept out, running transit and level lines so as to afford data on which to base subsequent topographic work.

10. At the same time the superintending officers and draughtsmen were employed in the office in reducing observations and preparing plans for the topography to be executed during the summer, and in preparing the completed field work for reproduction.

11. Up to March 31, 1907, eight sheets of the 1-inch topographic map series have been sent to the lithographers, of which two have been published. A liberal free distribution has been made of these two sheets with a view to awakening public interest in survey work, and demonstrating the value of reliable topographic maps for business purposes.

12. The drawing for reproduction by lithography, of the field work for the sheets covering the eastern portion of Ontario has made good progress during the same period.

13. The Interdepartmental Conference assembled to report upon the question of a national survey of Canada, which was referred to in the report for 1906, held several meetings during January and February and presented its report in March, 1907. The Department of Militia and Defence was represented at that conference by the Chief of the General Staff.

14. In their report the members of the conference were unanimous in recognizing the high importance to the country of a reliable and comprehensive topographic survey. Two of the members, however, entertained doubts as to the financial advisability of undertaking early action in this direction, and presented reports dissenting from the views of the majority, who, in their report, urged the importance of taking immediate steps to co-ordinate the work of the existing survey departments (which are now working independently and without co-operation), and to lay the foundation of a general topographic survey.

TRAINING.

15. The annual winter "practice" mobilization of the fortress of Halifax took place in the month of February, with good results, and valuable experience was gained; several defects were brought to light which are being remedied. Also winter courses of instruction for the officers of the Halifax garrison were held and showed useful results.

16. The dates for the annual camps, and also the names of the officers selected for duty on the staffs were promulgated early in March, thus affording ample time for all ranks to make the necessary arrangements to attend annual training.

17. Correspondence has taken place between the Canadian and Imperial Governments relative to a proposal emanating from the latter, that officers of the Imperial Yeomanry Regiments in Great Britain, when visiting or temporarily residing in the Colonies should be attached to Colonial Mounted Forces for training purposes, and similarly, that members of Colonial Mounted Forces visiting the British Isles should be attached, for a like purpose, to Imperial Yeomanry regiments.

MUSKETRY.

18. Special attention was directed to the subject of musketry training at the annual camps. A "Memorandum for Camps of Instruction," giving in detail a syllabus for the annual training of each arm was drawn up. In it specially detailed instructions for musketry and 'judging distance' practice were included.

19. As far as accommodation permitted, preliminary instruction by means of sub-target guns, gallery ammunition, etc., was carried out at schools of instruction and in drill halls. There is no doubt that more satisfactory results could be obtained along these lines if there existed proper quarters in which to carry out the work of instruction. This is particularly true of rural corps where the provision of inexpensive company armouries would, in a short time, greatly improve the efficiency in musketry and save thousands of rounds of ammunition now expended by men without proper preliminary instruction.

20. The issue of sub-target guns to civilian rifle associations and to cadet corps, on the necessary security being furnished, was authorized, as was also a free issue of ammunition to members of cadet corps 15 years of age and over.

21. It was decided to adopt, for marking, in connection with the class-firing of the active militia, the system of target divisions and values used by the Dominion Rifle Association.

22. Every effort is being made to increase the efficiency in musketry, and the steps already taken in that direction will, it is hoped, produce a beneficial result in the near future.

SIGNALLING.

23. Instruction in signalling was carried out throughout the period under review, and special courses were held at large centres, which were well attended and showed satisfactory results.

PERMANENT FORCE.

GENERAL.

24. The organization of the Canadian Army Pay Corps was continued and Paymasters appointed for Commands and for No. 11 Military District.

The administration of the Royal Canadian Engineers was transferred to Halifax, as being the principal station of that corps.

ESTABLISHMENTS AND RECRUITING.

25. For the year 1906-07 it was determined that the recruiting establishment should not exceed the following:—

	All ranks.
Royal Canadian Dragoons	200
Royal Canadian Mounted Rifles	120
Royal Canadian Horse Artillery	312
Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery	792
Royal Canadian Engineers	300
Royal Canadian Regiment	1,067
Canadian Permanent Army Service Corps	100
Permanent Army Medical Corps	100
Ordnance Stores Corps	189
Canadian Army Pay Corps	33
Corps of Military Staff Clerks	31
Total	3,244

26. During the three months ending March 31, 1907, 13 officers were appointed to the several branches of the permanent force, as follows:—

Cavalry	1
Artillery	1
Infantry	1
Permanent Army Medical Corps	1
Canadian Army Pay Corps	9
Total	13

The permanent force is still many officers short of the establishment, although the vacancies are being gradually filled.

27. During the greater part of the period under review Lieut.-Colonel Gwatkin, Director of Operations and Staff Duties, was employed in England, under special instructions from the Militia Council, with a view to securing recruits for the Artillery and Infantry of the permanent force from among the men serving in those units of the British regular army which were about to be reduced. In all he engaged for the Service 200 artillerymen and 156 infantrymen. These men were of an excellent class, being intelligent, of good physique, conduct and habits, and certainly much above the average recruit usually obtained. Their selection has reflected the highest credit upon Lieut.-Colonel Gwatkin, and the expense occasioned in securing them has been fully justified.

28. It has been found that at times much dissatisfaction exists, especially at some of the smaller stations, such as Esquimalt and Fredericton, owing to the large amount of work entailed on all ranks in consequence of the reduction in the numbers of men serving every spring, caused by purchase of discharge, desertion, &c., at that time of the year. To offset this drainage of men it is proposed in future to recruit the permanent force in excess of its authorized establishment, during the autumn months of each year, care being taken ,however, that the average establishment for the year, for which money is voted by Parliament, shall not be exceeded. It is also proposed, to authorize officers commanding depôts to send recruiting sergeants into their respective vicinities for recruiting purposes. This is at present done at Toronto and Montreal, but not at the other stations of the permanent force.

29. It is thus hoped, in future, to ensure practically the maintenance of the full authorized establishment of the permanent force—that is, the establishment for which Parliamentary appropriations are made—by the inauguration of a proper recruiting system during the autumn, and by the re-distribution of the men at the different stations, as required by the exigencies of the service.

30. The maintenance of the authorized establishment at Esquimalt, owing to the very high rate of wages offered for civilian labour and the consequent impossibility of finding local recruits, has presented many difficulties. It has, therefore, been necessary to keep the garrison at that station up to its strength by drafts from the stations in Eastern Canada.

31. With a view to providing for the maintenance of a higher standard among the men of the Ordnance Stores Corps, it is proposed, for the future, to restrict enlistment in the corps to men who have served in other branches of the permanent force, or in the Imperial army and have been discharged therefrom with 'good character,' also to admit a higher percentage of men on the married establishment than allowed in other branches of the permanent force.

DISCIPLINE.

32. The Officer Commanding Western Ontario has reported that the units of the permanent force stationed within his command were in a creditable state of efficiency during the period under review, the establishment being fairly up to strength, physique of men good, discipline properly maintained, and the administration generally in a satisfactory condition.

33. The Officer Commanding Eastern Ontario has reported that the discipline of the various units under his command was well maintained. Their strength was not, however, up to the establishment owing to the difficulty experienced in procuring recruits. Those obtained were, on the whole, of a satisfactory class.

34. The Officer Commanding the Maritime Provinces has reported that the discipline of the permanent force within his command was satisfactory.

35. The District Officer Commanding Military District No. 10 reports, with regard to the permanent force at Winnipeg, that the Royal Canadian Mounted Rifles were in a most efficient condition in all departments, and that the work of No. 10 Section, O.S.C., was admirably carried out.

36. The District Officer Commanding Military District No. 11 has reported, with reference to the permanent force at Esquimalt, that the usual garrison duties were carried out in an excellent manner considering the very weak state of the force.

STATE.

37. The following return shows the state of the permanent force on March 31, 1907:—

State of Permanent Force, March 31, 1907.

Name of Corps.	Authorized Establishment.	Strength on Dec. 31, 1906.	Strength on March 31, 1907.	Become Non-effective.								Enrolled.					Composition of Present Contingent as to Length of Service in Permanent Force.				
				Discharged by Purchase.	Discharged—Unsuitable.	Discharged—Invalided	Discharged—Time expired.	Deserted.	Dead.	Transferred.	Total.	Enlisted.	Re-enlisted.	Transferred.	Returned from Desertion.	Total.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2 years.	2 to 3 years.	Over 3 years.	Serving with Pension from Imperial Government.
Royal Canadian Dragoons	240	167	172	5	3	....	1	5	....	2	16	29	2	....	....	31	74	37	27	34	1
Royal Canadian Mounted Rifles	120	82	84	3	1	1	....	3	....	1	9	10	1	....	....	11	34	21	13	16	1
Royal Canadian Horse Artillery	387	301	268	7	3	....	2	28	....	21	61	24	5	1	....	30	100	57	33	78	2
Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery	1,072	523	685	2	3	....	2	9	1	....	21	173	8	5	....	186	316	245	37	87	28
Royal Canadian Engineers	368	226	221	8	....	....	....	4	1	....	18	14	..	3	1	18	56	72	16	77	15
Royal Canadian Regiment, No. 1 Depôt	121	73	69	1	3	....	1	5	....	1	11	5	....	1	1	7	34	23	3	9	....
" " 2 "	123	82	85	3	1	....	....	5	1	1	11	11	....	....	....	14	43	12	8	22	....
" " 3 "	121	63	62	2	....	1	....	7	....	1	11	8	....	....	2	10	30	9	4	19	2
" " 4 "	721	533	689	1	1	2	4	8	1	3	20	172	....	2	2	176	58	178	194	259	29
" " 5 "	121	75	84	1	1	..	....	1	...	1	4	11	....	....	2	13	54	14	4	12	6
Canadian Permanent Army Service Corps	138	71	85	1	....	1	....	5	....	4	28	9	....	4	....	15	29	45	5	6	3
Permanent Army Medical Corps	133	71	74	3	....	....	....	4	....	6	13	9	1	7	....	17	15	23	14	22	2
Ordnance Stores Corps	159	109	118	1	....	....	1	2	...	...	4	10	....	3	....	13	63	10	41	4	7
Canadian Army Pay Corps	22	8	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	3	....	5	7	1	3	2	....
Corps of Military Staff Clerks	31	28	28	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	4	6	6	12	2
Totals	3,877	2,412	2,737	38	26	5	11	86	4	42	229	490	17	29	10	546	917	753	408	659	97

ACTIVE MILITIA (OTHER THAN PERMANENT FORCE).

38. The establishments for the active militia, other than the permanent force, were authorized early in the year.

The following changes went into effect during the period under review:—

One squadron was added to the 17th Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars.

A company of the Canadian Army Service Corps (No. 12) was organized at Toronto.

STAFF.

39. The following changes in the Headquarters and District Staffs took place during the period under review:—

Major H. A. Panet, D.S.O., R.C.A., appointed Deputy Adjutant-General, from Assistant Adjutant-General.

Major W. R. Ward, C.A.P.C., appointed Assistant Paymaster-General.

Brevet Colonel T. D. B. Evans, C.B., A.D.C., appointed District Officer Commanding Military District No. 10.

Major A. H. Macdonell, D.S.O., R.C.R., appointed Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, Maritime Provinces Command, *vice* Major P. E. Thacker, R.C.M.R., undergoing a course at the Royal Staff College, England.

Lieut.-Colonel P. Weatherbe, R.C.E., Director of Engineer Services, appointed to command the Royal Canadian Engineers in the Maritime Provinces Command, and Major G. S. Maunsell, R.C.E., appointed Temporary Director of Engineer Services in his place.

REGULATIONS.

40. The following regulations were revised and promulgated:—

Pay and allowances regulations.
Dress regulations.
Regulations for Rifle Associations.

41. The duties of caretakers of government armouries were defined and published, for the information of all concerned.

42. The revision of the King's Regulations and Orders for the Militia of Canada is still in hand, as is also the revision of the Equipment Regulations, and it is hoped that both works will be completed and ready to be sent to the printer about the end of the year.

INSTRUCTION.

43. The first Artillery Staff Course at Quebec was commenced in January, and 8 officers and 13 non-commissioned officers attended.

44. The result of the Promotion Examination held in November, 1906, was as follows:—

Eight officers passed for the rank of Major, six for that of Captain, and twelve officers of the Royal Canadian Artillery passed in subject "E" (Artillery).

45. Fifteen officers were authorized to attend the Long Course at the Royal Military College, which commenced in February last—those of them belonging to the permanent force, in preparation for the Promotion Examination in May.

INSTRUCTION IN ENGLAND.

46. Majors H. E. Burstall, R.C.A., and A. H. Macdonell, D.S.O., R.C.R., passed successfully out of the Staff College at Camberley, at the end of 1906.

47. Captains P. E. Thacker, R.C.M.R., and H. Kemmis-Betty, R.C.R., who qualified for admission to the college in August, 1906, commenced their study thereat in January.

48. The following officers are also at present undergoing instruction in England:—

Majors G. la F. Foster and F. L. Vaux, at the depôt, Royal Army Medical Corps; Captains E. de B. Panet and J. E. Mills, R.C.A., at the Gunnery Staff Course; Captain S. S. Weatherbie, O.S.C., at the Ordnance College.

SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION.

49. In addition to the Royal Schools of Instruction previously existing, a Royal School of Military Engineering was established at Halifax.

50. The number of certificates issued during the nine months ending March 31, 1907, to officers and non-commissioned officers, was as follows:—

CERTIFICATES issued during the nine months ending March 31, 1907.

Name of School.	OFFICERS.						N. C. OFFICERS.					SIGNALLING.				ARMY SERVICE CORPS.		MUSKETRY.									
												Officers.		N.C. Officers.													
	Long Course.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Technical Engineers.	Equitation.	Sergeant-Major.	Sergeant-Instructors.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Bombardiers.	Grade 'B'	Instructors.	Asst. Instructors.	Grade 'B'	Officers.	Non.-Com. Officers.	Distinguished.	Qualified.	District Intelligence Officers.	Sub-District Intelligence Officers.	Trumpeters and Buglers.	Ward Masters.	Asst. Ward Masters.	Farriers.	Hospital Sergeants.	Caretakers.	Total.
Royal Schools of Cavalry, Toronto and St. John.	2	11	11	16	..	28	..	7	29	9	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	..	115
Royal School of Instruction, Winnipeg	1	†3	4	7	..	....	....	....	1	4	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	..	21
Royal Schools of Artillery (Field), Kingston & Toronto	....	1	3	4	..	....	....	....	1	7	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	20
Royal Schools of Artillery (Garrison), Halifax, Quebec and Esquimalt	....	1	....	4	..	....	....	....	6	..	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	..	19
Royal School of Infantry, London	1	3	17	10	..	....	....	1	9	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	..	42
Royal School of Infantry, Toronto	1	4	25	19	..	....	....	5	25	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	81
Royal School of Infantry, Fredericton	....	5	6	5	..	....	....	....	2	8	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	26
Royal School of Infantry, Halifax	....	....	5	12	..	....	....	1	20	26	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	64
Royal School of Infantry, Quebec	1	4	15	25	..	....	1	....	3	5	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	54
Royal Canadian Engineers	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	2
Corps of Guides (Provisional Schools)	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	..	4
Infantry (Provisional Schools)	....	11	50	74	..	....	....	7	68	23	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	233
Signalling (Provisional Schools)	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	5	7	14	42	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	68
Army Service Corps (Provisional Schools)	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	5	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	13
Canadian School of Musketry	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	16	66	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	82
Medical Corps (Provisional Schools)	....	....	7	....	..	....	....	....	....	2	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	1	..	17
Equitation (Board of Examiners)	....	....	....	....	..	20	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	20
Totals	6	43	143	176	2	48	1	21	164	84	7	5	7	14	42	5	8	16	66	2	2	4	1	3	1	6	881

† Infantry.

LITERARY EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR COMMISSIONS IN THE PERMANENT FORCE.

51. With a view to determining their educational qualifications and of ensuring that they are up to a certain fixed standard, it has been decided that, in future, all candidates for commissions in the permanent force, who are not graduates of a chartered University of the British Isles or Canada, or who have not passed the entrance examination to the Royal Military College of Canada, must pass a literary examination before they can be attached for duty and a Long Course. This decision came into effect from the 1st January, 1907.

COMMISSIONS.

52. The number of commissions in the active militia issued during the three months ending March 31, 1907, was 193.

WARRANTS.

53. The number of warrants issued during the three months ending March 31, 1907, was 11.

COMMISSIONS IN IMPERIAL ARMY.

54. Arrangements are in progress between the Imperial and Dominion Governments and also the Principal of McGill University, whereby commissions in the Imperial army and Canadian permanent force may be granted to undergraduates of Canadian Universities.

MEDALS.

55. The number and description of Medals issued between January 1, and March 31, 1907, was as follows:—

Colonial Auxiliary Forces, Officers' Decoration	30
Long Service	48
Long Service and Good Conduct Medals, (Permanent Force)	5
General Service Medal	102

CADET CORPS.

56. The number of new cadet corps formed was 6. The number of cadet corps disbanded was 2.

57. The Officer Commanding Western Ontario reports that the units within his command are, with few exceptions, in good order, so far as their drill is concerned, and that many of them are interested in musketry. He strongly urges the issue of a lighter rifle, as noted in his previous report. This is being considered by the Militia Council.

58. The formation of more units needs encouragement, there being a lack of enthusiasm in many localities, which should not exist in connection with so important a movement.

59. The formation of Cadet Engineer Companies in connection with Universities was authorized, and a company formed at Dalhousie University, Nova Scotia.

ARMS AND EQUIPMENT, (DEFICIENCIES.)

60. The question of large deficiencies in arms and equipment, which are generally found to exist upon the transfer of the command of a corps from one officer to another, and which are of too frequent occurrence on other occasions, is receiving the attention of the Militia Council.

Steps will be taken to protect the public against these losses by holding to stricter

account the officers responsible for them, and also the inspecting officers who allow the deficiencies to accumulate.

ARMAMENT.

61. During the period under review the armament of the troops remained the same as reported on at the end of 1906. It is, however, earnestly hoped that no obstacle may arise to prevent the carrying to completion the armament required for the Militia. This armament and equipment cannot be improvised and its supply at best is only gradual.

ARTILLERY.

62. Construction in England by Messrs. Vickers, Sons & Maxim of guns and their carriages, to complete the armament of the force and to effect the change from 12-pr. to 18-pr. Q.F. guns for the Field Artillery, was continued, if somewhat slowly.

63. The Inspector of Warlike Stores for Canada, under whom all inspections are made at Woolwich Arsenal, reports the results as very satisfactory. The same remarks apply to the gun ammunition under order from the same firm.

64. The time already taken to partially supply these various equipments illustrates the necessity of early preparation, for they could not in any way be obtained quickly on emergency, nor improvised.

CONSTRUCTION OF GUN LIMBERS AND WAGONS, ETC.

65. The supply of limber wagons and other vehicles for the new artillery equipment, which work the Ottawa Car Company have in hand, progressed somewhat more slowly than was anticipated and the work as yet is only in its initial stages. The specifications governing the construction are those laid down for Woolwich Arsenal.

SMALL ARMS.

66. No purchase of rifles was made abroad. The manufacture, however, of the Ross rifle in Canada was well maintained in point of number.

67. This rifle having been issued to the permanent force in the summer of 1906, an insight into its performance and suitability was fairly established. A number of defects and shortcomings developed, all of which have been the subject of much thought and earnest endeavour to rectify. It is not considered that any troubles abnormal to the introduction of a new arm and in the working of a new factory are involved.

68. Owing to the manufacture of a military rifle in the country the formation of a standing Small Arms Committee, under whose supervision experiments could be carried out and results reported, is in contemplation.

DOMINION ARSENAL.

69. The output of small arm ammunition was continued quite up to the quantity estimated for, and its quality was fully up to the highest standard. The cost of manufacture was not greater than in England.

INSPECTION OF MUNITIONS OF WAR.

70. The provision of new guns and their equipment, the manufacture of large quantities of small arm ammunition, and the custody of munitions of war in charge of the troops and in store renders the appointment of an Inspector of Warlike Stores and an Inspector of Ordnance Machinery very necessary. This is in contemplation.

ENGINEER SERVICES.

71. Work carried on under Engineer services progressed satisfactorily, but during these months of midwinter little could be undertaken. Arrangements, however, for the further construction of Petawawa camp were prepared, plans made, specifications drawn up and tenders let.

72. A piece of work carried out under the supervision of the Royal Canadian Engineers was the removal of a dangerous portion of overhanging rock below the Citadel, Quebec.

MILITARY PROPERTIES.

73. The rent collected for military properties under lease, for the nine months ending March 31, 1907, was as follows :—

Military District No.	1,	Headquarters,	London, Ont.	$ 83 00
"	2,	"	Toronto, Ont.	280 25
"	3,	"	Kingston, Ont.	485 52
"	4,	"	Ottawa, Ont.	88 50
"	5 & 6,	"	Montreal, Que.	464 44
"	7.	"	Quebec, Que.	1,052 93
"	8,	"	St. John, N.B.	248 00
"	9.	"	Halifax, N.S.	44 17
"	11.	"	Victoria, B.C.	605 00
				$3,351 81

LANDS ACQUIRED.

74. The only lands acquired during the three months ending March 31, were 401 acres, being part of the Petawawa Camp site, for which $2,640 was paid. This made the actual number of properties, within the boundaries of the Petawawa Camp site, acquired to that date, 78—having an acreage of 12,375 acres, and costing $100.140.25, legal fees included, or an average of $8.09 per acre.

75. The negotiations which were in progress at the end of the year 1906, between the Dominion Government and the Government of the Province of Ontario, with a view to the Crown, as represented by the Minister of Militia and Defence, obtaining a 99 years' lease of the Crown lands within the boundaries of the Petawawa Camp site, resulted in these lands being assumed by the Dominion Government on March 20, 1907, by virtue of authority vested in it, under Section 117 of the British North America Act, subject to the existing rights of timber licensees. The Dominion Government was forced to take this action, as the Provincial Government would neither withdraw its condition that the consent of the timber licensees should be first filed with the Department of Lands Forests and Mines at Toronto, before a 99 years' lease would be granted, nor accept the alternative proposal made by the Dominion Government to purchase the Crown lands within the boundaries of the site, at 25 cents per acre.

CONTRACTS FOR SUPPLIES.

76. Contracts for fuel were called for this year by newspaper advertisement in all cases where the estimated quantity of coal required was 25 tons or over : in other cases arrangements were made with the former contractors, or tenders obtained by letter.

77 Tenders for camp supplies were obtained, as before, by poster. Contracts were made this year, for the first time, for the camps at Calgary, Winnipeg, and for an additional camp at Aldershot.

INTERNAL ECONOMY OF DEPARTMENT.

78. The new system of keeping records of officers' services at headquarters, which was instituted last year, has given every satisfaction.

79. A loose-leaf record system has been installed for requisitions upon the War Office.

80. The form of requisition upon public works has been changed so that the original requisition is now sent to the Public Works Department, the duplicate goes in the proper Central Registry file, and the triplicate remains in the Contract Branch. Officers making requisitions are now able to note the action taken, from the papers on file. Formerly the result of these transactions did not appear in the Central Registry. A much closer watch is kept on these requisitions than in former years, with the result that they are much more promptly filled, and fewer are in arrear.

81. New forms have been prepared for the correspondence dealing with Security Cheques deposited with the Receiver General, making the work easier, and a record of cheques received and sent out has been established.

CLERICAL STAFF.

82. The work of the Clerical Staff of the Department has been performed in a most satisfactory manner. During the Session of Parliament and on other occasions it was necessary for them to work long after the ordinary office hours, and this work was cheerfully and willingly performed whenever the occasion arose.

EXPENDITURE.

83. The expenditure for 1906-7 (9 months) was $4,347,320.74, a decrease compared with that for 1905-6, which was $5,594,009.80. Comparisons, however, cannot very well be made with the preceding year, owing to the fact that the date of closing the fiscal year was changed in 1906-7 from June 30 to March 31.

84. For the majority of the Services the rate of expenditure was not in excess of that of the previous year. In some cases such as clothing and necessaries, provisions and supplies, it was somewhat less.

85. Owing to the removal from the Tariff of the provision for the free entry of goods imported by the government, a new vote, namely, Customs Dues, became necessary in 1906-7. The expenditure under this head was $71,803.

86. On the other hand the vote Contribution to the Imperial Government for Defences of Esquimalt ceased with 1905-6.

87. There was comparatively a slight increase in the amount of expenditure on repairs to military buildings, fortifications, and other military properties in 1906-7 over 1905-6, the figures for 1906-7 being $275,586, and for 1905-6, $254,427. This was due largely to the buildings, works, &c., taken over at Halifax and Esquimalt from the British Government.

ANNUAL DRILL.

88. For Annual Drill, the expenditure in 1906-7 was greater proportionately than in 1905-6, owing to the fact that proportionately more troops were paid for training in the nine months than in the preceding twelve. The following statement shows the number for each of these years:—

	Officers.	N. C. O.	Men.	Total, all ranks.	Horses.
1905-6	2,919	8,013	28,168	39,100	6,775
1906-7	2,423	6,584	23,877	32,884	4,621

The total of 32,884 for 1906-7, 9 months, is at the rate of 43,745 for twelve months, an increase compared with 1905-6 of 4,645, supposing the proportion to be constant.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

89. Under head of "Capital" the expenditure for 1906-7 was three-fourths that of the preceding year, the total amount being $975,283, expended on the following Services:—

Ordnance	$393,848
Rifles	301,480
Military Stores	31,429
Rifle Ranges	61,879
Saddlery and Harness	46,904
Clothing	22,814
Lands	60,679
Dominion Arsenal	56,250
Total	$975,283

In addition $25,000 was expended out of the Jamaica Relief Fund for the purchase of new tents to replace those issued out of reserve stores and sent to Jamaica.

90. On pages 15 and 16 will be found a statement of expenditure for 1906-7 under the various votes, and also a comparative statement of expenditure for the past ten years.

COMMAND PAYMASTERS.

91. Pay is issued and payments are now made largely through Command Paymasters. The work is being satisfactorily done, and the system works well, especially at camps where experienced paymasters are absolutely necessary, owing to the increase of work consequent upon checking efficiency pay and the closer examination of all accounts.

EFFICIENCY PAY.

92. Efficiency pay is deserving of a few remarks. The rates are as follows, in addition to the fixed rate of 50 cents per diem:—

Recruits	20 cts. p.d.
Men who have had one previous training	40 cts. p.d.
Men who have had two or more previous trainings	50 cts. p.d.

The men must also become efficient generally and pass all the tests in musketry before this extra pay can be drawn.

93. A comparison of the numbers who have drawn efficiency pay the past three years is interesting, as it shows that the percentage of men with two or more previous trainings is increasing. The following are the figures for each year:—

	Recruits.	Men with one previous training.	Men with two or more previous trainings.	Amount of efficiency pay.
1904-5	12,413	5,413	9,486	$113,432
1905-6	13,540	6,920	14,725	155,428
1906-7 (9 months)	9,032	5,542	13,171	129,665

94. The average of efficiency pay for 1904-5 was a little over 34 cents, and for 1906-7, a little over 38 cents. For 1907-8 it will, in all probability, be nearly 40 cents, which with the fixed rate of 50 cents, will make the average pay of a private about 90 cents.

95. Complaint has been made that it is difficult to get recruits at 70 cents a day. A flat rate of $1 p.d. to all men who can pass the musketry tests has been recommended regardless of whether the men have served previously or not. No doubt with the high rates of wages now existing there is difficulty in inducing men to leave their work

and turn out for training 12 or 16 days at 70 cents p.d.—the present pay of a recruit. If the pay were raised to $7 for all efficient men, it would mean only 10 cents p.d. over and above the average now paid, entailing a total cost of from $50,000 to $60,000 per year—according to the numbers trained and the number of days training.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 9 MONTHS ENDING MARCH 31, 1907.

Expenditure, 1906-7. (Nine months, July 1, 1906, to March 31, 1907.)	Expended.
	$ cts.
By Statute—	
Pay of Chief of General Staff, Inspector-General, Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-General and Master-General of the Ordnance	16,200 00
By Vote—	
Pay of Staff, Permanent Force and Active Militia, including allowances	1,020,211 08
Military Survey—Intelligence Branch	17,759 91
Annual Drill	724,377 98
Salaries and Wages of Civil Employees	67,063 37
Military Properties—Maintenance	38,434 75
" " Construction and Repairs	275,586 52
" Stores	124,911 54
" Clothing and Necessaries	274,509 83
Provisions, Supplies and Remounts	274,941 19
Transport and Freight	54,965 15
Grants in aid of Artillery and Rifle Associations, Bands, and Military Institutes	45,240 50
Miscellaneous and unforeseen contingences	39,999 56
Royal Military College of Canada	68,897 52
Dominion Arsenal	224,401 35
Departmental Library	679 60
Capital Account—Ordnance, Arms, Ammunition, Rifle Ranges, Lands, Reserve Clothing, Equipment, &c.	944,032 87
Capital Account—For manufacture of reserve ammunition at Dominion Arsenal	56,250 00
Gratuity to C. L. Worrell, late Professor R.M.C.	2,012 50
" widow of R.Q.M.-Sgt., A. Costin, 2 months salary	112 85
Compensation to Lt.-Col., J. B. McLean, illness in camp, 1901	1,813 00
Compensation to Surg.-Lieut. Rodolph, injuries in camp, 1904	1,095 00
Customs Dues	71,803 38
Buckingham, Que., strike	1,960 25
Hamilton, Ont. "	61 04
Total	4,347,320 74
PENSIONS.	
By Vote—	
Pensions—Militia, Rebellion, 1885, and general	16,072 75
" Militia, Fenian Raid, &c., (New Militia)	1,850 60
By Statute—	
Pensions—Militia, Upper Canada, Rebellion of 1837-38	160 00
" Act, 1901	9,664 44
Total	27,747 79

REVENUE.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Casual		691 23
Ammunition, Stores and Clothing	9,458 51	
Rents	3,437 02	
Miscellaneous	3,722 91	
		16,618 44
Royal Military College		24,368 41
		41,678 08
Pension Act, 1901		12,573 55
		54,251 63

STATEMENT of Expenditure for the ten years 1897-98 to 1906-07.

	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-00.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	(9 mos.) 1906-07.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Pay of headquarters and district staffs	38,592	39,525	41,769	41,093	44,203	67,296	69,544	83,816	143,880	109,643
Pay of Permanent Force, including officers, n.c.o.'s and men attached	249,457	222,745	195,813	246,639	267,027	281,772	398,610	543,944	1,099,420	878,005
Allowances for care of arms, drill instruction and postage to Active Militia	77,876	74,526	99,603	70,882	51,746	51,696	82,268	56,791	122,897	44,949
Guards of Honor, Escorts, &c	1,646	2,970	1,842	2,000	3,001	2,702	2,098	8,280	3,898	3,814
Military Survey							7,166	11,246	15,518	17,760
Annual drill, including supplies and transport	299,628	422,553	424,991	454,357	529,625	385,190	562,236	699,724	809,924	724,378
Salaries and wages of civil employes	65,420	68,991	70,000	86,495	93,956	94,994	64,682	64,984	72,603	67,063
Military properties—maintenance	33,447	34,819	39,930	39,203	47,760	49,201	50,511	49,854	50,523	38,435
" construction	66,453	86,114	118,704	191,858	220,785	140,173	162,682	205,799	254,427	275,586
" rifle ranges and lands (Cap. act.)	14,659	62,758	96,949	76,104	74,961	64,165	140,326	90,404	132,747	122,558
Warlike and other stores	46,868	79,084	58,087	85,171	99,079	89,319	673,075	536,511	174,980	124,912
Clothing and necessaries for Permanent Force and Active Militia	87,344	169,978	185,079	209,657	224,805	142,364	401,958	424,983	429,727	274,510
Provisions and supplies for Permanent Force	119,911	109,973	117,934	121,790	129,694	129,896	158,378	165,189	463,668	274,941
Transport and freight, other than annual drill	39,976	44,970	39,863	39,824	39,308	39,091	54,855	54,783	84,856	54,965
Grants to rifle associations and bands	35,000	42,425	36,942	36,035	39,950	37,987	40,499	49,100	45,825	45,240
Royal Military College	58,232	65,395	69,230	72,520	81,912	75,006	90,387	86,477	86,243	68,897
Dominion Arsenal	72,832	84,276	102,952	110,783	207,614	149,998	224,911	225,563	290,037	280,651
Arms and ammunition	173,740	393,688	161,498	131,551	224,736	299,689	197,401	427,718	1,092,128	821,475
Gratuities and compensation	42,915	28,018	2,574	5,411	1,210	2,823	934	4,736	582	5,034
Miscellaneous votes	119,318	423,124	202,138	48,046	70,122	168,748	59,433	53,543	41,470	42,700
Customs dues										71,804
*Defences of Esquimalt	44,899	44,670	12,989	128,140	122,432	111,943	109,987	109,987	179,256	
*Special services, South Africa			1,427,502	558,811						
*Halifax, provisional garrison			118,265	349,871	254,961	131,256				
Totals	1,688,213	2,500,635	3,624,654	3,106,241	2,828,887	2,515,309	3,551,941	3,953,162	5,594,009	4,347,320
*Total expenditure of an Imperial nature	44,899	44,670	1,558,756	1,036,822	377,393	243,199	109,987	109,987	179,256	

PENSIONS.										
1837-38	1,480	1,520	840	800	600	360	320	280	160	160
Fenian Raid	2,871	2,583	2,339	2,339	2,261	2,268	2,373	2,337	955	1,851
Northwest Rebellion, 1885	18,918	18,712	18,571	18,103	18,317	18,188	17,916	16,420	16,202	16,073
Pensions Act, 1901							8,301	7,101	9,423	9,664
Totals	23,269	22,815	21,750	21,242	21,178	20,816	28,913	26,138	26,740	27,748
REVENUE RECEIVED.										
Militia	21,033	51,429	26,291	25,658	18,513	17,836	19,891	20,695	32,191	16,618
Casual	401	961	2,120	37,777	1,821	183	595	19,988	24,641	691
Royal Military College	15,884	21,536	21,464	22,036	23,230	23,956	23,323	25,472	23,067	24,368
Pension Act, 1901										12,573
Totals	37,318	73,926	49,875	85,471	43,564	42,275	43,812	66,155	79,899	54,250

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL.

96. Major-General Lord Aylmer, who was Inspector-General during the period under review, reports that owing to the season of the year he did not make any inspections of either the permament force or the active militia, and that he has nothing further to add to the remarks contained in his last report and published in the Annual Report of the Militia Council for the year 1906.

APPENDICES.

97. Appended are the following reports:—

Report of the Director-General of Medical Services, for the three months ending March 31, 1907—Appendix A.

Report of the Commandant of the Royal Military College, for the year ending June 30, 1907—Appendix B.

Report of the Board of Visitors, Royal Military College, 1907—Appendix C.

Report of the Superintendent of the Dominion Arsenal, for the nine months ending March 31, 1907—Appendix D.

E. F. JARVIS,
Secretary, Militia Council.

F. W. BORDEN,
President, Militia Council.

APPENDIX A.

OTTAWA, October 23, 1907.

From the Director-General, Medical Services, Ottawa,
To the Adjutant-General, Canadian Militia.

SIR,—I have the honour to report on the Medical Services from December 31, 1906, to March 31, 1907.

1. I assumed duty as Director-General a few days before the close of the year 1906, and found a considerable portion of the work already admirably mapped out by my predecessor.

MILITARY HYGIENE.

2. The development of military hygiene in all armies during the past few years has been most marked, and it is now recognized that in order to carry out to its fullest extent the practice of army sanitation, it is necessary to have all branches of the service trained to some extent in its principles. With this in view, classes of instruction in military hygiene were held at the various depôts, and all officers of the permanent force were obliged to attend. These lectures were as follows:—

1. General idea of sanitation.
2. Infectious diseases and disinfection.
3. Camps, camp sites and barracks.
4. Water supply, purification of water.
5. Disposal of excreta and refuse.
6. Food, clothing and personal hygiene.

3. This course will be somewhat more elaborate next year, for hygiene is now one of the subjects in which officers must qualify before promotion to rank of captain.

4. It is intended to issue a copy of the new 'Manual of Military Hygiene,' to all officers of the permanent force, and also a copy of the 'Health Memoranda for Soldiers' to all non-commissioned officers and men.

5. Instructions were sent to all permanent medical officers, advising that hygiene was to be the feature of this year's camp, outlining the methods to be adopted and pointing out the importance of its development.

REGIMENTAL MEDICAL SERVICES.

6. The recommendation outlined in last year's report was carried out, and surgical haversacks, water-bottles and stretchers were issued to all infantry units.

7. In order to organize the brigades from a medical point of view, senior medical officers were appointed to each cavalry and infantry brigade. These officers to be responsible for all medical duties in their brigades, and to be in charge of the brigade medical equipment.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

8. A course of instruction in army medical corps duties was started at the Station Hospital, Halifax, and is now being attended by six non-commissioned officers.

9. The examination of officers of the Army Medical Corps and the Regimental Medical Services before promotion to field-rank was instituted. This examination will deal chiefly with questions of military hygiene and a course will be given at the various Camps of Instruction.

ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

FIELD AMBULANCES.

10. No. XVI. Field Ambulance with headquarters at Winnipeg was organized.

Nos. VI. and XIII. Field Ambulances were converted into cavalry field ambulances.

MILITARY BUILDINGS.

11. I only had the opportunity of inspecting two stations, Toronto and Quebec. As regards the first-named depôt, I can only say that the buildings are most unsuitable in every particular. I need not particularize, except to state that the barrack-room accommodation is insufficient, and the married quarters are old and not fit to be lived in. The hospital is most unsuited for such a purpose, and it is a waste of money trying to improve it. The surroundings of the Old Fort Buildings are most unsanitary, and there is no attempt at any regular system of drainage.

12. Quebec is somewhat better, but there is still room for much improvement. The new latrines are to be built at once, but the systems of ventilation and providing conveniences in the married quarters are very unsatisfactory. More could be done to the hospital to make it brighter and a pleasanter abode for the sick soldiers.

HEALTH OF THE TROOPS.

13. The general health of the permanent force has been excellent, as is shown by the accompanying statistical report:—

STATISTICAL RECORD.

ABSTRACT from Admission and Discharge Book—Cases treated in Station Hospitals from June 30, 1906, to March 31, 1907.

Disease.	Station Hospitals.									
	R. M. College.	London.	Toronto.	Kingston.	St. Jean.	Quebec.	Fredericton.	Halifax.	Winnipeg.	Esquimalt.
Abcess	1		7	5	13	11	7	19		
Abrasions		10	7	1		9		18		
Adenitis					3				1	1
Accumulation of wax								1		
Ague			1							1
Alcoholism				5		10		17		2
Asthma		3	3							
Amblyopia								2		
Ametropia								1		
Anæmia								3		
Appendicitis				1			1			
Atrophy, progressive muscular								3		
Balanitis										2
Blood poisoning			3							
Bladder irritation			1							
Boils	2		5	4	8	1	2	14	11	
Bronchitis	6	25	3	15	1	44	10	51	4	
Bromidrosis								1	1	
Bruises		10								
Bright's disease								1	1	
Bullet wounds			2							
Bursitis					1					

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 35

STATISTICAL RECORD—*Continued.*

ABSTRACT from Admission and Discharge Book—Cases treated in Station Hospitals from June 30, 1906, to March 31, 1907.

Disease.	Station Hospitals.									
	R. M. College.	London.	Toronto.	Kingston.	St. John.	Quebec.	Fredericton.	Halifax.	Winnipeg.	Esquimalt.
Buboe									1	2
Burns				1					2	
Bunion				1						
Caries								1		
Cerebral hemorrhage			1							
Colitis						2				
Colic			1	4	3	1	1	1		
Contusions			5	9	1	11		25		2
Concussion			1							
Coryza			10	2	13					1
Congestion of liver					1					
Constipation	1			2		4		3		
Corns				3				1		
Cow pox								8		
Conjunctivitis				3			1	1		
Condyloma								1		
Cyst							1	2		
Diarrhœa	9	4	2	4	1	6	4	4	4	
Dislocation								2		
Dyspepsia			3	1	5					
Dysentery			1							
Delusional insanity								2		
Deafness								2		
Eczema			1	1		3		4		
Effects of heat								3		
Encephalitis					1					
Endocarditis					1					
Epilepsia			1					1		
Erysipelas					1	1		1		
Erythema								1		
Fever, rheumatic			1		4	8			1	
" scarlet								2		
Febricula	6		4			4				1
Fever, typhoid	2		1			2				
Fractures	1	1	5	3	2			9	3	1
Frost bite		2			1	2	1	4	1	
Gastritis			1		4				4	2
Gleet							1			
Gonorrhœa		2	25	2	6	54	7	128	2	9
Gunshot wound								1		
Hæmorrhage								3		
Hæmoptysis										1
Hæmoglobinuria						1				
Hæmorrhoids	1		1		1	6	1	12		
Hernia					1			3		
Hemiplegia				1						
Herpes									2	1
Hyperidrosis									2	
Hysteria								2		
Icterus					1				1	1
Impetigo			2		1			5		
Incontinence of urine								2		
Indigestion	7	6		4		7		5		1
Inflammation of ear	1	1						4		
" bladder		1						2		
" face							1			

STATISTICAL RECORD—*Continued.*

ABSTRACT from Admission and Discharge Book—Cases treated in Station Hospitals from June 30, 1906, to March 31, 1907.

Disease.	Station Hospitals.									
	R. M. College.	London.	Toronto.	Kingston.	St. John.	Quebec.	Fredericton.	Halifax.	Winnipeg.	Esquimalt.
Inflammation of glands								11		
" groin						6				
" pharynx		4				2		6		
" stomach						23		5		
" larynx								3		
" tonsils	12					17		56		
" conn. tissue								5		
" nose	1					2				
" joints								3		
Influenza			43	26			14		33	
Injuries				16			1			
Iritis			1							
Keratitis								2		
Laryngitis				5	1					
Lumbago				4	1				1	
Malarial fever								4		
Measles		2	4					1		1
Myalgia		4			3	13		10		
Mumps			1				1			
Necrosis		1								
Neuralgia	2	5	2		5	6		11		
Neuritis					1					
Neurasthenia	1			3		1	4		1	
Nephritis								2		
Onychia								6	1	
Ophthalmia			11							
Orchitis			1	2		4		9	3	
Ostitis								1	1	
Paralysis, local								1		
Palpitation of heart					2					
Paraphimosis										1
Periostitis			1					1	1	
Pernicious Anaemia								1		
Pediculosis					2	2				
Pleurisy	1	1		2				3		
Pneumonia			1		2	1	1	3	1	
Poisoning, Ptomaine			1						1	
" Cocaine									1	
Phymosis								1		
Quinsy			2						1	
Rheumatism			9	8			2	24	6	1
Ringworm								1		
Septicaemia								1		
Scabies			3					14	15	1
Sprains	6	5	18	10	9	31	17	56	12	3
Synovitis	5		6	5	1	1		4	2	
Syphilis						1		16		4
Syphilis, Primary				2		1		1		
Stye								2		
Taenia solium								3		
Teeth extracted					6					
" cavies of								1		
Tonsillitis		16	13	7	8				14	1
Tumor of face										1
Tubercle of lung								6		
" of hip								1		
Ulcers				2		1	1	5	8	

STATISTICAL RECORD—*Concluded.*

ABSTRACT from Admission and Discharge Book—Cases treated in Station Hospitals from June 30, 1906, to March 31, 1907.

Disease.	Station Hospitals.									
	R. M. College.	London.	Toronto.	Kingston.	St. John.	Quebec.	Fredericton.	Halifax.	Winnipeg.	Esquimalt.
Vaccinia								8	1	
Varix								5		1
Varicocele								1		2
Venereal warts			2					2		1
Wounds	1		2	6	5	2	1	24	8	1
Totals	66	103	219	169	119	301	80	696	144	46
Operations		2	2		9	8	2	28	7	1
Discharged by Medical Board			1	1			2	23		1
Died			1		1		1	8		
Grand totals	66	105	223	170	129	309	85	755	151	48

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

G. C. JONES,
Lieut.-Colonel,
Director-General, Medical Services.

APPENDIX B.

KINGSTON, ONT., July 1, 1907.

To the President
of the Royal Military College of Canada.

SIR,—I have the honour to make the following report on the year now ending.

STRENGTH.

1. The number of cadets on the strength in September, 1906, was 90; two have since withdrawn, leaving a present strength of 88.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

2. The conduct and discipline of the cadets have been good. The standard of discipline depends, to a great extent, on what the senior non-commissioned officers make it, and I wish to express my high opinion of the way in which Battalion Sergeant-Major Rhodes has carried out his duties.

EXAMINATIONS.

3. The result of the term examinations has been, generally speaking, not as satisfactory as I could wish, except in the case of the 3rd class.

DRILLS AND EXERCISES.

4. The normal standard has been maintained. The interest shown by the staff and the grants made by the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec have brought about a keenness with regard to musketry which is having a good effect.

CHANGES IN THE STAFF.

5. Lieut. Bodwell, who joined the staff as Instructor in Civil Engineering in September last is, to my regret, resigning this appointment.

Lieut. Blair, R.F.A., has joined as Instructor in Artillery since my last report.

COMMISSIONS.

6. The following Gentlemen Cadets obtained commissions:—

Battalion Sergeant-Major G. D. Rhodes, Royal Engineers.
Corporal P. de L. D. Passy, Royal Canadian Engineers.
Sergeant T. C. Greenwood, Royal Garrison Artillery.
Sergeant J. G. Gibson, Indian Army.
Gentleman Cadet A. C. T. Lewis, Royal Canadian Artillery.
Corporal G. S. Browne, Royal Canadian Artillery.
Gentleman Cadet R. J. S. Langford, Royal Canadian Regiment.

DIPLOMAS OF GRADUATION.

7. Diplomas of Graduation 'with honours' have been awarded to the following gentlemen:—G. D. Rhodes, F. P. V. Cowley, C. P. Tisdale, H. R. Hammond, G. L. Ridout, H. R. McQueen, A. E. Humphrey, F. O. Hodgins.

8. Diplomas of Graduation to :—P. deL. D. Passy, E. G. Hanson, C. T. Trotter, F. G. Malloch, T. L. Tremblay, A. T. C. Greenwood, R. C. Darling, J. G. Gibson, G. S. Browne, M. A. Scott, W. J. Moffat, C. B. Russell, H. E. Snider, A. C. T. Lewis.

ANNUAL PRIZES

9. The College prizes won during the year have been awarded as follows:—

Gold Medal, Battalion Sergeant-Major G. D. Rhodes.

Silver Medal, Company Sergeant-Major F. P. V. Cowley.

Bronze Medal, Sergeant C. P. Tisdale.

Sword of Honour (prize for conduct, drills, and exercises) Battalion Sergeant-Major G. D. Rhodes.

10. Class prizes for highest number of marks in each class:—

1st Class, Battalion Sergeant-Major G. D. Rhodes.

2nd Class, Corporal E. Bristol.

3rd Class, Gentleman Cadet C. E. Reade.

11. Subject prizes for the highest number of marks in several subjects:—

1st Class—Battalion Sergeant-Major G. D. Rhodes wins the prizes for military engineering, tactics and reconnaissance, surveying, civil engineering, chemistry, drills and exercises, and conduct. Company Sergeant-Major F. P. V. Cowley wins the prize for physics.

2nd Class—Sergeant C. F. Carson wins the prize for mathematics and mechanics. Gentleman Cadet W. D. Adams for geometrical and engineering drawing. Corporal E. Bristol, for military law and military administration, and field sketching and map reading. Gentleman Cadet Langford, for French.

3rd Class—Gentleman Cadet J. A. A. Côté wins the prize for French and Gentleman Cadet C. E. Reade wins the prize for English.

12. The Dundonald Mounted Patrol competition was won by "D" Company 2nd team, Battalion Sergeant-Major Rhodes in command.

13. The Hon. Sir Frederick W. Borden's shield, for revolver competition, was won by Corporal F. O. Hodgins.

14. During the year several other prizes have been presented, and are as follows:—

Riding Challenge Cup presented by Major G. R. Hooper, won by Gentleman Cadet M. A. Scott.

The Lt.-Col. Ernest F. Würtele Gymnastic Shield, presented by Lt.-Col. Würtele, with cups for the best gymnast in each class, were won as follows :—

1st Class—Sergeant T. L. Tremblay; 2nd Class—Sergeant C. F. Carson; 3rd Class—Gentleman Cadet W. D. Weller.

The Ontario Government Cups for the best shot in each class in the annual musketry course were won as follows:—

1st Class—Company Sergeant-Major G. L. Ridout; 2nd Class—Gentleman Cadet G. A. R. Spain; 3rd Class—Gentleman Cadet D. A. White.

The Quebec Government Cups for the three cadets making the highest score at 200, 500, and 600 yards, at a rifle meeting held on June 15, were won as follows:—1st, Gentleman Cadet C. W. Coursol; 2nd, Gentleman Cadet A. E. Grasett; 3rd, Company Sergeant-Major G. L. Ridout.

Tent-pegging Challenge Cup, presented by Captain E. C. Hamilton, was won by Corporal W. T. Moffat.

A pair of Binoculars, presented by graduates, 1880 to 1885, now in the Imperial Service, to the cadet obtaining the highest marks in the military subjects, were won by Battalion Sergeant-Major G. D. Rhodes.

A pair of Binoculars to the cadet making the best marks in cadastral surveying, presented by Major Ernest Hubbell, R.O., were won by Company Sergeant-Major F. P. V. Cowley.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. T. TAYLOR, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Commandant, R. M. College.

APPENDIX C.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS, ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, 1907.

OTTAWA, March 25, 1907.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the report of the Board of Visitors of the Royal Military College for the year 1907.

The Board much regret the unavoidable absence of their esteemed colleague, Monseigneur O. E. Mathieu, C.M.G., the rector of Laval University, who was unfortunately prevented by illness from attending.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. LAKE, *Major-General,*
Chief of the General Staff, Canadian Militia.

Hon. Sir F. W. BORDEN, K.C.M.G., M.D., M.P.,
Minister of Militia and Defence,
Ottawa.

REPORT.

The Board assembled at the Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont., at 9.30 a.m., March 14, 1907.

PRESENT:

Chairman:—Major-General P. H. N. Lake, C.B., C.M.G., Chief of the General Staff.

Members:—Brigadier-General W. D. Otter, C.B., A.D.C., Comdg. Western Ontario Command; C. E. W. Dodwell, Esq., M.I.C.E., Halifax, N.S.; Major H. A. Panet, D.S.O., R.C.H.A., A.A.G.

Acting Secretary:—Major C. F. Winter, 'The G.G.F.G'

Lieut.-Colonel E. T. Taylor, Commandant of the Royal Military College, was in attendance.

Monseigneur O. E. Mathieu, C.M.G., Rector of Laval University, was unfortunately prevented by illness from attending.

The Board decided to follow the procedure adopted in 1906 and to record the results of their inquiry and their recommendations under the same headings, viz.:—

(*a*) Admission to the College and Course of Instruction.

(*b*) Personnel and Administration.

(*c*) College Grounds and Buildings.

ADMISSION TO THE COLLEGE AND COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

ELIGIBILITY OF SONS OF GRADUATES SERVING OUTSIDE CANADA.

1. The Commandant reported that the recommendation of the Board last year upon this head had been adopted by the Militia Department, and that sub-para. 7 of the R.M.C. Regulations had been amended accordingly. The sons of graduates who are on government service anywhere within the Empire are now eligible for admission.

PREFERENCE TO SONS OF OFFICERS OF THE MILITIA.

2. The Board desire to repeat their recommendation of last year. They then advocated that, with a view to preserving better the military characteristics of the College and its connection with the militia, some preference should be given to sons of militia officers. This preference might advantageously take the form of a reduction of the college fees, either upon entrance or during the course. To entitle a cadet to this reduction he should be the son of an officer who had given not less than twenty years' service in the militia, and who would thus receive some recognition of his public services.

GRADUATES SERVING IN THE MILITIA.

3. The Board cannot but regret that a larger number of graduates of the college do not enter the active militia of the Dominion, as distinct from the permanent force. That the training and experience gained at the college would be of the highest value to the militia is shown by the services rendered by the graduates who already belong to it, and the Board recommend for the consideration of the Minister and Militia Council the question whether it might not be possible to offer special inducements to graduates to join the force.

4. It is even more desirable that graduates should freely enter the permanent force. It is suggested that some remission of fees paid during the college course might be made to those who enter the permanent force on leaving the college..

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

5. The recommendations made by the Board in 1906, as to the qualifying standard of marks for admission, have been adopted, in regard to mathematics, in the proposed syllabus for 1908, but not for English, geography and history, or French. This appears to be due to an oversight.

6. The Board consider that the same system should be applied to the examinations in these latter subjects, and they desire to emphasize their previously expressed view, that the scope of the examinations might with advantage be restricted, provided a thorough grounding in all subjects and a higher qualifying minimum of marks be exacted. The same percentage should be adopted as is laid down in the report of the Board for 1906 and the syllabus for 1908.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH.

7. Their recommendations of last year have been carried out.

DURATION OF COURSE.

8. The Commandant again expressed to the Board the unanimous feeling of the professors and himself in favour of reverting to a four years' course at the college. He reported that, in accordance with his undertaking given last year (see para. 10, Report Board of Visitors, 1906), he had consulted the parents of 79 cadets then at the college. Of these 79, 59 had replied. Of these, 40 were in favour of extension of the course to four years; 8 were definitely opposed to it; and 11 were in favour, but with

reservations. Should the popularity of the college course, with parents, continue as at present, the Board consider that the general tenor of these replies would justify further consideration of the proposal for extension.

SYLLABUS OF INSTRUCTION—ALLOTMENT OF TIME.

9. On the question of the allotment of time to the various subjects taught during the course, the Commandant drew the attention of the Board to the fact that a considerable rearrangement of the hours allotted to study had been made. On close examination of the subject he had come to the conclusion that it might be possible, by a redistribution of hours throughout the course, so to allot the time to the various subjects that, although there would be an apparent decrease in the total number of hours given, yet the actual time devoted to study of each subject would not be diminished. The main features of the redistribution were a reduction in the total number of hours allotted to mathematics and to the combined subjects of field-sketching, reconnaissance and surveying, together with a comparatively small reduction in those given to civil engineering. The reduction in mathematics had been made possible by recasting the syllabus, so as to adapt it more closely to the future requirements of civil engineering and surveying. The reduction of the time given to field sketching, reconnaissance and surveying had been made possible by treating the two former subjects more as branches of surveying proper and tactics. The main portion of the time thus saved had been allotted, in accordance with the recommendation of the Board of Visitors last year, to further instruction in tactics, military administration, military law and French. An increase in physics and chemistry had been made corresponding to the reduction in civil engineering. The Board on the whole approve of the redistribution of time for both theoretical and practical work, but consider that the results of these changes should be carefully watched.

INCREASE IN INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF.

10. The recommendations of the Board last year, for an increase in the instructional staff, have been carried out by the Militia Council, with beneficial results.

ALLOTMENT OF MARKS.

11. The Commandant laid before the Board a new allotment of marks to the various subjects, both theoretical and practical, taught during the course. This rearrangement was in accord with the views held by the Board and was concurred in by them.

PERSONNEL AND INTERIOR ADMINISTRATION.

ATTENDANCE.

12. The Commandant reported a total of 90 cadets on the books of the college.

PERSONNEL AND PHYSICAL RECORDS.

13. The cadets were inspected on parade, and all classes were seen at exercises in the gymnasium and at study in the class rooms. Their physique, demeanour and address appeared to be highly satisfactory. They were also seen at work in the cadets' workshop.

14. The Board saw and questioned representative cadets from the several classes, and asked if they had any complaints to make, or matters which they desired to bring to the attention of the Board. A very general opinion was expressed that the quality of the messing was not entirely satisfactory. This is a somewhat difficult question in

view of the fact that the charge—50 cents per diem—is moderate, and also that the occasions on which justifiable cause for complaint had occurred appeared to be few. The Board were not satisfied that any further steps were necessary than to request the Commandant to see that the company officers exercised close supervision over the cadets' messing.

15. The following records of the physical development of cadets of the third class, who joined September, 1906, after six months in college, at the date of inspection in March, 1907, are of interest:—

Average age, 18 years and 3 months.
Average height, 5 feet 8¼ inches.
Chest, fully expanded, 35¼ inches.
Chest, not expanded, 31¼ inches.
Average chest measurement, 31¼ inches.

CLOTHING.

16. The clothing appeared to be on the whole satisfactory, but there seemed to be some doubt as to whether the quality of serge supplied for the undress uniforms was sufficiently good. The Board consider that this question should be looked into.

17. The overshoes issued for winter wear, though apparently a fairly good article, will not stand the constant use to which they are put by being worn almost incessantly throughout the winter. The Board think that either an extra issue should be made, or that a leather lining down the back of the overshoe, where it is liable to be rubbed by the heel of the boot, should be added before issue.

18. The complaint made in 1906, as to delay in fitting the undress uniform to the members of the recruit class on joining appears to be no longer justified.

DISCIPLINE.

19. The Board inquired into the question of the maintenance of discipline and award of punishment, both of which appear to be satisfactory.

The Board made special inquiry from the cadets who appeared before them as to whether any practices such as 'hazing' or 'fagging' were going on. All stated distinctly that no such practices existed, and the Commandant confirmed their statements.

WATER SUPPLY.

20. The Commandant reported to the Board that, as there had been, in December last, four cases of enteric fever within the college enclosure, he had ordered an analysis of the water supply. The result of this examination was that the water was reported to be quite pure.

21. As regards the defective water supply outside the inner enclosure, upon which the Board commented in their report of 1906, no changes have been made and the supply is still inadequate. With the erection of buildings for the Riding School Detachment, &c., a better supply will become even more necessary, if possible, than at present.

The existing state of affairs involves grave risk in the event of fire, and constant inconvenience to the users of water.

SANITATION.

22. The Board visited the College hospital and found it in a highly satisfactory condition. The only two cases in hospital were slight accidents received while playing games. The Medical Officer reported that the present arrangements for the preliminary medical examination of Cadets before going up for the Entrance Examination, and for their Medical Examination after joining the College, were working satisfactorily.

23. The general health of the Cadets at the College during 1906 appears to have been uniformly good, with the exception that, towards the end of November and beginning of December, there was a considerable prevalence of influenza, and there were three cases of enteric fever. In addition to these three cases among the Cadets, it may be mentioned that the son of the engineer employed at the College, who lives within the College grounds, was also attacked. All four recovered.

24. As has already been stated under the heading of 'Water Supply,' an inquiry was ordered with a view to discovering the source of infection. The water supply having been found to be pure, the milk supply was inquired into with the result that it was found to come from an unsanitary dairy. Careful inspection was made at the same time of the plumbing and drainage arrangements at the College, and both were found to be in a satisfactory condition. It is possible that the milk might have been the source of the infection, and the milk contractor was accordingly changed, but it is only fair, at the same time, to state that the milk supplied to the engineer's family, in which the other case of enteric fever occurred, did not come from the same dairy, and also that there were numerous cases of enteric in the city of Kingston at the time, so that infection may have arisen from sources altogether beyond the control of the College. The Commandant reported that as a measure of precaution he had received from headquarters authority to have the milk and water supply inspected periodically and the milk pasteurized, and that periodical inspection of the drainage was already made under the regular College routine.

SUPERIOR STAFF.

25. The recommendation made by the Board of Visitors in 1906 for a rearrangement of the duties of the superior staff and for the appointment of a quartermaster have been carried out. Great benefit is expected from the latter appointment.

SUBORDINATE STAFF.

26. The recommendation of last year that two buglers should be detailed to the College has been carried out. The Commandant was inclined to think that no further modifications of the existing subordinate personnel was immediately necessary, but the Professor of Physics and Chemistry desired to draw the attention of the Board to his need for a skilled N.C.O. assistant for the subjects with which he dealt. He pointed out that the syllabus involved the use of a large number of valuable and expensive instruments, which had to be kept in perfect order, and he remarked upon the danger of injury if they were looked after by untrained men. Hitherto the work of cleaning the rooms and taking care of the instruments had developed upon one of the servants of the College, a man of the labourer class rather than the N.C.O. class.

27. The Board appreciate the considerations urged by the Professor of Physics and Chemistry; but consider that the question should also be examined from the point of view of what other work such a N.C.O. could be usefully employed upon, and desired the Commandant to enquire into the question and put it forward officially with his recommendation.

PENSIONS.

28. With regard to the subject of providing pensions for the members of the Civil Staff, both superior and subordinate, in reference to which the board submitted a recommendation in 1906, to which they still adhere, they have to report that the members of the Superior Civil Staff have addressed to them a memorandum on the subject in which their views are set forth. The Board conceive that it does not come within their province to advise as to the exact conditions under which pensions should be granted, though they think a pension system very advisable in the interests of efficiency. They have therefore contented themselves with annexing the memorandum of the Superior Civil Staff as Appendix 'A.'*

*This appendix has not been printed.

PAY OF SUPERIOR STAFF.

29. The Board in 1906 drew attention to the comparatively low rates of salary paid to the superior staff, both civil and military. First-rate work is expected, and adequate remuneration should be given. Some small addition to the pay of the civil professors has been made as a result of their recommendations. But the pay of the Military Staff remains the same. At the wish of the Commandant the Board annex a memorandum by him on the subject. (Appendix 'B')*

MILITIA RANK.

30. The Board's recommendation of 1906 as to the grant of militia rank to the Commandant, military professors and instructors has been carried out.

RECREATION OF CADETS.

31. The Board desire to repeat their recommendation of 1906 on this subject. They then stated that they found the recreation-room accommodation for cadets in the main building to be sufficient, but that they were impressed with the need for providing better means for the outdoor recreation and health of the cadets in winter. The gymnasium is made use of to its fullest extent, but it is not by itself sufficient. They recommend that a building should be provided which would fulfil the double purpose of a skating rink in winter and drill shed suitable for bad weather at other times. A drill shed is much needed.

GUN SHED AND ARTILLERY ARMAMENT.

32. The Board examined the gun shed and the armament provided for artillery drill. They desire to draw the attention of the Militia Council to their report of last year and to the fact that the guns and stores then recommended for provision have not yet been supplied. Apparently no attempt has been made to rectify the deficiency. Even in such a small but important matter as an automatic sight for the 4·7 gun, which is merely the question of manufacturing a special cam, the requisition has not been complied with. They would again emphasize their opinion that the course of instruction in artillery should embrace a thorough knowledge of one or two types of guns, and that, as a consequence, specimens of these guns should be provided, completely equipped in every respect.

33. The Professor of Military Engineering drew attention to the obsolete and unserviceable nature of some of the engineering equipment on charge. The Board consider the complaint to be justified and they recommend that two pontoons and two boats (cutters) for bridge work should be supplied. It is highly desirable that the cadets should be up to date in their engineering training. The pontoons might possibly be lent from the spare equipment for the Militia Engineer companies, while the cutters will be of great utility for transport purposes to and from Cedar Island and other places.

COLLEGE GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.

GROUNDS.

34. The Board desire to repeat their recommendation of last year with respect to the care of the grounds. They would draw the attention of the Militia Council to the fact that nothing to improve their condition appears to have been done since their last visit. As they then stated, much of the work recommended by the Commandant for the improvement of the shore to the east of the College along Navy Bay appears to them to be necessary for reasons of utility as well as appearance. They pointed out that some of these measures would be requisite if the water supply pipe was to be

*This appendix has not been printed.

properly protected. After the expiration of a year this protection is even more desirable.

35. They would draw attention to the present condition of the boat houses. These are now useless for their proper purpose and it is necessary to keep the boats out in the open during the winter rather than in the houses in their present condition. This makes it essential to have the boats painted afresh every year, an unnecessary expense to the public. They cannot but feel that the care of the grounds should receive more attention from the department, in the interest of the reputation of the College in the eyes of the general public.

RIFLE RANGE.

36. The rifle range is reported to be suitable and safe, though the accommodation is limited. It has been used during the past season by the 14th Prince of Wales' Own Rifles, pending the acquisition of a new rifle range for Kingston.

BUILDINGS.

37. The Board inspected the whole of the main buildings and found their condition to be generally good.

DORMITORY.

38. The dormitory building was in good order and in a satisfactory state of sanitation. No progress has, however, been made in the replacing of the present soft wood floors throughout the greater portion of the building by hardwood. This change had been in progress, but has been discontinued during the past year. The Board consider it should be carried out as soon as funds can be made available. The wooden floors of the lavatories should be replaced by cement.

39. Very general complaints were made by the cadets that the rooms during this last hard winter had been too cold for comfort or work. Owing to the construction of the rooms it does not appear easy to secure at once proper ventilation and warmth, but the Commandant was requested to go into the question thoroughly and make recommendations to the department, looking to improvement in this respect.

MAIN BUILDING.

40. The main building was inspected and found on the whole to be in good order. The messman's quarters, and kitchen were well looked after, but, as last year, the Board consider that better accommodation for the messman's stores of food is desirable in the interests of health.

GREASE TRAP.

41. Last year the Board remarked on the position of the greese trap for the interception of grease from the mess scullery, and reported that they had received complaints that it was apt to give out an offensive odour. They recommended its removal outside the building, if possible. The Commandant now reported that much trouble was found in making any satisfactory arrangement outside the building to replace this receptacle. Some slight alteration to the grease trap has been carried out and apparently no recent complaints have been made. At the same time the Board consider that, should it prove feasible, as suggested by the Commandant, to fix some arrangement, in the shape of a cowl, over the grease trap, with ventilation to the open air, it should be done.

GYMNASIUM.

42. The gymnasium was visited. The building and equipment are up to date and satisfactory and the deficient accommodation in the shower bath and lavatories, re-

marked in 1906, has been made good. The Board understand that the swimming bath and shooting gallery originally proposed in the basement of the gymnasium are not now considered by the college staff to be desirable. So far as concerns the swimming bath they concur, but they are strongly of opinion that a shooting gallery should be installed as soon as possible. They also recommend the issue of a sub-target gun.

CIVIL SUBORDINATES' QUARTERS.

43. The Board did not consider it necessary to inspect again this year the civil subordinates' quarters on Cataraqui Bay. Last year they had no hesitation in concurring in the general and long standing condemnation of these buildings as unfit for habitation. The quarters have not been improved since then, and are a continual eyesore. In their report of 1906 the Board suggested that buildings in the nature of flats would be suitable for housing both the civil subordinate employees who ought to be lodged within the College grounds, and also the detachment of men required to look after the Riding School horses and stables. They strongly recommend that at least 16 quarters for the civil subordinates, as well as the quarters for the Riding School Detachment, should be undertaken at the earliest possible moment. As they pointed out last year, some of the married N.C.O's reside in town at a long distance from their work. Other married N.C.O.'s and civilian servants reside nearer, but also outside the College, and are drawing lodging allowances. Lodgings in the neighbourhood are very difficult to obtain and are, not infrequently, unsanitary. As the Cadets' washing is done by the families of these servants, there is always the risk of the importation of infection in consequence. Last year, washing had to be withdrawn from one family, the members of which were found to be suffering from diphtheria, largely due to the unsanitary condition of the only house they had been able to rent.

STABLES.

44. Last year the Board inspected the new stables destined to accommodate the horses for riding instruction of cadets. They pointed out that these could not be utilized until quarters were provided for the detachment in charge, as well as other necessary buildings, such as cook-houses and lavatories. They also pointed out that there was no connection between the interior drains and the main drain outside, nor had a proper water supply been laid on. The drainage has now been completed, but the water supply is still deficient here and in other buildings outside the inner enclosure. To provide stable buildings which cannot be used, for want of quarters for the men who look after the horses, is an arrangement which cannot be described as either business-like or economical.

FIRE PROTECTION.

45. The Board caused the fire alarm to be sounded in order to test the fire arrangements of the College. With the exception that the screw cap of one of the hydrants had been broken within the last few days and was undergoing repair, the arrangements worked well. The Cadets and officers appeared to be acquainted with their duties. The pressure was fairly satisfactory. The Board think it would be desirable to add an extension ladder to the fire equipment.

46. The Board desire to again draw attention to their report of last year, paragraph 48, which stated that no arrangement has been made to provide hydrants, or other fire appliances, for the protection of the buildings outside the inner enclosure, viz.: the Commandant's house, married officers' quarters, civil subordinates' quarters, the new stables, and the two N.C.O.'s houses near the entrance gate to the grounds. In the event of fire at any of these places, the only means of combating it would be the use of water buckets, until the city fire brigade could arrive. The Board consider that

the expenditure necessary for providing fire hydrants within easy reach of these buildings would be amply repaid by the protection afforded. This work might be carried out at the same time as the provision of a suitable water supply for the new stables.

TRIP TO OTTAWA.

47. The Board consider that the desirability of bringing the College and the work performed there to the notice of Members of Parliament, Ministers and other officials at Ottawa, during the session of the Dominion Parliament, should not be lost sight of. They advise that the Commandant should consult the Department as to the possibility of either inviting Ministers and Members of Parliament to visit the College during term time, or arranging a visit by the Cadets to the Capital during which they would give an exhibition of drill and gymnastics.

CONCLUSION.

48. In conclusion, the Board desire to report that they found the College generally to be in a satisfactory state, and to show an improvement upon its condition at the time of their visit last year, for which the Commandant and Staff deserve credit. At the same time they wish to draw attention to the points upon which they made recommendations last year which do not appear to have received attention.

49. They are favourably impressed by the appearance and general state of health of the Cadets, by the nature of the instruction given, and by the good condition of the more important buildings. They have directed the Commandant's attention to a few minor points of detail, which, in their view, are capable of improvement.

50. On the whole, they are of opinion that parents of Cadets at the College may feel satisfied that their interests are properly cared for.

PERCY LAKE. *Major-General, C.G.S.,*
W. D. OTTER. *Brig.-General, Comg. West. Ontario,*
HEN. A. PANET, *Major, D.A.G.,*
C. E. W. DODWELL.

CHARLES F. WINTER. *Major, 'The G.G.F.G..'*
Acting Secretary.

KINGSTON, March 16, 1907.

APPENDIX D.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, DOMINION ARSENAL.

QUEBEC, October 20, 1907.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Militia and Defence.

SIR,—I have the honour to report upon the operations of this establishment for the fiscal period of nine months ended March 31, 1907.

2. The appropriations voted by Parliament and expenditure during the year were as follows:—

Amount of appropriations for fiscal year ended March 31, 1907	$281,250 00
Amounts refunded	1,174 59
	$282,424 59

Amount of expenditures for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907	$282,383 18
Amount in treasury to credit of appropriations on March 31, 1907	41 41
	$282,424 59

BALANCE SHEET, MARCH 31, 1907.

3.

ASSETS.

Buildings	$124,372 50
Machinery	69,447 66
Tools	901 36
Materials	106,363 96
Semi-manufactures	179,361 31
Accounts receivable	9,163 17
	$489,609 96

LIABILITIES.

Working capital	$479,072 99
Accounts payable	10,536 97
	$489,609 96

MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS.

4. The expenditure on maintenance of buildings during the past year was $4,470.90. The following amounts have been written off capital account for depreciation:—

5% on buildings	$ 6,781 68
10% on machinery	10,023 31
20% on tools	763 27
	$17,568 26

The above amounts in addition to cost of repairs to plant have been charged against cost of manufacture. The plant and buildings are in a thoroughly efficient condition.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

5. The sum of $6,002.19 has been expended in purchasing new machinery, as follows:—

1 Oil separator.
1 Arbor press.
1 Pressure blower.
1 Double seamer.
1 Horning and wiring press.
2 14-inch. engine lathes.
1 17-inch. bench lathe.
1 Threading attachment.
1 10-inch toolmaker's lathe.
1 16-inch. H. S. lathe.
1 5 H. P. electric motor.
2 Stamping machines.
2 Waxing machines.
1 Floor grinder.
1 Oil and waste saving machine.
1 Cutting-off machine.
Shafting and hangers, &c.

EMPLOYEES AND PAY ROLL.

6. Average number of employees, 399. Total amount of salaries and wages paid, $126,691.57.

GENERAL EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

7. Expenditures not chargeable direct to orders, and comprising salaries, light, heat and power, office expenses, depreciation on plant, &c., &c., have been distributed as a general percentage on direct labour in each factory as shown below.

GENERAL PERCENTAGES ON DIRECT LABOUR, 1906-07.

Workshop	61·15
Cartridge factory	79·09
Shell factory	70·17
Rolling mill	84·15
Foundry	117·78
Mean	82·4

QUALITY OF OUTPUT.

8. The ammunition manufactured continues to give satisfaction, and complaints have become comparatively rare.

EXTENSIONS AND ADDITIONS TO PLANT.

9. A new store and office building is being erected, and will be completed in the spring of 1908. Orders are being placed for a gas plant, machinery for the manufacture of Q.F. gun ammunition, and electric generators required to supply additional motive power. A system of forced draft is being installed to increase steaming capacity of boilers, and reduce amount of smoke emitted—complaints having been received regarding the smoke nuisance.

SYSTEM OF ACCOUNTS.

10. It is recommended that our cost system be examined by a qualified expert in industrial accounting. There is room for improvement, and a saving will certainly result by adopting the best modern methods. The cost is insignificant and will be repaid in a few months.

PRODUCTION.

11. The total cost of ammunition and warlike stores produced during the nine months, inclusive of repairs, experiments and miscellaneous services, is $262,251.51. The details are given in the accompanying statement, and the cost does not include profits, interest on capital, or other trade charges and risks not incurred in government manufacture. The most important item of manufacture is .303-inch small arm ammunition. The cost of .303-inch ball manufactured by the Imperial Government is quoted in the "Priced Vocabulary of Stores" at $22.63 per 1,000. We are charged in addition 5½% for inspection and departmental expenses; the cost of freight amounts to about 1%. The cost of these cartridges delivered in Canada, would thus be about $24.10. The cost of similar ammunition to the United States Government is $34.99 when manufactured in the Government arsenals, and $42.50 when obtained by contract for the year 1905-06. The price given for Imperial Government manufacture is probably based on the production of 1904-05, before the great rise in cost of metals, particularly copper, in August, 1905. The U. S. contract rate is dated June 29, 1905, likewise before the increase in cost of metals. The U.S. arsenal rate of $34.99 being that established from July, 1905, to July, 1906, includes the period of high-priced metals, and is more comparable with the conditions under which we have been working. The .303-inch cordite ball cartridge produced here during the year cost $25.20 per 1,000, which will no doubt be satisfactory, considering the increased cost of all raw materials. For this reason, it is expected that the cost of manufacture will be higher during the ensuing year.

The figures quoted show that given sufficiently large orders, it is possible to manufacture at reasonable rates. Small quantities of stores cannot be produced economically, and when future requirements cannot be foreseen, it is better to purchase in England.

12. The following statement shows the stores manufactured and repaired during 1906-07:—

Description of Stores.	Quantity.	Rate.	Cost.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Cartridges, Small Arm, Ball, ·303-in., Cordite, Mk. VI.	8,785,760	25 20 per 1,000	221,668 10
" " Ball, ·303-in., Gallery Practice, Mk. II.	3,250,060	5 86 " 1,000	19,116 06
" " Blank, ·303-in., Black powder, without bullet, Mk. III.	363,000	14 24 " 1,000	5,175 50
" " Blank, ·303-in., Cordite, without bullet, Mk. V.	137,000	13 06 " 1,000	1,791 21
Chests, Rifle, 'Ross'.	100	9 91 each.	991 47
Bullets, Proof, ·303-inch.	15,700	4 65 per 1,000	73 05
Bag's Shalloon, Cartridge Q.F., 12-pr., 12 cwt.	200	10 41 " 100	20 82
Box, spare parts and implements. Special.	1		38 92
Cartridges, B.L. filled, 12-pr. 6 cwt., 12 $\frac{7}{16}$ oz. Cordite, size 5, Mk. II.	3,312	0 55 each.	1,838 24
" " 5-in. Howitzer, 11 $\frac{7}{16}$ oz. Cordite, size 3$\frac{3}{4}$, Mk. III.	675	0 88 "	599 15
Covers, Cartridge, Canvas, B.L. 12-pr. 6 cwt., 12 $\frac{7}{16}$ oz. Cordite, Mk. I.	3,312	5 51 per 100	182 52
Cartridges, S.B. empty, silk cloth, 24-pr. 3 lb., blank L.G.	5,000	4 22 " 100	211 45
Covers, Cartridge, silk cloth, B.L. 5-in. Howitzer, 11 $\frac{7}{16}$ oz. Cordite.	495	6 03 " 100	29 86
Cartridges, R.B.L. empty, silk cloth, 20-pr. 1$\frac{1}{2}$ lb., Blank.	1,000	10 00 " 100	100 23
" B.L. empty, 15-pr., Mk. I., Gun 1$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Blank.	150	0 10 each.	16 45
Handles, Cocking Striker. Mk. II. (Ordnance, Q.F. 4·7-in).	16	1 59 "	25 43
Igniters, 1$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. F.G. or R.F.G.^{2}, Mk. III. Filled (Cartridges Q.F. or Q.F.C.).	100	9 96 per 100	96
Puffs, powder, 2 oz., Mk. I.	10,300	4 70 " 100	484 45
Pins, puff, powder 4 oz.	536	0 49 each.	267 05
Sleigh, F.A. experimental, Quebec pattern.	1		1,124 31
Tests, steel. (For Ottawa Car Co.)			234 72
Tubs, cleaning cartridges, Q.F.	4	1 78 each.	7 13
Wads, puff, Cordite, 4 oz., Mk. I.	5,000	0 94 per 100	47 17
" felt Cartridge Q.F., 12-pr. 12 cwt.	140	20 79 " 100	29 11
" Mk. II. " " " "	200	8 80 " 100	17 61
Boxes, ammunition S.A. Special.	4,593	0 35 each.	1,635 39
" " " Gen'l Service. Repaired.	3,233	0 64 "	2,070 04
" " " Gallery Practice and Blank.	3,492	0 09 "	344 30
" " " " " Repaired.	258	0 28 "	72 50
" " " Special. Repaired.	161	0 13 "	21 87
Cases, powder, metal lined, wood. Repaired.	24	2 03 "	48 86
Cases, Cordite, 100 lbs., Mk. I. Repaired.	82	0 23 "	*383 22
Cartridges, S.A. Dummy Drill, Mk. II.	70,000	2 25 per 1,000	157 88
Gyn, Triangle, light tubular. Repaired.	1		45 28
Plugs, Armoury, Conversion.	8,910	5 08 per 100	453 24
Sights, B.L. Tangent, 12-pr., Mks. II. & IV. Guns. Repaired.	5	7 83 each.	39 19

Strips, Rifle Chests	3,130	1 61 per 100	0 68
Services for Director of Contracts			72 50
'Ross' Rifle Inspection			534 03
" " Experiments			2,159 55
Barrels, powder, whole. Repaired	15	0 24 each.	19 59
Carriages, Field B.L., 12-pr. 6 cwt., Mk. II. Repairs	6		43 42
Total			262,251 51

* Rate is for repairs. Original value of cases, $363.72.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

October 21, 1907.

F. M. GAUDET, *Lieut Colonel.*,
Superintendent Dominion Arsenal.

REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

FOR THE

NINE MONTHS, JULY 1, 1906, TO MARCH 31, 1907, INCLUSIVE

COMPRISING

THE FISCAL YEAR 1906-07

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA
PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1907

5577—1

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Albert Henry George, Earl Grey, G.C.M.G., &c., &c., Governor General of Canada.

May it please Your Excellency:

The undersigned has the honour to forward to Your Excellency the accompanying Report of the Deputy Minister on the work of the Department of Labour of the Dominion of Canada, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907, all of which is respectfully submitted.

RODOLPHE LEMIEUX,
Minister of Labour.

Department of Labour,
Ottawa, August 31, 1907.

CONTENTS

	Page.
Introductory	7
I. The *Labour Gazette*	12
II. Conciliation and Arbitration	32
III. Inquiry by Royal Commission into Dispute between Bell Telephone Company and Operators at Toronto	52
IV. The Railway Labour Disputes Act	~~87~~ 63
V. The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act	67
VI. Fair Wages on public contract work	82
VII. False representations to induce emigration.—Mission of Deputy Minister of Labour to England.—Imperial legislation	98
VIII. The Alien Labour Law	108
IX. Strikes and lockouts in Canada during 1906, with comparative statistics for the years 1901 to 1905, inclusive	117
X. Industrial accidents in Canada during 1906, with comparative statistics for the years 1904 and 1905	136
XI. The Library of the Department	150
XII. The circulation of the *Labour Gazette*	164
XIII. The Distribution of the *Labour Gazette* and other publications	167
XIV. Inquiries, correspondence and other departmental work	169

REPORT

OF THE

DEPUTY MINISTER OF LABOUR

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31,

1907

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
OTTAWA, August 7, 1907.

To the Honourable RODOLPHE LEMIEUX, LL.D., K.C., M.P.,
Minister of Labour.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report on the work of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

In previous reports it has been possible to direct attention to the prosperous condition of trade and industry throughout the Dominion; it is gratifying to be able to report that this prosperity has continued throughout the past year, with the result that employment has been plentiful and the demand for labour strong and continuous. In the work of railroad construction, in mining, agriculture, lumbering, and in some branches of the manufacturing industry, the demand for labour has greatly exceeded the supply, and the same is also true of many of the trades; in practically every branch of commerce and industry there has been pronounced expansion. The extensive railroad construction and large influx of immigrants which have been marked features in the economic development of the country have contributed largely to this end.

The movement of wages was strongly upward in tendency throughout the year, and this increase was pretty general in the different trades and callings, though the full beneficial effect of the wages increases was in part offset by an increase in prices and rents, which was more or less general, and which somewhat enhanced the cost of living.

The most serious industrial disturbance of the year was the strike of coal miners of Lethbridge, Alberta, which took place in the spring of the year, and was settled through the good offices of the Department of Labour under the Conciliation Act in

the month of November. This strike, besides being an interruption to the coal mining industry of the Crows' Nest Pass Coal Company, occasioned a slight fuel famine through parts of the Canadian West, more particularly throughout the province of Saskatchewan. While the shortage of coal caused considerable hardship and inconvenience to many localities, as well as some embarrassment to transportation, the ill effects were not prolonged; they served to modify, temporarily, but did not seriously retard the general progress. The total number of trades disputes was somewhat larger than that of the previous year; with the exception, however, of the strikes at Lethbridge and in the Crows' Nest Pass, already mentioned, and a strike of mill hands and lumbermen at Buckingham, Que., and of street railway employees at Hamilton, Ont., they were not of such a nature, either from the point of view of duration or numbers affected, as to seriously affect business. The two last mentioned strikes were, however, serious in their nature, being accompanied by rioting, and the loss of three lives in the case of the dispute at Buckingham.

With the increasing industrial prosperity there has come a considerable increase in the work of the department. The year, from the labour point of view, was scarcely less memorable from the standpoint of industrial progress, than it was from the standpoint of labour legislation. The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, which received the assent of Parliament on March 22nd, was the most important piece of labour legislation enacted in the Dominion since the establishment of the Department in 1900. The serious consequences which followed the strikes at Buckingham and Hamilton, and in particular the coal strike at Lethbridge, directed the attention of Parliament, to the need of additional legislation to meet if possible such situations, and the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was presented to Parliament by the Minister of Labour with this end in view. The introduction of this measure and its enactment have added considerably to the work of the Department. Similarly the action of the department in securing the enactment by the Imperial Parliament through an amendment to the Merchants' Shipping Act, of legislation to prevent false representations with a view to induce immigration to Canada, contributed materially to the increase of its work. This legislation was the outcome of special investigations conducted by the Department, and of representations made to the Imperial authorities through the Deputy Minister of Labour, who was sent by the Minister on a special mission to Great Britain in this connection. An account of both the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and the amendent respecting false representations made to the Merchants' Shipping Act by the British Parliament, is given in greater detail in the body of this report. It is sufficient to mention here that the reforms which these measures have effected cannot be other than productive of great good, not only to the working classes of the Dominion, but to the country generally. The Conciliation Act, 1900, and the Railway Labour Disputes Act, 1903, were consolidated in the revised Statutes presented to parliament during the year, in an Act entitled *The Conciliation and Labour Act.* The Act respecting the importation under contract and the employment of aliens passed in 1897, and the amendments which have been subsequently made, were also consolidated in an Act known as the Alien Labour Act.

Near the close of the year an important inquiry was conducted under Royal Commission into the hours and conditions of work of telephone operators in the city of Toronto. The commission was appointed upon the recommendation of the Minister

of Labour, and the inquiry was of a thorough and searching nature. A strike of operators was ended by the appointment of the commission, and changes in the conditions of their employment of considerable advantage to the health and well-being of the employees were made during its sittings. The report of the commission had not been made at the close of the fiscal year, but when published, the report and the evidence taken before the commission will constitute a valuable contribution to the literature of the Dominion having to do with the important question of female employment, while it may, with some degree of confidence, be predicated that the findings of the commission and its recommendations will result in a permanent improvement in the conditions of employment for women engaged in this class of work.

As already indicated a serious fuel famine was averted in Western Canada, by the settlement of the strike of miners at Lethbridge, Alta., through the good offices of the department under the Conciliation Act, 1900. Similarly the city of Toronto was spared the serious embarrassment consequent upon a partial paralysis of its telephone system, which might have followed the strike of its telephone operators, had the strike not been terminated by the prompt action of the department, in intervening under the Conciliation Act and in appointing the Royal Commission herein referred to.

It is gratifying to be able to report that the relations between the railway companies and their employees continued friendly and that as a consequence there was no interruption to the railway services of the Dominion throughout the year ; it was unnecessary therefore to appoint any committee of conciliation or board of arbitrators under the Railway Labour Disputes Act. It may reasonably be presumed that the presence of this measure upon the statutes, compelling, as it does, the fullest publicity through investigation in the event of differences arising between railway companies and their employees, has been helpful in promoting the harmonious relations which have characterized the business relations of the two parties, upon whose friendly relations the transportation interests of the country so entirely depend.

While there has been considerable increase in the work of the department in connection with the adjustment and settlement of industrial disputes by conciliation, investigation and arbitration, there has also been, as a reference to the records will show, a considerable increase in other branches of the department's work, particularly in the preparation and editing of the *Labour Gazette,* in the preparation of fair wages in the Fair Wages Branch, in the work of the circulation and distribution branches and in the general correspondence of the department.

The preparation of returns for the House of Commons and for the British government as well as of material presented to a Select Committee of the House on the subject of co-operation were other matters which added somewhat to the regular work of the staff.

It is with deep regret that the department records the loss sustained by the death on January 14, 1907, of Mr. D. J. O'Donoghue, one of the fair wages officers. Mr. O'Donoghue's connection with the department commenced almost at the time of the department's establishment in 1900, and he was throughout one of the most trusted and valued members of its staff. Mr. O'Donoghue manifested all his life a deep concern in the welfare of the working classes, to whose cause, both in public and private, he devoted his best energies. As a public officer his duties were discharged with ability, zeal and integrity.

The vacancy in the staff of the department occasioned by Mr. O'Donoghue's death was filled by the appointment of Mr. J. D. McNiven, of Victoria, B.C. Mr. McNiven, a practical printer by trade, had for many years been promiment as one of the best informed and most thoughtful of the labour leaders of the Dominion. He has held important offices both in connection with the International Typographical Union and the Dominion Trades and Labour Congress, and was for the years 1903 to 1907, a representative of the city of Victoria, B.C., in the legislature of British Columbia. Mr. McNiven entered on his duties as a fair wages officer on March 1, 1907.

On the same date, the office of secretary of the department was filled by the appointment of Mr. Frederick A. Acland, for many years one of Canada's leading journalists and a close student and observer of industrial and social conditions, not only in Canada, but in other parts of the English-speaking world. Mr. Acland at the time of his appointment was resident in Winnipeg as western editorial representative of the Toronto *Globe*. During the month of August Mr. Phileas Lanctot was added to the staff as French translator in the department. With these exceptions no changes were made in the inside staff of the department during the year.

Prior to the close of the fiscal year the Minister of Labour recommended to His Excellency in Council the appointment of the Deputy Minister of the department as Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.*

The staff of correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* which is supplementary to the staff of permanent clerks resident in Ottawa numbered 45 at the end of the year.

During the year the following new appointments of correspondents were made:—

A. D. Ross, to be correspondent for Amherst, N.S., and district.

Thos. Hale, to be correspondent for New Glasgow, N.S., Westville, N.S., and district.

R. B. Harstone, to be correspondent for Port Arthur and district.

Changes were also made in the person of correspondents at several points as follows :—

E. Pelletier, to be correspondent for Maisonneuve, Que., and district, to replace J. Cinq-Mars, resigned.

Wm. Gilchrist, to be correspondent for Ottawa and district, to replace T. W. Quayle, resigned, owing to removal to Calgary.

J. A. Kinney, to be correspondent for Edmonton, Alta., and district, to replace W. A. Deyl, resigned.

W. E. Ditchburn, appointed correspondent for Victoria and district, to fill vacancy caused by resignation of J. D. McNiven, appointed to the position of fair wages officer in the Department of Labour.

Alex. Gregory appointed correspondent for Chatham, Ont., and district, to fill vacancy caused by the death of John R. Snell.

The work of the department may be classified under the following heads, under which, in this report, a review is given :—

I. The *Labour Gazette.*

* An order in council, making this appointment in accordance with this recommendation, was passed on April 9th, 1907.

II. Conciliation and Arbitration.

III. Inquiry by Royal Commission into dispute between Bell Telephone Company and operators at Toronto.

IV. The Railway Labour Disputes Act.

V. The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

VI. Fair wages on Public Contract work.

VII. False representations to induce emigration. Mission of Deputy Minister of Labour to England—Imperial legislation.

VIII. The Alien Labour Law.

IX. Strikes and lockouts in Canada during 1906, with comparative statistics for the years 1901 to 1905, inclusive.

X. Industrial accidents in Canada during 1906, with comparative statistics for the years 1904 and 1905.

XI. The Library of the Department.

XII. The circulation of the *Labour Gazette*.

XIII. The distribution of the *Labour Gazette* and other publications of the department.

XIV. Inquiries, correspondence and other work of the department.

I. THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The Labour Gazette, the official journal of the department, was published each month in both English and French throughout the fiscal year. Owing, however, to the fiscal year ending on March 31 instead of June 30 previous years, there were only nine numbers instead of twelve. It contained, as its leading article in each issue, a comprehensive review of industrial and labour conditions throughout Canada during the month preceding that in which the number appeared, and following this article a series of reports relating to conditions of employment in the several cities of the Dominion, prepared by the correspondents of the department. Separate articles also appeared in each issue dealing with trade disputes, industrial accidents and the progress of immigration and colonization during the preceding month, together with reviews of government blue books recently issued referring to subjects of interest from the standpoint of industry and labour, and accounts of recent legal decisions affecting labour in Canada. Two articles were added during the period as regular features of the *Gazette,* namely, a statement from month to month of industrial agreements concluded between employers and employees throughout Canada, the full text of the agreements being cited, and an abstract of information received at the department with regard to specific opportunities for the employment of labour. In addition, there were published from time to time various articles embodying the results of special investigations conducted by the department, or relating to current events of exceptional interest to labour.

MONTHLY REVIEW OF INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS.

The opening article of each issue of the *Labour Gazette* consisted of a general review of industrial and labour conditions throughout Canada during the month immediately preceding publication. The information embodied in this article was collected by the department from a variety of sources. The newspaper press and the leading trade and financial journals of the Dominion were carefully read, and the matter contained in them of interest to industry and labour was noted and duly verified. The correspondents of the department resident in the cities of Canada were required to furnish, in addition to their regular monthly reports, special information from time to time with reference to important industrial developments in their several localities. In addition, information on such matters was obtained by correspondence direct from the department with those immediately concerned in current enterprises affecting the condition of labour. The object of this article was to indicate in a comprehensive yet concise manner the general nature and extent of industrial activity throughout Canada from month to month, with special reference to its most important features. In carrying out this aim, mention was made each month in the opening paragraph of the article of the extent of general employment and the demand for and supply of labour in the Dominion as a whole. This was followed by statements relating to important changes in rates of wages or hours of labour; variations in the prices of

staple commodities entering largely into cost of living; and interruptions to industry caused by strikes or lock-outs, the destruction of industrial establishments, weather conditions or other causes. A detailed review was then given of current conditions in the leading industries of the Dominion, the agricultural, fishing, lumbering, mining and manufacturing industries being dealt with in the order named, together with an account of railway construction operations, the unprecedented extent of which had a wide effect on general employment during the year. The condition of employment in the transportation trades was also referred to and brief summaries given under the following headings: The building trades; the metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades; the woodworking and furnishing trades; the printing and allied trades; the clothing trades; the leather trades; the food and tobacco preparation; miscellaneous trades and unskilled labour. Then followed a review of the latest statstical and other information obtainable with reference to trade, foreign and domestic, and to the revenue of the country. Important occurrences of the month having a bearing on the condition of industry and employment, but from their nature not capable of ready inclusion in the summaries relating to any industry or trade were dealt with in a series of notes which were appended to the article.

The arrangement and scope of this review, it will be seen, are such as to afford not only an accurate estimate of current industrial conditions, but, as a result of the special attention accorded therein to the primary industries of the country, to furnish an index as to the probable activity of employment for some time to come. The yield of agricultural products, for example, and the progress of settlement in western Canada, were recorded in detail, as being not only of great importance in themselves but as exercising an immediate influence upon such departments of activity as the manufacturing industry and the building trades, as well as upon general trade conditions throughout the Dominion, these in turn affecting a large number of special callings including transportation, manufacturers of builder's supplies, and many others. In a similar way the extensive operations in railway construction which were in progress, by creating a demand for many thousands of workmen at high rates of wages, affected the general market for labour throughout the year in almost every section of the Dominion, and were accordingly dealt with in considerable detail each month in the *Gazette*.

In connection with the review a tabular statement was published each month, by which, under a system of carefully defined terms, the condition of employment in the several trades and industries might be ascertained at a glance for each of the important centres of the Dominion, or an accurate idea obtained as to general conditions in any particular industry or group of industries throughout Canada as a whole.

REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

Reports from the correspondents of the department resident in the several cities of the Dominion were published each month. No change of importance was made in the manner in which the correspondents were required to prepare and forward this material. The reports in each case dealt in detail with the general condition of the labour market in the particular locality, the condition of local industries and the state of employment in particular trades, notes being added with reference to conditions throughout the surrounding district. In connection with the preparation of

these reports the department forwarded during each month a number of newspaper clippings collected by the clipping bureau of the department relating to occurrences of special interest to industry and labour in the particular locality, this being done with the object of assisting the correspondents in securing a comprehensive presentation of the most important developments occurring in their territories. On the other hand the department made constant use of statements endorsed in the correspondents' reports in the nature of references to important changes in rates of wages, the establishment of new industries, &c., as indicating sources from which detailed information on the subject might be obtained by correspondence direct with the employers or workmen concerned. It is gratifying to be able to state that with additional experience the correspondents have almost without exception shown an improvement in the manner in which their monthly reports have been sent in and their other several duties discharged.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

A statistical record of current changes in rates of wages and hours of labour was published, in accordance with the plan followed by the department in previous years. As above mentioned, a brief statement appeared in the opening article of each issue relating to the changes concerning which information had reached the depart- in which the changes which took place during the second, third and fourth quarters of the calendar year were set forth in full detail. In these quarterly articles the material contained in the monthly records was supplemented by additional information, and the whole published in the form of a tabular statement showing the classes and numbers of employes affected by the changes, the locality and exact nature of each change, the extent to which weekly earnings were affected, and the method in which the change was brought about. In this way valuable light was thrown on the general condition of labour throughout the Dominion and the degree of activity prevailing in the several trades and branches of industry, as well as on current tendencies in the wages movement.

The following is a brief reference to some of the more important tendencies in wages, as shown in the quarterly articles above mentioned which appeared in the *Labour Gazette* during the period beginning July 1, 1906, and ending March 31, 1907. During the second quarter of 1906, including the months of April, May and June, 80 changes in wages and hours, affecting in each case a number of workpeople, went into operation. Of these, 70 were of the nature of increases in wages and the remainder represented decreases in hours. The most important changes took place in the railway service and in the building trades. The aggregate increase in weekly earnings was upwards of $16,000 and the aggregate decrease in the number of hours worked per week was about 12,878, the total numbers affected by changes being 17,177. During the third quarter of 1906, the number of changes reported was 34, of which 26 were of the nature of increases in wages and 8 of the nature of decreases in hours. The number receiving increases in wages was approximately 4,095, and of those receiving reductions in hours, 445. The most important changes during this quarter took place in the building trades, and among civic employees and smeltermen. During the final quarter of 1906 the number of changes reported was also 34,

of which 31 represented increases in wages, 1 a decrease in hours and 2 an increase in wages accompanied by a decrease in hours. Those who chiefly profited by these changes were railway employees of various classes.

CHANGES DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1906.

Reviewing the calendar year 1906 as a whole, it may be stated that the general tendency of wages, as shown by the information collected by the department, was in a marked degree upward, the movement in this direction being more pronounced than in 1905, or in any previous year since 1903. It should be pointed out in this connection that, in addition to the statistical matter collected by the department with reference to the wages movement in 1906, of which a portion has been referred to above, some of the most important increases of the year, from the standpoint of numbers affected, were of such a character that the department was unable to obtain an accurate statistical return with reference thereto. As a result of the general activity and prosperity, the level of wages in a number of the leading industries was perceptibly higher than in the preceding year, the number of individual increases granted being unprecedentedly large. This was especially the case among farm hands, railway construction labourers and unskilled labour generally. The high level of wages reached in these branches of industry constituted so important a feature of the year that the department published the results of a special investigation into the subject in the September, October and November issues of the *Gazette*. In the lumbering industry also wages were higher than in 1905, the rates offered in connection with the engagement of men for the winter season of 1906-7 in Ontario and the eastern provinces being from $3 to $6 per month in advance of the previous year. In the mining and manufacturing industries wages were higher than in 1905; those of cotton mills employees, for example, were advanced in scale in a number of large establishments, while individual increases were granted to different classes in a large number of mines and factories. The earnings of fishermen were on the whole less than in 1905, owing largely to the small catch of salmon in British Columbia, though the rates paid in that province were more than double of 1905. Among other notable increases of the year were those granted to the employees of transportation companies, the following being among the classes affected: Maintenance-of-way employees, conductors, trainmen, yardmen, boilermakers and machinists employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company; locomotive engineers, yardmen and switchmen employed by the Grand Trunk Railway Company; telegraph operators employed by the Père Marquette Railway Company; trainmen, yardmen, switchmen and carmen employed by the Michigan Central Railway Company; carmen, locomotive engineers and firemen employed by the Canadian Northern Railway Company; miscellaneous employees on the Intercolonial Railway system. Elevator men, longshoremen, &c., at Port Arthur, Ont., Fort William, Ont., and St. John, N.B., were paid higher rates than in the preceding year, while street railway employees obtained advances at the following points: Quebec, Montreal, Que., Ottawa, Niagara Falls, Hamilton, Guelph, London, St. Thomas, Port Arthur, Ont., Winnipeg, Man., and Victoria, B.C. The most important reductions in hours were those affecting the printing trades and the smelter employees in British Columbia, the eight-hour day being adopted in a number

of localities. The nature of the wages movement among the skilled trades throughout Canada during 1906 will be apparent from the following tabular statement which sets forth according to groups of trades the aggregate statistical returns received at the department during 1906 in connection with changes in wages :—

[TABLE SHOWING BY GROUPS OF TRADES APPROXIMATE AGGREGATE RESULTS OF CHANGES IN WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR AMONG SKILLED EMPLOYEES, CANADA, REPORTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1906*]

Group of Trades.	Number of Workpeople Affected.	Total Increase in Weekly Earnings.	Total Decrease in Weekly Earnings.	Total Increase in Hours of Employment per week.	Total Decrease in Hours of Employment per week.
		$ cts.	$ cts.		
Building	6,140	8,295 00			300
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding	1,170	1,339 09	142		980
Woodworking	509	160 00			
Printing and Allied	1,091	532 00			3,608
Clothing	2,895	200 00			1,959
Leather	175	131 25			
Textile	2,600	23 40			
Food and Tobacco Preparation	155	225 00			250
Civic Employees	1,298	1,683 00			
Miscellaneous	413	154 00			870

*[It is not to be assumed that the above represents a comprehensive statistical return of every change in wages or hours of labour that went into effect in Canada during 1906. Doubtless there were a number of changes of which information did not reach the Department. However, as an index of the general tendency of wages during 1906 the return is accurate and reliable.]

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

Publication of a monthly statistical table and review relating to strikes and lockouts throughout Canada was continued in the *Labour Gazette,* the form and scope of the article being the same as in preceding years. In the statistical table details as to the number of employees affected, locality, cause, duration and result of each dispute, were set forth, by industries and trades, under two main headings according as the dispute commenced during the month under review or prior to the beginning of that month. Accompanying this table appeared a descriptive account of the several disputes, with brief statistical analyses, in which the disputes were classified according to trades, provinces, causes, methods of settlement, and results, together with an approximate estimate of the total number of workpeople affected and the aggregate loss in working days. An analysis and review of the trade disputes occurring during the calendar year 1906 was also published in the January, 1907, issue.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

A monthly article and statistical table relating to industrial accidents was continued in the *Labour Gazette,* an account being given therein of all accidents sustained by workmen in the course of their employment, resulting in loss of life or limb, or in serious impairment of their industrial efficiency. The several accidents were classified in the table according to the localities in which they occurred, with date

and description, whether fatal or otherwise, and the trade or industry in which the victim was employed. In the accompanying descriptive article, an analysis was given of the accidents of the month according to trades and industries, compared with the record of the preceding month and the corresponding month of the preceding year, together with a classification of accidents according to the ages of the victims, in so far as information was available. Disasters involving more than the loss of a single life were dealt with separately. As in the case of previous years, the information embodied in the article was obtained for the most part from the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* and from the inspectors of factories and mines of the several provincial governments. The items gathered by the clipping bureau of the department from the press of the Dominion were also used as a basis in securing detailed and authentic information.

With the beginning of the calendar year 1907, accidents not of a fatal character were omitted from the monthly statistical table published in the *Gazette,* it being decided to include this material in future only in the annual reports of the department. Account was taken in the monthly article, however, as in preceding years, of all accidents, fatal or otherwise.

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

Through the courtesy of the Department of the Interior of Canada, the *Labour Gazette* was enabled to continue publication from month to month of the latest statistical information relating to immigrant arrivals at ocean ports and at other points of entry into the Dominion. The information given each month included the number of homestead entries made, the nationality of the homesteaders and the area of Dominion lands patented.* In this way the department was enabled to present in each issue of the *Gazette* the latest available information with regard to one of the most important features of the year in relation to industrial and economic conditions, namely, the unprecedentedly heavy influx of immigrants from Great Britain and the United States. As supplementary to this material a return of land sales by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Canada Northwest Land Company in Western Canada was published from time to time as further illustrating the progress of settlement in the new portions of the Dominion. An abstract of certain statistical information issued monthly by the Board of Trade of Great Britain, with regard to emigration from the United Kingdom, was also published. A series of notes described the operations of the Salvation Army, the Church Army and other agencies engaged in bringing large numbers of immigrants to Canada, the action of different provincial governments with reference to immigration, the proceedings of immigration and colonization societies, the distribution of immigrants and other subjects of kindred interest.

The number of immigrants entering the Dominion during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, was 189,064, of which 131,268 arrived by ocean ports and 57,796 from the United States. During the preceding fiscal year, the total number of arrivals were 146,265, being 42,796 fewer than in 1905-6. For the calendar year 1906 the return

* For a statement describing in detail the nature of these returns, see report of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, page 18.

of arrivals showed an increase of 71,294 compared with 1905, the total number of arrivals in 1906 being 215,912, compared with 144,618 during 1905. The arrivals during 1906 wre further classified as follows: British, 98,257; continental, 53,874; and United States, 68,781. Homestead entries also increased by 7,367 during the calendar year. The latest returns available for 1907 showed that arrivals up to March 31 exceeded in number those of any previous year.

INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS.

For some time past the department has made it a practice to secure copies wherever possible of formal agreements concluded between employers and employees in the several industries and trades in Canada. These have been placed on file in the library of the department and have proved of great service in many ways in connection with the work of the department. During the past year it was thought that additional value from the standpoint of the public would be given to this material by the publication in the *Labour Gazette* from month to month of the text of the more important agreements of which authentic copies had been obtained by the department during the preceding month.

The first article of this series appeared in the September, 1906, issue of the *Gazette,* and contained copies of the terms of an agreement between the sheet metal workers of Winnipeg, Man., and their employers, of an agreement governing granite cutting in British Columbia, and of the finding of the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board in the matter of a dispute between the London, Ont., Street Railway Company and its employees. In subsequent articles published up to March 31, 1907, the text of the following agreements was printed : An agreement between the Builders' Exchange, Winnipeg, Man., and their employees; a report of the findings of a conciliation committee and of a board of arbitration in the matter of certain differences between the Toronto Street Railway Company and its employees; an agreement between the Grand Trunk Railway Company and yardmen on lines east of the Detroit and St. Clair Rivers; and agreement between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and boilermakers in its employ; an agreement governing the service of carmen in the employ of the Canadian Northern Railway Company; and agreement between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the conductors, baggagemen and yardmen employed on its central and western divisions; an agreement governing the service of machinists and apprentices employed on the western lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway system; an agreement governing the service of machinists and fitters employed on the eastern lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway system; an agreement between the Hamilton Street Railway Company and its employees; an agreement between the Hamilton and Dundas Street Railway Company and its employees; an agreement between the Hamilton Radial Electric Railway Company and its employees; an agreement between the Canadian Northern Railway Company and engineers and firemen in its employ; an agreement between the Cumberland Railway and Coal Company and its employees; an agreement between George A. Slater and the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union of Montreal; and an agreement betwen the Universal Skirt Manufacturing Company of Ottawa and its employees.

It will be seen that altogether eighteen important trade agreements concluded in different branches of industry and affecting several thousand of workmen throughout Canada were published in full in the *Gazette* during the seven months following the inauguration of this feature. The value of a continuous record of this nature is obvious. The agreements contain a large body of information of a detailed character as to working methods, remuneration and other conditions in the trades concerned, which is of importance not only as reflecting current industrial and economic tendencies, but as affording a practical guide in the arrangement of schedules and the settlement of disputes.

OPPORTUNITIES OF EMPLOYMENT.

With a view of furnishing additional information of a practical nature through the *Labour Gazette* with regard to conditions of employment and the demand for labour in different industries and localities, the Department began in the September, 1906, issue of the *Gazette,* the publication of a monthly statement with reference to specific instances in which additional workmen were required by particular firms or employers. The statement was based on information supplied for the most part to the department by contractors and others concerned with the employment of labour. It consisted entirely of extracts from communications received at the department, care and discrimination being exercised in the selection of the material thus presented. By the establishment of this feature in the *Labour Gazette* the department was able to present a considerable body of information of a definite character for the use of employees of various classes. Up to the end of the period, the material published had reference chiefly to opportunities of employment in the lumbering, mining, railway construction and manufacturing industries. With a view of increasing the usefulness of this feature as an index to conditions in the general market for labour, the Department from time to time communicated with a number of individual employers of labour on a large scale in whose branch at the time a scarcity of labour was reported in the press. Among those communicated with in this way were the leading contractors engaged in railway construction throughout Canada, the leading coal mining companies in Nova Scotia, a number of coal and metalliferous mining companies in British Columbia, leading shipbuilding companies, cotton manufacturing companies and others.

SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS CONDUCTED BY THE DEPARTMENT.

The following subjects, among others, were specially investigated by the department and the results of the investigation published in the *Labour Gazette,* viz.:— Legislation in Canada relating to master and servant, to the payment and protection of wages and to co-operative associations; rates of wages among farm hands, railway construction employees and unskilled labourers, during 1906; building operations in Canada during 1906; early closing in Canada during 1906 and labour organization in Canada during 1906.

LABOUR LEGISLATION IN CANADA.

The preparation of a series of articles dealing with labour legislation in Canada was one of the first duties to which the department directed its attention after its

establishment in 1900. Reviews of the several factories and shops acts, and of the laws for the protection of employees in mines, on railways, on ships and about machinery, were published in Volumes I. and II., of the *Labour Gazette,* the subject matter of the articles being arranged so that legislation which had reference primarily to conditions arising in particular employments might first be discussed. Following this was taken up the wider question of the parties to the labour contract, and, in Volumes III. and IV., reviews were published of legislation in Canada having regard to apprentices and minors, and with respect to immigrants and aliens.

Discussion of the subject of labour legislation in Canada, in its broader aspect, was continued during the past year in two articles which were published in the July and October, 1906, issues of the *Labour Gazette.*. The first of these articles was devoted to a review of legislation in Canada on the general subject of master and servant. In this article the rights appertaining to and the duties devolving upon the parties to the labour contract, whoever they may be and whatever the nature of the service to which the contract refers, were considered, attention being invited to the special provisions of the statute law which deal with conditions depending on the mere existence of the contract to labour and which define the relations of master and servant wholly apart from the character of the work for the purpose of which the relationship was called into existence. In presenting a digest of this legislation, various important provisions of the law were found to divide themselves naturally into two leading groups, according as they set forth, first, the obligations of masters with respect to their employees, and, second, the obligations of servants with respect to their masters. Before dealing, however, with the subject as falling specifically under these headings, certain features of a general character were first noted. These had reference, for the most part, to matters such as the prohibition of slavery, the force of agreements waiving the application of particular legislation, profit sharing agreements, the duration of labour contracts, the harbouring of absconding servants and the legal status of aliens under the master and servant's Acts of the several provinces. In dealing with violations of the labour contract the obligations of servants under the law of each of the provinces were set forth in detail. With reference to the obligations of masters, it was found that the more specific cases of misconduct guarded against were, the improper dismissal of servants, the bodily ill-treatment of servants as bearing on these questions was described in the article. In conclusion, the article gave a *resumé* of the general method of enforcing the law in the several provinces, and of the procedure necessary in bringing complaints and in hearing the same.

This article was followed, in the October, 1906, issue of the *Labour Gazette*, by a general review of legislation in Canada relating to the payment and protection of wages. As above stated, the right to a prompt payment of wages is guaranteed under the different master and servant Acts, but in addition to this legislation, enactments are in force in a number of the provinces giving to workmen, under certain circumstances, priority of claim, and other protection of a special nature with respect to wages. Among these enactments are included various provisions safe-guarding wages in cases of assignments, executions, the winding up of estates, and under other circumstances and conditions of a litigious nature. There are also a number of important enactments in several of the provinces relating respectively to the protection of builders' and contractors' workmen, the protection of wage-earners on public works

the payment of wages in truck or in kind, deductions from wages, and exemptions from garnishment; all of which were framed for the direct protection of the wage-earner. These and other provisions were dealt with at some length in the article prepared by the department, in accordance with the following arrangement of subjects: Priority of wages' claim in executions, assignments, &c., in the several provinces; protection of builders' and contractors' workmen in Quebec and Manitoba; truck legislation in British Columbia, Nova Scotia and other provinces; deductions from the salaries of civil servants; the payment of wages at hotels; the protection of wage-earners on public works; the exemption of wages from garnishment; and the protection of minors' wages.

In an article published in the November, 1906, issue of the *Labour Gazette,* legislation relating to co-operative associations in Canada was dealt with, the review being limited to such laws as relate to co-operative associations formed for the distribution of commodities. In this connection the general acts referring to co-operative associations passed in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia were reviewed. The provisions relating to registration, organization and the safeguarding of funds were noted in detail.

An ordinance respecting liens in favour of miners in the Yukon Territory, which was passed by His Excellency the Governor General in Council under date of May 22, 1906, was reviewed in a special article published in the July, 1906, issue of the *Labour Gazette,* the article dealing with the nature of liens under the ordinance, the registration of liens on encumbered mines, and proceedings to realize.

RATES OF WAGES OF FARM HANDS, RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYEES AND UNSKILLED LABOURERS IN CANADA DURING 1906.

During the summer months of 1906, an investigation was conducted by the department, chiefly through the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette,* into the rates of wages prevailing among certain classes of labour for which the demand was at the time very great. The object of the investigation was twofold: first, to enable the department to supply, at a time when it would be of the greatest practical value, information as to wages and hours in the branches of employment which were then in their season of greatest activity; and second, to throw light, by means of comparative returns from the several provinces and relating to previous years, upon the nature and extent of the prosperity of industry at that time prevailing throughout the Dominion. The classes affected were farm hands, railway construction employees and unskilled labourers, as the harvesting of the heavy grain crop in western Canada, the unprecedented mileage of railway construction in progress and the large amount of building and other outside operations under way constituted, as already stated, the outstanding factors affecting the market for labour during the summer season of 1906. The material collected with reference to farm hands was published in the form of a statistical table in the September issue of the *Labour Gazette.* In this table the rates current during the preceding month in the districts adjacent to the several cities of the Dominion were set forth in detail, a column being added in which remarks of a general nature as to the condition of the labour market, the rates of wages in previous years and other information was given. In the following issue of the *Labour*

Gazette was published a table of similar scope with reference to the wages of employees engaged in railway construction. In this case, however, in addition to the material supplied by the correspondents to the *Labour Gazette,* the department secured a return from the several contractors engaged in the construction of the National Transcontinental Railway line as to the wages paid by them to the various classes in their employ. These rates were set forth in a separate statement, classified according to the five provinces affected and with information added as to the rate at which board was supplied. In the November *Labour Gazette* were given the prevailing rates for unskilled labourers throughout Canada, there being at that time a keen demand for labourers for the completion of outside work in view of the approach of the winter season. By the publication of these tables the department was able to assist in a practical way in the work of adjusting the supply of labour to the demand during a period of marked industrial activity, and in placing a considerable body of authentic and comprehensive information at the disposal of wage-earners.

BUILDING OPERATIONS IN CANADA DURING 1906.

During the months of January and February, 1907, a special investigation was conducted by the department with reference to the extent and nature of building operations in Canada during the calendar year 1906. The investigation was conducted for the most part through the correspondents of the *Laour Gazette,* and related to the number, class and value of buildings erected or altered during the year in the several cities of the Dominion. In municipalities in which a system of issuing building permits obtains, the number of permits issued during 1906 was secured from the proper authorities, together with a statement of the declared valuation of the buildings represented therein, and other material available relating to the class of buildings erected, features of the building seasons, &c. In other localities, estimates were obtained from local architects, contractors, assessment commissioners or others in a position to furnish reliable information. Estimates were also sought with reference to the nature of building operations throughout the districts surrounding the several cities. The information collected in this way was embodied in a tabular statement and descriptive article published in the March, 1907, issue of the *Labour Gazette.*. In the table, the total value of the building operations of the year for each city was shown, with comparative returns, where obtainable, for the preceding year, the matter being further classified according as the work related to new buildings or repairs. The accompanying article gave a detailed description of the nature and extent of building in each of the localities. In all, statistical returns were received from 41 cities in Canada. The total value of buildings erected in these cities was found to be $58,140,294, to which total the city of Toronto, Ont., contributed $13,160,398; Winnipeg, Man., $12,760,450; Montreal, Que., $8,600,300, and Vancouver, B.C., $4,233,910, being the four localities in which building was the most active during the year. It was found, also, that in all the larger centres of population the number and value of buildings erected and repaired during 1906 were considerably greater than in 1905, though the latter year was more active than any that have preceded it. Comparative statistical returns relating to the value of building in 1906 and 1905 were obtained in the case of 26 cities, the total value of buildings erected in 1905 in these

cities being $39,862,634, compared with $53,316,989 in 1906. The excess in building in these cities in 1906 over 1905 was, therefore, $13,454,264, or approximately 33·6 per cent. In only six cities, all which were under 15,000 in population, was building less active in 1906 than in 1905.

EARLY CLOSING IN CANADA DURING 1906.

A special investigation was conducted by the department during the months of July, August and September, 1906, into the nature and extent of early closing arrangements in force throughout Canada during the summer season of 1906. In general scope and purpose, the investigation was similar to those conducted with reference to the same subject in 1905 and 1904. The sources of the information were the correspondents to the *Labour Gazette,* the secretaries of trade unions, and clerks of municipalities having a population of over 1,800 or representative of conditions in an important industry or section of territory. Some 1,150 secretaries of labour organizations and 370 clerks of municipalities were corresponded with in this connection.§ Replies were received from all the correspondents to the *Labour Gazette* and from secretaries of unions and clerks of municipalities by provinces as follows:—

Province.	From Secretaries of Unions.	From Clerks of Municipalities.
Nova Scotia	11	24
Prince Edward Island	1	1
New Brunswick	9	8
Quebec	27	38
Ontario	120	87
Manitoba	6	15
Saskatchewan	2	8
Alberta	12	9
British Columbia	25	10
Yukon Territory	1	
Total	214	200

The information thus collected was embodied in a large tabular statement, in which the material was carefully classified according to localities arranged alphabetically under the headings of the several provinces. The table showed in full detail the nature of every early closing arrangement mentioned, the number and class of workpeople affected, the extent of the movement as compared with 1905 or previous years, together with other information of a general charcter. It was found that retail clerks and barbers, as in 1905 and 1904, were the classes chiefly affected by the arrangements, though in a number of localities manufacturing establishments were found to close down one afternoon a week during the summer. The building and other trades were also found to work shorter hours in summer in a number of localities. Among clerks and barbers a Wednesday or Thursday half holiday was the form of early closing which chiefly commended itself where an earlier hour of closing on one or more days in the week did not obtain. Among factory hands and outside workers the Saturday half holiday was the arrangement most commonly adopted.

Altogether, returns were received from 374 localities. In 43 of these no early arrangements were in force. In 151 localities the arrangements were the same as in

§ See report of the Department of Labour for the year ended June 30, 1906, page 17.

1905, and in 14 early closing was reported as having gone into effect for the first time in 1906. There were 4 instances reported of an early closing arrangement being discontinued during 1906.

LABOUR ORGANIZATION IN CANADA DURING 1906.

Statistical tables were published in the February, 1907, issue of the *Labour Gazette*, giving a list of the labour organizations formed and dissolved in Canada during 1906, as reported to the Department of Labour. Details relating to locality, date of organizations and other particulars, including in the case of dissolved unions information with reference to the cause or causes of dissolution, were added. The tables were based on information collected by the department during the year from the daily press, the trade journals of the several labour organizations and other sources, details having been obtained or verified by correspondence with the secretaries of unions, trade union organizers and other persons in a position to furnish accurate information. An analysis of the tables was given in an accompanying article setting forth the progress of organization according to trades and industries, months and provinces.

It was shown that the total number of labour organizations formed in Canada during 1906, according to the information received, was 154, and of organizations dissolved 85, leaving a net increase during the year of 69 in the number of unions in existence. In 1905 the net increase was only 2, the number of unions formed having been 103 and that of organizations dissolved 101. Compared with 1904 also an increase in activity of organization was shown, the net increase in the number of organizations during that year being 45. In 1903 there were 275 unions formed, according to the department's record, and 54 dissolved.

The following table shows by industries and groups of trades, the number of labour organizations formed and dissolved during the years 1903, 1904, 1905 and 1906, respectively:—

TABLE SHOWING BY INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF TRADES THE NUMBER OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS FORMED AND DISSOLVED IN CANADA DURING 1903, 1904, 1905 AND 1906.

Industries or Groups of Trades.	1903.		1904.		1905.		1906.	
	Unions Formed.	Unions Dissolved	Unions Formed.	Unions Dissolved	Unions Formed.	Unions Dissolved	Unions Formed.	Unions Dissolved
Agriculture	13	1		1				
Fishing	1				5		12	
Lumbering								1
Mining	13	2	14	4	3	1	7	5
Building	48	4	35	2	22	13	44	18
Metal	42	6	25	12	11	13	18	14
Woodworking	14	2	1	13	54	8	2	2
Printing	7	4	9	1	12	2	5	3
Clothing	5	2	20	3	7	4	7	6
Leather	3	2	1		2	2	3	
Textile							11	
Food and Tobacco Preparation	9	2	2	11	7	4	1	1
Transport	61	8	21	18	18	50	19	18
Miscellaneous	32	11	14	14	6	1	13	13
General Labour	20	10	5	7	4	2	4	2
Trades and Labour Councils	8		5		2	1	8	2
	275	54	148	104	103	105	154	85

A table was also included in the article showing the number of charters issued and withdrawn in Canada during the year by the leading international organizations.

OTHER SPECIAL ARTICLES.

The following subjects were also dealt with in special articles:—

1. *Legislation enacted by the Dominion Parliament and by the legislatures of several of the provinces during 1906, affecting industrial and labour conditions;* under this head seven articles in all were published.

In the article dealing with legislation enacted by the *Dominion Parliament* during 1906, an outline was given of the following Acts of parliament, viz.:—An Act to incorporate the Canadian Handicrafts' Guild; an Act to amend the Weights and Measures Act, which had the effect of providing regulation for the milk industry; an Act relating to grants of land to members of the militia force; an Act amending the Grain Inspection Act of 1904; an Act intituled 'the Dominion Forest Reserves Act'; an Act amending the Railway Act of 1903; an Act amending the Fruit Marks Act of 1901; an Act respecting placer mining in the Yukon Territory; an Act for preventing money lenders from charging exorbitant rates of interest; and an Act with regard to railway subsidies. Reviews were printed also of the Lord's Day Act and of the revision and consolidation of the Immigration Act. Reference was made to the repeal of the Act passed in 1890 'for the collection and publication of labour statistics.'

Among Acts passed by the *Nova Scotia* legislature, reviews of which were printed in the *Labour Gazette,* were the following: amendments to the Coal Mines' Regulation Act, with reference to the safety of coal miners, the qualifications of check weighers and penalties; an Act having reference to deductions from wages by employers; and Act for the protection and reformation of neglected children; an amendment to the Public Health Act, providing for the inspection of creameries, cheese factories, dairies, etc.; an amendment to the Education Act providing for pensions for teachers; and an amendment to the Mines Act permitting the government under certain circumstances to take possession of and operate mining plants.

At the session of the *Ontario* legislature, which prorogued during May, 1906, a number of important measures were enacted, including consolidations and enlargements of the mines and railways Acts, statutes providing for the appointment of a railway and municipal board and of a hydro-electric commission, and an Act providing for the examination of stationery engineers. A review of these and other measures of the session was printed in the September *Gazette,* special attention being devoted to that section of the Act relating to the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, which provides that disputes between railway or street railway companies and their employees may be submitted to the board for determination or settlement. The other legislation reviewed had reference to the inspection of dairies, the encouragement of forestry, land grants to volunteers, municipal telephone systems and the taxation of railways, banks, &c.

Legislation was enacted by the legislature of *Prince Edward Island* during 1906, and recorded in the *Labour Gazette* for September, 1906, having reference to the protection of the oyster fisheries, th qualifications of street car drivers, the taxation of banks and the operation of rural telephone lines.

At the first session of the first legislature of *Alberta* were enacted a steam boilers' Act, a coal mines Act, an Act for the purpose of empowering municipalities to construct and operate telephone systems, and an Act for the encouragement of the sugar beet industry. These were reviewed in the December, 1906, issue of the *Labour Gazette.*

Legislation enacted during 1906, in *Saskatchewan,* included a railway Act, a steam boilers Act, an amendment to the Mechanics' Lien Ordinance, an Act respecting the manufacture of butter and cheese, and other legislation with reference to the agricultural industry. A review of these measures was published in the December, 1906, *Labour Gazette.*

2. *Meetings of trades and labour congresses, manufacturers associations and other bodies.*. Special reports were published in the *Labour Gazette* of the following meetings: The twenty-second annual convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada held at Victoria, B.C., in September; the fourth annual convention of the National Trades and Labour Congress of Canada held at St. John, N.B., in September; the thirty-fifth annual convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, held at Winnipeg in September; a convention of the Canadian Forestry Association held at Vancouver, B.C., during September; the second annual convention of the Fishermen's Union of Nova Scotia held at Halifax, N.S., during September; and the New Brunswick Forestry convention held at Fredericton, N.B., during February.

3. A brief article was published in the October, 1906, *Labour Gazette* dealing with the action of Dalhousie College in Nova Scotia in placing its advantages and equipment within the reach of the industrial classes of the province. The article was contributed by Professor James Carruthers of Dalhousie College and formed a valuable contribution to the subject of *technical education,* which has received widespread attention throughout Canada during the past year, especially as suggesting a means whereby the universities and the workingmen may be brought into touch with each other.

4. A special article dealing with the organization at Toronto during the month of August of the *Ontario Co-operative Fruit Growers' Association* was published in the September *Labour Gazette.* The association is composed of a number of co-operative apple packing associations operating in Ontario, its object being to obtain reliable information with regard to crops and markets and to assist local associations in disposing of their fruit to the best advantage.

5. In the year 1902 the firm of Williams, Greene and Rome of Berlin, Ont., manufactures of shirts, collars and cuffs, introduced into its establishment, for the purppose of securing mutually satisfactory relations with its employees, a system to which the term '*Welfare work*' or the 'Right idea' was applied. Under the operation of this system a marked improvement in the material comfort and prosperity of the employees and a considerable increase in their industrial efficiency are reported to have been achieved. A special article describing in detail the application of the system was published in the February, 1907, *Labour Gazette.* Among the features of the system were the establishment of a dining room, a girl's rest room, a flour and relief fund, a complaint department, an athletic association, a library and reading room, a benefit association, a dramatic society and a literary and debating society. More far reaching and inherently beneficial perhaps than any of the other direct results obtained was the

spirit of mutual good-will and confidence engendered, and the raising of the general tone of factory life, in addition to which the new system brought employees an increase in wages and a diminution in the hours of employment.

6. *The Dominion Steel Workers' Mutual Benefit Society,* for the relief of employees of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, Limited, in the case of accident or illness, was incorporated by special Act of the legislature of Nova Scotia in 1906 and published its first half yearly report in the closing month of the year. A special article, dealing with the report and describing the constitution and by-laws of the association, was published in the Januray number of the *Labour Gazette.*

7. Full accounts were published in the issues of the *Labour Gazette* for July and December, 1906, respectively, of the settlement of the strikes of masons and bricklayers and of leather workers at Calgary, Alta., and of coal miners at Lethbridge, Alta., under the Conciliation Act, 1900.

8. In the January issue of the *Gazette,* the usual *review of industrial and labour conditions in Canada* during the previous calendar year was published, the article containing concise and comprehensive statements under the following headings: General resumé; wages and hours of labour; cost of living; immigration and colonization; interruptions to industry; conditions in the following industries and trades: agriculture, fishing, lumbering, mining, manufacturing, railway construction, general transport, building, metal, engineering and shipbuilding, wood-working and furnishing, printing, clothing, food and tobacco preparation, leather, miscellaneous, and unskilled labour; Canadian trade and revenue; proceedings of labour organizations, employers' associations, &c.; Royal commissions; legislation; legal decisions, and notes. In the same issue was published a review of the trade disputes occurring in Canada during 1906 with accompanying statistical tables.

9. A descriptive article relating to *the fuel famine in the North-west Provinces* during the winter season of 1906-7, and outlining the steps taken by the government of Saskatchewan in relieving the situation, was published in the March, 1907, issue of the *Labour Gazette.*

10. Brief references were made under separate headings to the following matters: the proposed *Intercolonial Railway Employees' Provident Fund;* the *annual report of the board of management of La Caisse Populaire at Lévis, Que.,* for the year ended November 30, 1906; an *investigation into child labour,* by a special committee of the Ontario legislature; the establishment of *government employment bureaus* in Ontario; the appointment of *emploment agencies for immigrants* by the Dominion governent; and the adoption of a *fair wages* resolution by the legislature of Manitoba.

SEPCIAL REVIEWS.

A number of publications received at the department were reviewed in special articles, as being of particular interest to industry and labour. A list of these publications is as follows:—

1. The report of the departmental committee appointed by the Colonial Office of Great Britain to consider the suggestions made by Mr. Rider Haggard as commissioner to inspect and report upon agricultural and industrial settlements in the United States by the Salvation Army. The committee was instructed to advise the govern-

ment whether any action could usefully be taken for promoting in the British colonies settlements of persons taken from the cities of the United Kingdom. This report was reviewed in the August, 1906, issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

2. A statement issued by the Census and Statistics Office of the Department of Agriculture, Canada, showing the present population of cities, towns and villages having a population of 100 and over in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, was reviewed in the October, 1906, issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

3. The sixth annual report of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, was reviewed in the December, 1906, issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

REVIEWS OF BLUE BOOKS AND OFFICIAL REPORTS.

A large number of blue books and official reports, in addition to those mentioned, containing information of interest from the standpoint of industry and labour, were received at the department during the period covered by the report, and were reviewed, as in previous years, under the heading of 'Reports of departments and bureaus.' These publications included reports issued by various governments as follows:—Dominion of Canda, 15; various provinces of Canada, 5; Great Britain, 11; New Zealand, 2; New South Wales, 1; United States (federal and state), 16; the Netherlands, 1; Austria, 1. A complete list of these reports, classified according to the governments by which they were issued, is as follows:—

CANADA.

1. Report of the Secretary of State for Canada for the year ended December 1, 1906.
2. Return *re* bounties paid by the Dominion Government during the fiscal year 1905-1906.
3. A summary report of the Geological Survey of Canada for 1906 (Mining Statistics).
4. Thirty-ninth Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Canada, 1906.
5. Report of the Superintendent of Insurance of the Dominion of Canada, 1905.
6. Report of the Postmaster General, Canada, for the year ended June 30, 1906.
7. Public accounts, Canada, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.
8. Report of Commission *re* zinc resources of British Columbia, 1906.
9. Section of Mines, Annual Report for 1904.
10. Tables of the Trade and Navigation of the Dominion for the year ended June 30, 1906.
11. Report, returns and statistics of the Inland Revenues of Canada for the year ended June 30, 1906 (Part I., Excise.)
12. Annual report of the Department of Railways and Canals, Canada, for the year ended June 30, 1906.
13. Annual report of the Department of the Interior, Canada, for the year 1905-06.
14. Annual report of the Department of Indian Affairs, Canada, for the year ended June 30, 1906.

QUEBEC.

1. Report of the Mining Engineer and Inspector of Mines of Quebec for 1906.

ONTARIO.

1. Report of Registrar General of Ontario of births, marriages and deaths during year ended December 31, 1904.

2. Report of the Inspector of Technical Education to the Minister of Education on recent developments in the schools of the Eastern States, 1906.

3. Detailed report of the Inspector of Insurance and Registrar of Friendly Societies, Ontario, 1905.

4. Third report of the Hdyro-Electric Power Commission, Lake Huron and Georgian Bay District, 1906.

GREAT BRITAIN.

1. Annual statement of the trade of the United Kingdom with foreign countries and British possessions, 1905, compared with the four preceding years.

2. Women's Wages in England in the Nineteenth Century.

3. Third abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics, 1906.

4. Report on Strikes and Lock-outs and on Conciliation and Arbitration Boards in the United Kingdom in 1905.

5. Report of the proceedings of the Trades Union Congress and of the Board of Trade *Labour Gazette,* Great Britain, 1906.

6. Report on changes in wages and hours of labour in the United Kingdom in 1905.

7. Statistics of proceedings under the Workmen's Compensation Acts, 1897, and 1900, and the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, during 1905.

8. Mines and Quarries, General Report and Statistics for 1905.

7. Memorandum on the International Conference on Labour Regulation held at Berne, Switzerland, in 1906.

8. Return to the British House of Commons *re* coolie labour in various British possessions, 1906.

9. Report and special report from the Select Committee on the housing of the working classes Acts Amendment Bill, 1906.

10. General report to Board of Trade on railway accidents in United Kingdom during 1905.

11. Report of Women's Industrial Council, London, Eng., *re* labour laws for Women in Australia and New Zealand, 1906.

UNITED STATES.

1. Report of the State Board of Prison Industries of Illinois from July 1, 1904, to December 31, 1905.

2. Twenty-first report of the Bureau of Labour and Industrial Statistics for the State of Connecticut, 1905.

3. Ninth Biennial Report of the Bureau of Labour and Industrial Statistics for the State of Nebraska, 1903-1904.

4. Twentieth annual report of the Commissioner of Labour, for 1905.

5. Part 1 of the annual report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labour for 1906, *re* apprenticeship system.

6. Part II. of the annual report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Labour Statistics, 1906, *re* domestic servants.

7. Part IV. of the annual report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Labour Statistics, *re* statistics of manufacture, 1904-05.

8. Twenty-ninth annual report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics of Ohio for the year 1905.

9. Sixth biennial report of the Bureau of Labour of New Hampshire, 1905-1906.

10. Thirty-third annual report of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Industrial Statistics, 1906.

11. Twelfth biennial report of the California Bureau of Labour Statistics, 1905-6.

12. Twelfth report of the Iowa Bureau of Labour Statistics for year, 1905.

13. Twentieth annual report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics for the State of Maine for 1906.

14. Fifth biennial report of the Indiana Labour Commission for the years 1905 and 1906.

15. Part III. of annual report of Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labour, 1906. (Incorporation of Trade Unions.)

16. Bulletin of Kansas Bureau of Labour and Industry for 1905.

17. Bulletin of the United States Department of Labour, 1906. (Wages and cost of living 1890 to 1905).

18. Ninth biennial report of the West Virginia Bureau of Labour for 1905-6.

NEW ZEALAND.

1. Fifteenth annual report of the Department of Labour, New Zealand, for 1905-6.

2. Eighth annual report of Old Age Pensions Department, New Zealand, for year ended March 31, 1906.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

1. Report on the working of the Factories and Shops Acts, Early Closing Acts, &c., during 1905.

NETHERLANDS.

1. Werksstakingen en Uitsluitingen in Nederland gerurende, 1905.

AUSTRIAN.

1. Die Arbeitseinstellungen und Ausperrungen in Oesterreich wahrend des Jahres, 1905.

In addition to the above 124 other reports were received by the Department and noted in the *Labour Gazette,* but were not reviewed *in extenso.*

LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

Detailed accounts appeared in the *Labour Gazette* during the financial year of 182 legal decisions affecting labour in Canada. In each case a statement was given of the more important points at issue, including the nature and effect of the decision, the name of the presiding judge, the court in which the case was tried, the time and place of the decision, and the names of the plaintiff and defendant. A number of decisions rendered in British and United States' courts. and of interest to labour in Canada, were also briefly reported. Among the subjects dealt with in this way mention may be made of the following:—Contraventions of the Alien Labour Act; Workmen's compensation for injuries; non-payment of wages; inciting to strike; picketing, besetting, loitering and meddling, payment of sick benefits; the guarding of machinery

and apparatus; defective construction and scaffolding; defective machinery; desertion of service; obligations of employers to give certificate of character; wrongful dismissal; abusive language; Sunday labour; the regulation of employment bureaus; breach of liquor license Act; illegal hiring; contributory negligence; joint and several liability of master and servant; privileges of railway employees in Quebec upon moveables of a company; violations of the factories' Acts; immigration; the bait Act; enforcement of early closing by-laws; intimidation; the right of railway companies to contract themselves out of liability for injuries sustained by employees; restraint of trade; applications of mechanics' lien Acts; blacklisting; payments in kind; and pension funds.

In connection with the interpretation of the Alien Labour Act, a decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the case of the Attorney General for the Dominion of Canada vs. Cain and Gilhula, being an appeal from a judgment of Mr. Justice Anglin of the King's Bench Division, Ontario ,delivered on June 7, 1905, was printed in full*. Mr. Justice Anglin had held that the section of the Alien Labour Act, which provides for the deportation to his own country of any person who has been allowed to land in Canada contrary to the prohibition of the Act, was *ultra vires* of the Dominion Parliament to enforce. The decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council reversed the decision of Mr. Justice Anglin and held that the Dominion could impose the extra territorial constraint necessary to expel aliens from its borders. A special article was also published in the March *Labour Gazette* dealing with the administration of the Alien Labour law in certain cases in which on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour, a portion of the penalties imposed was paid to the informers at whose instance the actions were begun and convictions obtained.

OTHER FEATURES.

The *Labour Gazette* contained each month copies of the fair wages schedules prepared by the officers of the department and inserted in contracts awarded by the Dominion Government during the preceding month. Reviews of recent industrial inventions based on the latest information obtained from the Canadian Patent Office were also published.

* See 'Gazette' for September, p. 320.

II. CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION.

The intervention of the Department of Labour under the Conciliation Act, 1900, was required on two occasions during the nine months ended March 31, 1907, and representing the financial year 1906-7, namely, a strike of coal miners at Lethbridge, Alta., in the province of Alberta, and a strike of telephone operators at Toronto, Ont. In each case a satisfactory settlement was effected through the intervention of the department.

The strike of miners at Lethbridge was the most serious industrial disturbance of the year, having lasted from March 9 until December 1, and having caused a reduction in the output of coal which threatened to create a severe fuel famine in the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. The intervention of the department fortunately procured a settlement in time to avert the worst aspects of the threatened fuel famine, though the coal shortage throughout the winter 1906-7 was such as to cause considerable inconvenience over large districts of the provinces named. About 500 men were affected directly by the strike, but the indirect consequences as outlined above were of a vastly more serious character than the local results. The strike of the telephone operators, though not to be compared as to seriousness with the protracted dispute at the coal mines, might have proved most embarrassing and inconvenient to the city of Toronto had not the intervention of the department been requested so promptly and had it not resulted so effectively.

The year 1906-7 was marked by several industrial disturbances of importance beyond the average. The exceptional activity noted in the preceding year continued throughout the period and progress and prosperity to a remarkable degree prevailed in every part of the country. The demand for labour in many lines of industry united with the general increase in the cost of living to confirm the upward trend in wages remarked upon in the last preceding annual report. In many cases the increase was made voluntarily by the employers, in other cases after negotiation, and in a number of instances when negotiations proved fruitless strikes of greater or less magnitude occurred; a demand for increased wages is not in the meantime alone responsible for the interruptions to industry during the year, other causes having contributed considerably to the same end. Important disputes of the year besides those indicated above were a strike of sawmill hands at Buckingham, Que., and strikes of street railway employees at Hamilton, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man. In each of these cases the troops were called out to preserve order. In the case of the Buckingham strike a serious riot occurred which ended in two of the strikers being shot down and several others seriously injured, while one detective was fatally injured and several others badly hurt. It is proper to mention that the intervention of the Department of Labour at Buckingham, though offered at the outset upon the request of the men, was not permitted by the employing firm. Had intervention been allowed as has been the case in other disputes in which the good offices of the department have been requested, it is not improbable that the outcome would have been as successful, and the

industrial records of the Dominion been spared the chronicling of an incident so deplorable in every way. Though the intervention of the department was not solicited in connection with the street railway strikes at Hamilton and Winnipeg, it is pleasant to be able to report that both of these disputes were terminated as the result of the friendly intervention of an outside authority. The good offices of the municipal board were utilized in the case of the strike at Hamilton, while at Winnipeg a committee of citizens was instrumenal in bringing about the settlement reached.

Among other disputes of magnitude during the year may be mentioned those of 1,175 rolling mill hands at Montreal, Que., 1,500 coal miners at Springhill, N.S., and 1,600 coal miners employed by the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company at Fernie and Michel, B.C. The Department would willingly have intervened in any or all of these disputes had a request been made for its good offices either by one of the parties to a dispute or by a responsible third party.

In all, the friendly intervention of the Department of Labour had at the close of the fiscal year 1906-7 been requested on 41 occasions since the passing of the Act in July, 1900. The following summary indicates by years the number of interventions under the Act from the time of its enactment in 1900:—

1900-1	5
1901-2	11
1902-3	13
1903-4	4
1904-5	1
1905-6	5
1906-7	2
	41

SETTLEMENT OF COAL MINERS' STRIKE AT LETHBRIDGE, ALTA.

The strike of coal miners in the employment of the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company, the serious nature of which was briefly indicated above, commenced on March 9, 1906, owing to the refusal of the management of the company to concede an increase in wages, an agreement with the United Mine Workers of America involving recognition of the union, and sundry other changes. The department had been informed from month to month by the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* of the situation of affairs with regard to the strike and the information was published in successive issues, but the intervention of the department was not requested by either party to the dispute or by any third party until some time subsequent to the end of the summer months. The effect of the strike in causing a fuel scarcity in the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan was not apparently realized by the residents of these provinces until the arrival of the fall season with the necessity of laying in the winter stock of coal. The attention of the Department was then called to the matter by a telegram sent during the month of October by the Honourable Walter Scott, Premier of Saskatchewan. At that time a strike of coal miners existed also at Fernie, B.C., and another at Frank, Alta., which had caused the mines at these points to shut down and had emphasized

the scarcity of coal; Mr. Scott's telegram stated that the remaining mines operating for the supply of the prairie provinces, namely, Bankhead and Tabor, were unable to meet the demand. Mr. Scott added: 'Serious conditions bound to result if Lethbridge and Crows' Nest mines not speedily opened. Coal famine will mean terrible suffering. Cannot your department intervene?' The Minister of Labour, on receiving Premier Scott's telegram, wired each of the parties to the dispute at Lethbridge as follows:—

'Government greatly regret serious situation in coal mines at Lethbridge. Will be pleased to lend friendly offices of Department of Labour with view to effecting a settlement of existing difficulties under Conciliation Act if intervention under Act acceptable to both parties.'

This dispatch was sent to Mr. P. L. Naismith, manager of the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company at Lethbridge, and to Mr. B. G. Hamilton, secretary of Local 574 United Mine Workers of America at Lethbridge, as representing the men. The reply to this dispatch was made on behalf of the company by Mr. A. M. Nanton of Winnipeg, the managing director. It stated that the company had no feeling against its old employees, but would not agree to their demands as it considered them prohibitive. It expressed regret at the situation, but disclaimed in any shape or way responsibility for it, adding that the company was prepared, as it always had been, to meet its men on a business basis. Though the reply received stated that the company would be glad of the good offices of the department, an intimation was subsequently given that immediate intervention was not desired.

The employees on their part replied that the minister's telegram had been transmitted to the executive of the organization. They had decided that any other overtures on the part of the men now on strike would be humiliating in view of the fact that they had previously offered arbitration, conciliation, &c., and had been met with flat refusal on both points, and further that the miners at that time have no assurance that the A. R. & I. Co. were willing to accept the friendly offices of the department in assisting to settle the grievances which led up to the dispute.

In a similar manner the department also offered its services to both parties concerned in the dispute at the Fernie mines; in this case the company expressed itself as being willing to accept the mediation of the department, but the men replied that they were attempting an adjustment of matters through their international representative. When the negotiations thus indicated were known to have failed, the department again telegraphed the men, stating that the government was being pressed on all sides to intervene and asking if the men in view of the outcome of their representative's negotiations with the coal company would now be willing to have the department take this course. A telegram received from the president of the District Union at Fernie on November 9, stated that both the Lethbridge and Fernie companies had refused impartial arbitration when it was offered, and that they alone were responsible for the existing conditions, and further expressed an emphatic unwillingness to have the department's intervention. In the meantime letters continued to reach the department from various sources representing the serious situation of affairs.

Under date of November 5, Premier Scott of Saskatchewan again wrote the Minister of Labour dwelling on the growing seriousness of conditions consequent on the

continued strike and pointed out that practically no coal from Lethbridge was coming as far east as Regina, quoting also from a letter from the mayor of Saskatoon who had written that the city council of that place had passed a resolution calling upon the provincial government to take immediate steps to bring about a settlement of the strike. The minister replied to Mr. Scott under date of November 9, detailing the action of the government in its offer of mediation both at Lethbridge and Fernie, together with the refusal of the same, in the first case by the company and in the second case by the men concerned respectively in th disputes, but added that on the return of Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, the deputy minister of Labour, within the next day or two, he would notwithstanding direct him to proceed to Lethbridge and Fernie and see if he could do anything to bring about settlements in these disputes.

News reached the department on November 14 that the strike at Fernie had been settled, and on that date Mr. King, who had just returned to Ottawa from England, wired both parties to the dispute at Lethbridge asking if the settlement at Fernie would have any effect on the strike at Lethbridge. Mr. Nanton replied on November 15, stating that he was not aware of anything that pointed to an immediate settlement at Lethbridge and again disclaimed responsibility for the continuance of the strike. On the 19th Mr. Crabb, the secretary of the Lethbridge Union, replied on behalf of the men as follows:—'Fernie does not affect situation at Lethbridge. No prospect.' On November 15 a letter was received by the deputy minister from the Honourable Walter Scott, Premier of Saskatchewan, who was then in Ottawa, discussing further the increased seriousness of the situation and insisting that the most urgent necessity existed for steps looking towards relief. Mr. Scott urged that the deputy minister should proceed to Lethbridge at the earliest moment and exert every reasonable means existed for steps looking towards relief. Mr. Scott urged that the deputy minister the trouble terminates very speedily the situation in Saskatchewan will leave my government no recourse but to send in a force of men to enable the company to put the mines into full operation and, if necessary, to call upon the mounted police for protection of our men. You can understand that such action is not likely contemplated, but regardless of the merits of the dispute between the mine managers and the workmen on which I have not the information to enable me to come to any opinion, the Saskatchewan citizens can not be allowed to freeze if the authorities can save them and unless a speedy solution is found by a settlement of the dispute, I can think of no means of saving them other than by the means I have named.'

The deputy minister of Labour left Ottawa for the scene of the dispute on November 17, the Minister of Labour at the same time writing to the manager of the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company on the one part and the president of the District Union of the United Mine Workers of America, Mr. F. H. Sherman, on the other, setting forth the serious consequences of a continuance of the strike, and urging that the good offices of the department should be utilized in procuring a settlement. In the meantime the Saskatchewan government had taken some steps on its own account to gather information as to the precise conditions and necessities resulting from the coal famine.

On November 10 the Saskatchewan government issued a circular letter to coal

merchants, mayors, overseers, and others throughout Saskatchewan, asking for information regarding the coal shortage as it actually existed in the province, in order that the government might be fully and definitely informed.

Enquiry was made as to:—

1. The quantity of coal actually on hand in each town;

2. The quantity of coal estimated as likely to be required—(a) to January 1, 1907, and (b) for the balance of the winter;

3. The quantity of coal which under existing conditions the dealers expected to be able to secure before January 1, 1907.

Replies to this letter were received by the Saskatchewan Government and forwarded to the Department of Labour at Ottawa at the time Premier Scott was at the capital requesting the government's intervention. It is sufficient to state that they fully bore out Mr. Scott's assertions as to the alarming condition of affairs. Many among the smaller places concerned reported that not a ton of coal was in sight, while larger places had only a fraction of the amount usually on hand at the beginning of the winter season, and foresaw great distress unless the sources of supply were increased.

Mr. King reached Lethbridge, the scene of the dispute, on November 22, and succeeded in effecting a settlement, with the result that the men returned to work on December 2. The basis of settlement and the efforts by the deputy minister in procuring the same are fully stated in the report made on the subject to the Minister of Labour, as follows:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,
OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER,
OTTAWA, December 8, 1906.

The Hon. RODOLPHE LEMIEUX, K.C., M.P.
Minister of Labour.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the nature of the negotiations conducted by me under the Conciliation Act, 1900, in connection with the strike of coal miners in the employ of the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Co., at Lethbridge, Alta., commenced on March 9th last.

Acting under your instructions, I left Ottawa on the night of November 17th, and arrived at Lethbridge on the morning of Thursday the 22nd. I immediately had interviews with the representatives of each of the parties to the dispute, at which I explained that I had been sent to prepare a report on the situation at Lethbridge for such action as the government might deem proper; that in the event of the parties being willing to accept my good offices as a conciliator, I had been instructed so to act; that there was nothing in the law, however, which compelled the acceptance of the government's intervention should the parties be unwilling to agree to the same, and that failing a willingness on their part to accept my good offices, my duty would of necessity be confined to investigating as fully as the circumstances would permit, the existing situation and informing the government of the same. I am pleased to be able to report that both the company and the men, through their respective representatives, assured me of their willingness to accept my good offices under the Act.

CAUSE OF STRIKE AND ITS CONTINUANCE.

Having been accepted as a conciliator, I commenced immediately to carefully investigate the causes of the dispute and the situation as it had developed in the

course of the 8 months during which the strike lasted. I found that the men on strike were members of a local union of the United Mine Workers of America; that at the time the strike commenced, they numbered about 500 in all; that for over three months the mines had been completely closed; that in June last the company had recommenced operations with such number of non-union men as it had been able to employ; that others had been employed from time to time; that these men, for the most part, were not trained miners, nor capable of operating the mines anything like as successfully as an equal number of the company's former employees would have been capable of doing; that at the time of my investigation there were, according to the company's statement, between 200 and 250 non-union men employed; also, that the total output of the mines per day was about 200 tons, which was the highest point it had reached since the commencement of the strike. The normal output of the mines, at this time of year, with a full complement of men, would be from 1,100 to 1,200 tons per day. I did not feel called upon to go very carefully into these figures and they are therefore subject to correction. I find that the estimates differ materially according to the source consulted. I think, however, that taken in a general way the figures may be regarded as fairly accurate.

SITUATION AT TIME OF INTERVENTION.

The cause of the strike I found to be the refusal of the company to concede a number of demands made through representatives of the employees in March last. These demands embraced an agreement with the United Mine Workers of America, involving a full recognition of the union and concession of what is known as the check-off system, *i.e.*, upon the request in writing of any of the company's employees, the company to deduct such monies from their wages each month as might be designated for dues, assessments, fines and initiation fees, such amounts to be made payable to such officers of the United Mine Workers of America as might be designated; a minimum rate to miners of $3 per shift; an 8-hour day for underground day work; a material increase in the rate of wages to be paid underground and outside day labour; a rate of $5 per day to be paid miners taken from contract to do company work—coal got by contract to be weighed before screened; the hearing of grievances by the company's officials and a pit committee; and other minor demands.

I ascertained that since the commencement of the strike the men had expressed a willingness to modify their demands in certain particulars, but that the company being willing to meet only its own employees or a committee of them, and the employees having determined to meet the company only through certain representatives of the United Mine Workers, of whom some were not in the employ of the company, the parties were unable to come together, with the result that the strike had continued from month to month. It should be mentioned that on July 21st in a communication addressed to the company, a committee of the company's own employees submitted the following as a means of ending the dispute;

LETHBRIDGE, ALBERTA, July 21, 1906.

To A. M. NANTON, Esq.,
Managing Director,
And P. L. NAISMITH, Esq.,
General Manager, A. R. & I. Co.,
Lethbridge, Alberta.

GENTLEMEN,—We, the undersigned committee, acting on behalf of the workmen now on strike, beg to submit the following as a means of ending the dispute now existing at your company's mines:

1. That a committee composed of four arbitrators be appointed, two to be appointed by the company, and two to be appointed by the men now on strike.

2. The arbitrators so appointed to have full power to agree upon conditions of labour, wages, &c.

3. In case of their failure to agree upon any proposition, question to be referred to an independent chairman, whose decision shall be final.

Independent chairman to be selected by the arbitrators at their first meeting.
4. Both parties to abide by chairman's decision.
Respectfully submitted on behalf of the miners of Lethbridge now on strike.

DONALD McNAB,
PATRICK CAIN,
WM. HARVIE,
MATTHEW LOGAN,
JOHN BARROW,
JOHN HARVIE,
MIKE DAIMUTH,
S. A. B. CRABB,
Secretary.

To this proposal of the committee the following reply, dated July 28th, was sent by the general manager of the company:—

DEAR SIRS,—Your communication on the 21st inst. addressed to Mr. Nanton and myself was duly received.

When here last week, Mr. Nanton was, as you are aware, approached by some of the business men who arranged for a meeting with some of the old employees, at which interview most of you were present..

We thought that the company's position at that meeting was clearly stated by the managing director. However, as there appears to be some doubt in the minds of some of the old employees, I am directed to say :—

1. That if the old employees want work from us, they may return, as we have no feeling against any of our old men.

2. That if they do not want to work for us at the wages paid at the time they left us, we are satisfied, and will continue to give employment to others.

3. That if the old employees come forward later on and ask for work, when we have all the men werequire, they must not blame the company ; and finally.

4. That never having had an opportunity of discussing with our employees any grievances they may have, we have nothing to arbitrate.

Yours truly,
(Signed) P. L. NAISMITH,
General Manager.

P.S.—While I have endeavoured to clearly set out the company's position, I also wish to repeat what has frequently been said, that we are always ready to meet our employees for the purpose of considering any matters affecting their welfare.

SETTLEMENT NEGOTIATIONS.

These communications ended the correspondence between the parties, and the strike continued without further change in their relative positions.

Having gone pretty fully into the causes of the dispute, and the respective attitudes of the parties from the time it commenced, I endeavoured to ascertain along what lines a settlement might be hoped for.

I had, on the way to Lethbridge, wired from Moosejaw on the 22nd, to the managing director of the company, at Winnipeg, asking if he would kindly come to Lethbridge to be present during the negotiations. The managing director replied kindly, acceding to my request, and promised to leave for Lethbridge that evening, which would have brought him there on the morning of Friday, the 23rd. Late on Thursday evening, I learned that owing to serious illness in his family the managing director who had started on his way to Lethbridge had been obliged to discontinue his journey thence and leave for Ottawa.

On the morning of Friday, the 23rd, I received a communication dated November 15th, addressed by the Commissioner of Agriculture to the Minister of Labour at Ottawa, and which had been forwarded to me; also, a communication from the acting deputy commissioner of Agriculture at Regina, dated November 19th, which was addressed to me direct to Lethbridge. These communications, inasmuch as they had a determining effect upon the course of action I subsequently adopted, I set forth here at length.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, SASKATCHEWAN.

REGINA, November 15, 1906.

THE HON. MINISTER OF LABOUR,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir,—I am enclosing a number of copies of further letters received from boards of trade, mayors, coal dealers and others throughout the province in reply to our circular of enquiry, a copy of which I mailed to you yesterday.

In conversation with a coal merchant in Craik, I was informed that farmers in that district were coming in thirty-five miles for fuel, and obliged to return without a shovelful. The situation is so serious that farmers in that district are taking up their fence posts for fuel.

It will not do to prolong negotiations in the matter of the coal strike. In my opinion, it has reached such a crisis that the government has no alternative but to issue an ultimatum at once. We cannot afford to dally with negotiations for the sake of diplomacy when the people are perishing without coal.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) W. R. MOTHERWELL,
Commissioner for Agriculture.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF SASKATHEWAN—DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

REGINA, November 19, 1906.

Dear Sir,—I am forwarding for your information copies of correspondence received in this department with reference to the coal shortage in Saskatchewan. These letters and telegrams speak for themselves as to the gravity of the situation, and you will see that it is absolutely imperative that this strike be brought to a conclusion by some means at once.

We cannot allow the people of Saskatchewan to suffer from cold while these people are negotiating as to the terms on which they will mine coal. 'Desperate disease need desperate remedies.' This country is approaching a crisis in its economic history; and if these people cannot be persuaded to mine coal peaceably, there seems to me but one alternative.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) A. P. KETCHEN,
Acting Deputy Commissioner.

Mackenzie King, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Labour,
Lethbridge, Alta.

The enclosures contained in the letter of the Hon. W. R. Motherwell to the Minister of Labour, of the 15th inst., were the same as the enclosures which accompanied the letter of the acting deputy commissioner to myself, except that in the case of the latter there were additional enclosures and a carefully prepared tabulated statement which had been compiled by the Saskatchewan government from the reports received in answer to the circular letter which had been sent out to the mayors, merchants, overseers and others in the several localities of the province. The following is a copy of this statement.

STATEMENT OF CONDENSED REPORTS FROM LOCALITIES IN SASKATCHEWAN PREPARED BY SASKATCHEWAN GOVERNMENT FROM REPLIES RECEIVED TO CIRCULAR LETTER OF INQUIRY.

Number of letter.	Locality.	Supply of coal on hand.	Estimate of coal required: (a) to January 1, 1907; (b) for balance of winter.	Prospective supply up to January, 1907.	Remarks.
1	Pense	10 tons	500 tons	No idea	Almost impossible to get any.
2	Moosejaw	300 tons	8000 tons to January 1 18000 tons to end	8 cars a week	Most serious.
3	Balgonie	30 tons	150 tons to January 1 300 tons to end	Unknown.	
4	Fleming	10 t ons	300 tons to January 1 600 tons balance	2 or 3 cars to January 1	Many persons will be in serious want within a week. Situation critical, only 1 car received last month.

STATEMENT OF CONDENSED REPORTS FROM LOCALITIES IN SASKATCHEWAN, PREPARED BY SASKATCHEWAN GOVERNMENT FROM RELIES RECEIVED TO CIRCULAR LETTER OF INQUIRY—*Continued.*

Number of letter.	Locality.	Supply of coal on hand.	Estimated of coal required: (a) to January 1, 1907; (b) for balance of winter.	Prospective supply up to January, 1907.	Remarks.
5	Osage	None	10 cars January 1... 25 cars balance	No idea.	
6	Maple Creek	None	500 tons to January 1 1500 tons to end	No idea	Very serious
7	Moosomin	50 tons	500 tons to January 1 1200 tons balance		
8	Moosomin	20 tons	2000 tons to January 1 2500 tons balance	Have promise of some coal	Situation as bad as it possibly could be.
9	Indian Head	Not a car	5000 tons	5 cars	Case decidedly serious; no wood fuel available.
10	Halbrite	None	85 cars	No hope of any	Do not know what will be done if cold weather sets in.
11	Regina	tons hard no soft coal	60 cars to January 1 200 cars balance	6 or 8 cars.	
12	Lumsden	51 tons (for replaces)	1500 tons	70 tons	Very serious situation.
13	Carievale	5 tons	1000 tons to January 1 1600 tons balance	300 tons	Getting very serious.
14	Qu'Appelle	40 tons	500 tons to January 1 500 tons balance	Not the least idea	
15	Fillmore	20 tons	500 tons to January 1 500 tons balance	6 or 7 cars.	
16	Hague	None		No coal; but probably a few cars of wood.	
17	Belle Plaine	None	300 tons to January 1 350 tons balance	150 to 200 tons.	
18	Dundurn	None	50 tons to January 1. 100 tons balance	Very little.	
19	Mortlack	None	15 cars to January 1 35 cars balance		No timber to be had; situation getting desperate.
20	Lemberg	None	500 tons	90 tons	From present outlook, will be quite unable to supply demand.
21	Tyvan	None	200 tons to January 1 300 tons balance	Uncertain.	
22	Forget	20 tons	30 cars to January 1 40 cars balance	Uncertain	Chances of getting coal are very poor.
23	Grenfell	30 tons	600 tons to January 1 1500 tons balance	Do not know.	
24	Stoughton	3-4 car	11 cars to January 1 19 cars balance	No prospects of any.	
25	Broadview	15 tons	100 tons to January 1 150 tons to end	100 tons.	
26	Neudorf	None			Situation desperate; quite destitute of fuel.
27	Oxbow	None	96 cars to January 1 160 cars balance	No idea.	
28	Grayson	27 tons		1 car.	

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

STATEMENT OF CONDENSED REPORTS FROM LOCALITIES IN SASKATCHEWAN, PREPARED BY SASKATCHEWAN GOVERNMENT FROM REPLIES RECEIVED TO CIRCULAR LETTER OF INQUIRY—*Continued.*

Number of letter	Locality.	Supply of coal on hand.	Estimate of coal required: (a) to January 1, 1907; (b) for balance of winter.	Prospective supply up to January, 1907.	Remarks.
29	Prince Albert.	None.....	5 cars to January 1.. 200 tons balance. ...	No idea.	
30	Weyburn	None.....	10,000 to end of winter		
31	Hanley.	None.....	6 cars to January 1.. 15 cars to balance ...	No prospect.	
32	Rouleau	1 car.....	30 cars to January 1.. 80 cars balance.....	Cannot tell.	
33	Antler.....	None.....	300 tons to January 1..		
34	Radisson	2 cars	10 cars for winter	6 cars by January 1.	Plenty of wood.
35	Francis.	None..... ...	600 tons to January 1 2,000 tons balance.....	500 tons.	
36	Saskatoon	None.	12 cars weekly.. ..	2 cars weekly....	Situation very serious.
37	Craik.....	None..... ...	700 tons to January 1 700 tons balance.....	No idea.....	Situation very serious; farmers resorted to burning fences.
38	Bladworth. ..	None..... .	8 cars to January 1	Do not know.	
39	Churchbridge.	10 tons	100 to January 1	35 tons.	Wood scarce; fuel urgently needed.
40	Cupar.....	None.....	1,000 tons.	No idea.....	Matter serious; no prospects of delivery.
41	Rocanville....	10 tons	100 tons January 1 .. 180 tons balance.....	No idea.	
42	Gainsboro ...	None.....	60 cars.....	No idea.	
44	Abernethy....	1 car... . ..	1,000 tons.	1 car	Situation serious; if cold weather comes will be entirely without.
45	Togo	.. ..	.....	....	Use wood only.
46	Kinistino....	....	....	.....	Use wood only.
47	Davidson.. ..	None..... ...	70 cars to January 1 100 cars balance.....	.... No idea	Outlook very serious; will be a lot of suffering if something is not done quickly.
48	Lang.....	None.....	70 cars for winter...	No promise.	Outlook very grave.
49	Alameda.....	1 car...	1 car a day to end..	No idea.	
50	Warman.....	None...	160 tons to January.. 1 car a week after..	Expecting some every day.	
51	Bladworth....	None..	....	.. ..	Wire stating people suffering right now; not a pound of coal to be had.
52	Davidson.....	None	....	... .	People in dire want; farmers coming 75 miles to go back without fuel.
53	Osler..	None	400 tons to January 1 300 tons for balance..	100 tons	
54	Heward . .	None.....	. .. .	.. ..	Situation serious; great suffering will result if drastic measures not taken immediately.

IMMEDIATE RESUMPTION OF WORK SUGGESTED.

Having these facts before me, and knowing that settlement negotiations under the most favourable circumstances would probably extend over three or four days, believing, moreover, that the cause which had prevented the managing director from coming on to Lethbridge might prolong his absence for some days and would certainly to some extent delay proceedings, I felt that, if at all possible, some means should be devised, whereby work at the mines might be immediately resumed to the fullest extent, settlement negotiations to be subsequently continued without prejudice to the interests of either of the parties. I therefore decided, in view of all the circumstances, and particularly the fact that actual suffering was being occasioned to a large number of families, to suggest to the parties that work be resumed on conditions as they were prior to the commencement of the strike, upon the understanding that an effort should be made to forthwith settle all differences by conciliation, and, failing an adjustment of any points through mutual agreement, the same to be referred to arbitration. I then drafted the following letter, a copy of which I addressed to 'The representatives of the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company' and 'The representatives of the late employees of the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company at present on strike,' respectively.

LETHBRIDGE, ALTA., November 23, 1906.

SIRS,—I have received this morning from the Saskatchewan government communications which state that the utmost distress is existing throughout that province on account of an actual coal famine at the present time, and that this distress increases hourly, with the prospect of consequences the most alarming, if immediate relief is not afforded. From the interviews which I have had with representatives of each of the parties to the present dispute and from circumstances which have arisen, it appears to me probable that any settlement which it may be possible to reach will be as a result of negotiations necessarily more or less prolonged.

It seems desirable, therefore, to consider if some means cannot be found whereby, in the public interest and to save families from freezing in their homes, work at the Lethbridge mines cannot be resumed immediately, the parties agreeing to a *modus operandi* which will permit of the differences between them being amicably adjusted without prejudice to the interests of either, and at the same time afford as speedy relief as may be possible to those who are experiencing actual suffering from a continuance of the present dispute.

It would appear that such a *modus operandi* might be arranged were the respective parties to the dispute to agree to refer to arbitration such differences as it may not be possible to adjust by conciliation; pending further conciliation proceedings and a possible arbitration, the company on its part agreeing to accept the services of the men formerly in its employ so far as the same can be utilized in increasing the output of the mines to their fullest capacity as rapidly as possible; the men on their part agreeing to waive all questions of change of conditions until such time as an agreement may be arrived at by conciliation or arbitration, on the understanding that the terms of such agreement shall so far as possible be made to apply in the case of each employee from the date at which such employee may return to work, so that he may have the full benefit of any advantages accruing thereunder as if such agreement had been in force at the time of his returning to the company's service.

I would be obliged if you would kindly inform me at your earliest convenience if such a *modus operandi* would, in view of the great public emergency, be acceptable to you as one of the parties to the present dispute.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
Deputy Minister of Labour.

I delivered this letter in person to the committee of the employees and the general manager of the company, respectively, explaining at the time of doing so the reasons which had prompted me in taking this step. I also read over to each of the parties the communications which I had received from the Saskatchewan government, with a view of impressing them with the gravity of the situation, and of enabling them to realize how important it was, in the presence of what threatened to become a national

calamity, that the differences which had kept them apart in the past should be forgotten, and an immediate understanding come to, which, without prejudice to their respective interests, would afford the relief the public was so earnestly demanding.

ATTITUDE OF PARTIES.

On the evening of the same day I received the following reply from the committee representing the intersts of the men:—

LETHBRIDGE, ALTA., November 23, 1906.

W. L. MACKENZIE KING, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Labour,
Lethbridge, Alta.

DEAR SIR,—Acting on behalf of the United Mine Workers of America, to which organization the late employees of the A. R. & I. Co. belong, we desire to answer your communication, and in order to bring to a close the dispute now existing at the Lethbridge mines, we beg to submit the following proposals, provided that the company will waive their objection to their employees belonging to the United Mine Workers of America and will agree to open negotiations and endeavour to formulate an agreement similar to prevailing agreements in this coal field.

And provided that upon a failure to agree on any question or questions in dispute, the company will agree to submit the question or questions in dispute to an arbitration board composed of four members, two to be chosen by the company, and two to be chosen by the men now on strike.

In the event of their failure to agree the arbitration board to have full power to call in an umpire, whose decision shall be final and binding on both parties.

The arbitrators to be chosen shall not be mine operators or miners.

The arbitration board to have full power to render a decision which shall be binding on both parties for a term commencing on the date of resumption of operations and terminating on November 1, 1907.

If the above proposals are accepted by the company, we agree to advise our men to return to work immediately upon the understanding that the men now on strike be given preference in employment before strangers.

The above proposals are offered on behalf of our organization, because we realize that considerable suffering prevails in the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan owing to the shortage of fuel. Being desirous of alleviating the sufferings of innocent people we have agreed to your intervention and propose the foregoing.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the workmen now on strike.

(Signed) F. H. SHERMAN,
JOS. SHARP,
PETER PATTERSON,
JOHN R. GALVIN,
DONALD McNAB,
S. A. B. CRABB.

Owing to the difficulty the general manager had in communicating by wire with the managing director, I did not receive a reply from the company until the afternoon of Sunday, the 25th. The following is a copy of the communication then received.

LETHBRIDGE, ALTA., November 25, 1906.

Mr. W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
Deputy Minister of Labour,
Lethbridge, Alta.

DEAR SIR,—Answering yours of the 23rd inst., it is needless at this time to go over the history of the Lethbridge coal strike.

The company believed and still believes that it was paying its men fair wages at the time of the strike, and no evidence has as yet been furnished to the contrary.

One principal point at issue was an increase of wages. The mine was shut down for about three months, and as the majority of the men refused to return to work, we started mining coal with new men.

We know that if such of our old experienced men as we could employ were to return to work at once we could increase our output more rapidly than by breaking in new men.

We are the pioneers in the coal mining industry in this country, and operated our mines until a few years ago—covering a period of at least 15 years—without one cent of profit to our proprietors, and it cannot be claimed that we ever tried to take advantage of the public.

We realize the seriousness of the situation, and to aid, in so far as we are able, in relieving the distress that will be occasioned by a shortage of coal this winter, we are prepared to discuss an increase of wages with any persons you see fit to call in as representing the men.

I have had the greatest difficulty in communicating with the managing director since your

arrival here, owing to his having been called to Ottawa on account of illness in his family, and regret the delay in giving you an answer, which is, that, in order to relieve the situation, the company is prepared to increase the wages of the men.

Yours truly,
(Signed) P. L. NAISMITH,
General Manager.

JOINT CONFERENCE ARRANGED.

Having received replies from both parties, I acquainted each with the nature of the reply received from the other. It will be observed that in the reply received from the men, a conditional arbitration only was accepted and that the reply from the company made no reference to arbitration. I learned from the general manager that the company for reasons of its own was not prepared to consider the proposal of arbitration. On the other hand, the management contended that the question of wages being a main contention, a settlement might be more readily and speedily effected if a joint conference to discuss the matter could be arranged, though I was given to understand that questions other than the wages question would not be considered at such a conference.

At six o'clock on Sunday afternoon. I explained the company's position to the committee representing the men. At nine o'clock on the same evening the committee informed me that, having read the general manager's letter and taken all things into consideration, they were prepared to meet the general manager and discuss the situation with him. I then arranged for a conference, which commenced an hour later and lasted until nearly two o'clock on Monday morning.

RESULT OF CONFERENCE.

As a result of this conference, which was conducted in a friendly manner throughout, what appeared to be a basis of settlement was reached. The company made certain important concessions, the representatives of the men withdrew altogether certain of their demands. One or two points alone were left over for further consideration. I was requested to draft a memorandum of the points upon which the parties appeared to be agreed, and it was arranged that a further conference would take place at a later hour on Monday morning.

During the conference on Sunday night, one point on which no agreement appeared possible was the acceptance by the men of a clause which the company insisted should be a part of any agreement arrived at, as a security against discrimination between union and non-union men on the part either of the company or any of its employees. I was informed by the men on Monday morning that if this clause were insisted upon in the form in which it had been drafted by the company, negotiations might as well cease. However, from talks which I had with members of the committee, I felt there was reason for believing that the difficulty in regard to this clause being satisfactorily overcome, a settlement might be possible on the basis of what had been mutually agreed upon at the conference . I therefore devoted my energies on Monday to endeavouring on the one hand to get the company to modify the stand which it had taken in reference to this clause, and on the other, to persuade the men to overcome their objection to it. Each of the parties had conceded the principle involved in the

clause at the conference and the representatives of the men had said that they were prepared to accept all that it implied on a verbal understanding, but objected to having it included in any terms of settlement in the form in which it had been drafted. Being cognizant of these facts, I drafted a clause which to my mind guaranteed all the rights and privileges secured to all parties under the company's clause, but which I believed was worded in a manner to which exception could not with reason be taken. I then endeavoured to have each of the parties compromise on this point by an acceptance of the clause I had drafted.

By Monday night the committee representing the men, realising the responsibility which they were assuming in holding out against a settlement except upon the terms which they themselves were prepared to accept, decided to refer the stand which they had taken in regard to the settlement to Mr. John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers, and to abide by his ruling in the matter. Two of the committee were accordingly delegated to go to Indianapolis to see Mr. Mitchell, and they arranged to leave Lethbridge on the following night. This was the situation on Monday night, the 26th.

A CRISIS REACHED.

On Tuesday morning the following open letter, addressed to the Prime Minister of Canada, came to my notice in the press:—

LOCAL IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT OF RAMSAY.

BLADWORTH, SASK., Nov. 19, 1906.

DEAR SIR WILFRID,—The hamlet of Bladworth is the supplying point for settlers in approximately twelve townships surrounding.

These townships have approximately 50 settlers each settled therein. The country is open rolling prairie, devoid of trees. The settlers depend for fuel on wood and coal obtained at the nearest railway station, Bladworth. The local dealers secure their wood from the Prince Albert country, and their coal from the Galt Mines, Lethbridge. No coal has been obtained from this latter source since April last. One car was obtained from Banff in September last, since which no coal has been received here. Ten cars are under orders from Lethbridge, and none delivered. One car is ordered from Estevan and promised by the mine operator for December 17 next.

Wood has been ordered from the Cowan Company, Prince Albert, and their answer is :—

'We have neither slabs, edgings nor cuttings, and though we have inquired we are unable to purchase any cordwood—there is none in the city.'

Settlers have been burning lumber at $30 a thousand, willow bramble, twisted hay and grain. These sources are well-nigh exhausted.

Dr. J. Fyfe reports from observation that no fuel is in the settlers' hands, and that suffering and perhaps death will ensue therefrom. All public shools are closed for want of fuel. The Saskatchewan Hotel, a thirty-roomed house, has but one fire.

A blizzard has been blowing on November 15, 16 and 17, with zero weather. I leave you, sir, to imagine what the condition of your fellow-subjects is in the electoral district of Batoche, a name not unknown in history. This condition is not local, but general.

We are informed that those persons operating the mines of the people are disputing over their rights—regardless of the right of the people to live.

I would respectfully ask that you, sir, put an end to a dispute that is intolerable, and the maintenance of which endangers the life and happiness (inalienable rights of all free people) of all settlers.

I ask you, sir, on behalf of a suffering people, that by the powers vested in you the right of eminent domain be exercised.

I can assure you, sir, without exaggeration, that this matter is one of life and death to the settlers here, one requiring immediate action.

Your obedient humble servant,

WM. L. RAMSAY,
Chairman of Committee.

To the Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier,
Premier of Canada, Ottawa, Ont.

Having read this letter I discussed it with the committee representing the men. I pointed out how, in a crisis such as it depicted, every hour was a matter of the most serious import. I dwelt upon the time it would take for the committee to go to Indianapolis and return to Lethbridge and of the possible suffering which might be occasioned to a large number of families in the interval. By Tuesday night we had reached a point where I had what I believed to be a sufficient assurance from the men that the clause which I had drafted should be acceptable to them, and had I been able to obtain from the company a similar assurance, a settlement, I believe, might have been reached without further delay on the basis of what had been mutually agreed upon at the joint conference. About eight o'clock that night I was, however, informed that my clause had been submitted to the managing director, and that word had been received that the clause originally drafted by the company must not be changed.

ACTION TAKEN TO AVOID DELAY.

I felt that once the situation were understood by the managing director he would see no objection to the clause I had drafted being substituted for his own, but I knew it would be a matter of a day or two before he could be sufficiently informed of the nature of the crisis and make known his final decision. It will be remembered that he was in Ottawa at the time, and that all communication with him had to be conducted by wire. The experience of the preceding days had shown that communication by wire was most uncertain and that considerable delays were inevitable. Moreover, there was not a certainty that the managing director would remain in Ottawa and there was the possibility of wires failing altogether to reach him for the course of a day or two. I knew that to go to Indianapolis and return to Lethbridge would take the members of the committee who had been delegated to refer the situation to President Mitchell a week or ten days, and there was the possibility that some misunderstanding as to the exact position of affairs might arise while there which would further delay matters. I had, therefore, to decide whether it was better to wait in Lethbridge and run the risk of misunderstanding arising as well as communication being cut off through storms or from other cause, or go along with the representatives of the men to Indianapolis, so that I would be in a position to assure them positively of the company's final attitude as soon as word arrived, and if the occasion appeared to require it, discuss the matter with Mr. Mitchell himself. I was fully conscious that, as a government officer, I would be subjected to considerable public criticism on the part of some not familiar with all the facts were I to go to Indianapolis, but with people facing acute suffering and the possible danger of death through freezing in their homes, I felt that I would be guilty of an unpardonable wrong if I refrained, at the risk of possible criticism, from making any step which would help to bring about a speedy termination of the strike. I decided, therefore, to go to Indianapolis with the representatives of the men. Before doing so, however, I had an assurance from these representatives that if matters could be arranged to their satisfaction before we reached Indianapolis or after we were there, they had authority to declare the strike at an end, and that a wire from Indianapolis to other officers of the union at Lethbridge would be sufficient to bring the strikers together in a meeting within a few hours and secure their ratification of the action of those whom they had authorized to act on their behalf.

END OF THE STRIKE.

We left Lethbridge shortly after midnight on Tuesday and arrived in Indianapolis on Saturday morning. On Wednesday morning I endeavoured, in a communication to the managing director, to acquaint him fully with the nature of the crisis. Before leaving I arranged with the general manager at Lethbridge to wire me to Indianapolis the company's final decision and I left both parties a copy of the terms mutually agreed upon at the conference. Matters turned out precisely as I expected they would. When we reached Indianapolis, I received the following telegram from the general manager at Lethbridge:—

'Managing director still thinks our clause fair to all parties, but under circumstances existing in country, is willing to accept your substitute clause provided all other conditions are accepted.'

I showed this wire to the representatievs of the men with whom I had gone to Indianapolis, gave them an assurance in the name of the government that the company had accepted the clause which I had drafted and the conditions agreed to at the joint conference, and an hour later the strike was declared at an end.

I had no interview with Mr. Mitchell; the president of the district union, who was one of the committee who went to Indianapolis, and who had been given authority to take final action in the matter, stated that these conditions were acceptable to the men and that he had therefore declared the strike at an end. He showed me a telegram which he was sending to the representatives at Lethbridge informing them of the decision reached. This ended the negotiations.

WORK RESUMED AT THE MINES.

I am informed that immediately the wire from the district president at Indianapolis was received at Lethbridge the remaining members of the committee at that point called a meeting of the men. This meeting was held on Sunday, December 2, and the decision of their representatives declaring the strike at an end on the basis of the settlement reached was ratified by the men. The same evening representatives of the men informed the company that the terms of settlement had been ratified, and that the men were prepared to return to work immediately. Monday morning, the day following, the former employees of the company presented themselves at the colliery office. All the hands that it was possible to take on were engaged, but a number of the regular miners were obliged to wait until the rooms and galleries in which they were to work were cleared and made ready for them in the portions of the mine which during the strike had not been in operation. The company commenced the employment of double shifts and it was expected that within a short time the mines would be hoisting coal to their fullest capacity.

NATURE OF THE SETTLEMENT.

In the basis of settlement reached an increase of wages amounting to practically an extra ten per cent for most of its employees was granted by the company, which also agreed to the appointment of a check-weighman to protect the interests of the men,

and to deduct from its employees through the pay-roll, the amount necessary for the payment of such check-weighman; except in the case of deductions for the check-weighman the company was not to make any collections through the pay-roll, save in respect to rent, doctor and hospital fees, coal, powder, oil, and other supplies furnished by the company, and, if the men so desired, for a sick benefit fund and library. It was agreed that the company would not object to its employees being or not being members of any organization, but all employees, whether members of an organization or not, were to be upon an equality in the company's employment. Preference in employment before strangers was to be given by the company to any of its employees involved in the strike, provided they made application within a reasonable time. To avoid the possibility of future strikes or lockouts it was agreed that in the event of a dispute or grievance arising on the part of one or more of its employees which could not be adjusted through a reference to the pit boss, the same might be appealed to the superintendent of the mine, and further, if necessary, to the general manager, and a committee of two of the company's employees were to be allowed to appear on behalf of an employee or employees seeking redress; failing an adjustment by appeal to the general manager, the matter was to be referred to arbitration, both parties agreeing to abide by the award of the arbitrators. The terms set forth the manner in which the arbitrators were to be appointed. The strikers withdrew their demands for a complete recognition of the union, for the deduction of union dues by the company, for an eight-hour day, and other less important concessions.

THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

The following is a memorandum in detail of the terms and conditions on which the strike was settled, a certified copy of which has been given to each of the parties:—

MEMORANDUM of terms and conditions agreed to on December 1, 1906, by the representatives of The Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company and the representatives of its employees on strike, respectively, as a basis of settlement of the strike commenced at Lethbridge, Alta., on March 9, 1906.

The company will permit the appointment of a check-weighman whenever the men so desire, and is willing to deduct from its employees through the pay roll the amount necessary for the payment of such check-weighman.

The company will, except in the case of deductions for the payment of the check-weighman, make no collections through the pay roll, save in respect to rent, doctor, and hospital fees, coal, powder, oil, and other supplies furnished by the Company, and if the men so desire, for the sick benefit fund and the library.

The company agrees that any of its employees involved in the strike shall be given preference in employment before strangers, provided they make application within a reasonable period.

The company does not object to its employees being or not being members of any organization, but all employees of the company, whether members of an organization or not, shall be upon an equality in the company's employment.

It is the desire of the company that its employees, without distinction, shall work together harmoniously and shall receive fair treament in all respects, but whenever there shall be a dispute or grievance on the part of one or more of the men which cannot be adjusted by a reference to the pit boss the same may be appealed to the superintendent of the mine, and failing an adjustment by him, may be further appealed to the general manager of the company. The man or men seeking redress may make the necessary representations in person or through the mediation of a committee of two of the company's employees. Failing an adjustment by an appeal to the general manager, the company's employees may, if they so desire, refer the matter in dispute to arbitration, and both parties shall agree to abide by the award of the arbitrators. The arbitrators shall in the first place be two in number, representatives respectively of the company and the men, and shall not be either mine operators or miners. In the event of the failure of the arbitrators to come to an agreement they shall endeavour to select a third arbitrator, and in the event of their being unable to agree upon such a third arbitrator they shall request the chief justice of the Supreme Court of Alberta to act as such third arbitrator, or to name some one to act in his behalf, and the award of the majority of the arbitration board thus constituted shall be final. The costs of the arbitration to be borne as the board of arbitrators may direct.

SCHEDULE OF WAGES.

All coal to be paid for on screened basis, one ton being considered 2,000 pounds.

	Cents per Ton.
Pick mining rate for pillar and stump work	66
Pick mined rooms to be paid at the rate of	82
Machine runners (rooms)	13
Machine scrapers (rooms)	09
Machine loaders (rooms)	50
Machine runners (narrow work)	19
Machine scrapers (narrow work)	14
Machine loaders (narrow work)	77

UNDERGROUND DAY WORK.

	Cents per Hour.
Brattice men	30
Timbermen	30
Drivers	30
Track layers	30
Miners on company's work	30
Couplers (men)	30
Couplers (boys)	15 to 25, according to age
Switch boys	11 to 25, according to age
Grippers	30
Pipe fitters' helper	30
Pumpmen	32
Cagers	30
Car pushers	30
Stablemen	$65 per month
Pick carriers	11 to 25, according to age
Clutchmen	30

OUTSIDE LABOUR.

	Cents per Hour
Top cagers	24
Dumpers	24
Car trimmers	24
Greasers (boys)	10 to 17 according to age
Screen engine tender	24
Box car loader engineer	30
Slate pickers (boys)	10 to 17 according to age
Tally boys	12½
Timbermen	24
Blacksmith	35
Blacksmith helper	24
Leading carpenter	35
Carpenter helpers	24
Car repairers	28
Machinists	30 to 35
Machinists' helpers	24
Hoisting engineers	35
Haulage engineers	30
Leading firemen (man holding certificate)	30
Firemen helpers and ash wheelers	24
Other outside labourers	20

All other conditions and prices to remain on the same basis as they were previous to March last.

SIGNIFICANCE OF STRIKE AND ITS EFFECTS.

Inasmuch as a settlement of this important strike has been reached and work resumed at the mines, it is, perhaps, unnecessary, as well as inadvisable, to comment upon the causes which were responsible for the strike or its continuance over so long a period of time. The calamity which threatened the country and the possible recurrence from similar causes of a like condition are, however, a sufficient justification for not passing over the whole matter in silence. In looking at a situation, so much

depends on the point from which it is viewed as to the estimate likely to be placed upon it. From the company's standpoint, there appears to have been much that was exasperating in the manner in which the strike was declared. From the men's standpoint, there appears to have been cause for exasperation also, at the manner in which their efforts to secure a consideration of their demands were met by the company. I cannot but feel that a little more tact and a disposition to understand aright the position of the other by each of the parties might have averted the whole trouble. Certainly, had the parties been prepared to view their actions with the same regard to the interests of the public that they finally came to view them, the strike would never have continued so long. In the settlement which was reached, both parties, I believe, made concessions in view of the great public emergency, which they would not have made had they not been moved by humanitarian considerations. Up to this point, however, the struggle, so far as third parties were concerned, appears to have been purely selfish. Until brought face to face with the serious situation which the long continuance of the dispute had produced, the public does not seem to have come in for any consideration whatever.

When it is remembered that organized society alone makes possible the operation of mines to the mutual benefit of those engaged in the work of production, a recognition of the obligations due society by the parties is something which the State is justified in compelling if the parties themselves are unwilling to concede it. In any civilized community private rights should cease when they become public wrongs. Clearly, there is nothing in the rights of parties to a dispute to justify the inhabitants of a province being brought face to face with a fuel famine amid winter conditions, so long as there is coal in the ground, and men and capital at hand to mine it. Either the disputants must be prepared to leave the differences which they are unable to amicably settle to the arbitrament of such authority as the State may determine most expedient, or make way for others who are prepared to do so.

What I know of conditions in the Canadian West leads me to believe that the labour troubles in the mines which this country has been forced to witness during the present year, will not be without repetition, at some future time, unless, and this, I fear, is improbable, the attitude of the parties towards each other becomes vastly different than it has been in the past, or some machinery is devised by the State—either the federal or provincial government—whereby the parties will be obliged to refer to an impartial tribunal such differences as, failing of amicable adjustment, are likely to lead to a lockout or strike.

RECOMMENDATION.

The Parliament of Canada has already enacted legislation which has done much towards preventing industrial conflicts and furthering industrial peace. The Conciliation Act was passed in 1900. This measure is designated 'An Act to aid in the prevention and settlement of Trade Disputes. The experience of six years has shown that in practically all cases in which intervention under this Act has been requested and accepted a speedy termination of existing strikes or lockouts has been effected, and the list is one which includes several of the most serious and important disputes

which have taken place in Canada during that period of time. The Conciliation Act is a voluntary measure and does not contain any element of compulsion. In 1903, Parliament went one step further and introduced an element of compulsion in 'An Act to aid in the settlement of Railway Labour Disputes.' Under this Act, in the case of a threatened or existing strike or lockout on any railway, the government, through the Minister of Labour, has power to compel an investigation under oath into the causes of the difference. Since this Act was passed, there has not been a single strike or lockout on any of the railroads of Canada which has been of sufficient magnitude or duration to interrupt the regular and safe transportation of mails, passengers or freight, or endanger the safety of any person employed on a railway train, while the Act in the one case in which the provisions have been invoked is known to have been the means of averting a far reaching and serious strike on the second largest railway system of the Dominion.

The purpose of Parliament in enacting both the Conciliation and Railway Labour Disputes Acts might, it seems to me, be considerably further were an act applicable to strikes and lockouts in coal mines, similar in some of its features to the Railway Labour Disputes Act, also enacted. Inasmuch as coal is in this country one of the foremost necessaries, on which not only a great part of the manufacturing and transportation industries, but also, as the recent experience has shown, much of the happiness and life itself depends, it would appear that if legislation can be devised, which, without encroaching upon the recognized rights of employers and employees, will at the same time protect the public, the State would be justified in enacting any measure which will make the strike or lockout in a coal mine a thing of the past. Such an end, it would appear, might be achieved, at least in part, were provision made whereby, as in the case of the Railway Labour Disputes Act, all questions in dispute might be referred to a board empowered to conduct an investigation under oath, with the additional feature, perhaps, that such reference should not be optional but obligatory, and pending the investigation and until the board has issued its finding the parties be restrained, on pain of penalty from declaring a lockout or strike.

In view of past experience and the present situation, I would, therefore, respectfully recommend that the attention of Parliament be, at as early a date as possible, invited to a consideration of some such or other measure with a view of preventing a possible recurrence of an experience such as this country has been forced to witness during the past month, and of promoting in the interests of the whole people the cause of industrial peace.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
Deputy Minister of Labour.

The recommendation with which this report concludes was promptly accepted and acted upon by the government. The report was made to the minister on December 8, a week later it was published in the *Labour Gazette,* and on the same day the Minister of Labour gave notice in the House of Commons of his intention to introduce a Bill to aid in the settlement of disputes.

A Bill drafted along the lines of the suggestion contained in the report was presented, and after considerable debate was enacted on March 22, as the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907.'

THE STRIKE OF TELEPHONE OPERATORS AT TORONTO, ONT.

The strike of Bell Telephone operators at Toronto, Ont., was the outcome of a change of hours determined on by the management of the company at that point. On January 24, notices were posted stating that the experiment of a 5 hour day had proved a failure and that it had therefore been deemed desirable to revert to the old schedule of 8 hours. A new schedule of salaries showing some increase over that paid under the 5 hour schedule was also posted. Many of the operators, all of whom were females, contended that the change from five to eight hours would occasion a strain which it would be impossible to stand without serious injury to health, and also that the proposed change in the wage schedule was out of all proportion to the number of hours to be worked. A strike threatened as a consequence and on Wednesday, January 30, the following telegram was received at the Department of Labour:—

TORONTO, ONT., January 29, 1907.

Mr. W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
Deputy Minister of Labour, Ottawa, Ont.

A strike of telephone operators is very imminent here, and likely to occur on Friday. The time of the operators is to be lengthened from five to eight hours. They say that it is a physical impossibility with our enormous telephone business to stand the strain of such long hours. The company refuses to deal with them in any way. Could you not come up to-night or to-morrow and make an effort to relieve the situation in the public interest, which will be seriously affected by a strike.

(Signed) E. COATSWORTH,
Mayor.

To this telegram the following reply was sent by the Minister of Labour:—

'OTTAWA, January 30, 1907.

E. COATSWORTH, ESQ.,
Mayor of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.

Your telegram to Mr. Mackenzie King, Deputy Minister of Labour, stating that a strike of telephone operatives is imminent and likely to occur at Toronto on Friday, and requesting his intervention, has been submitted to me.

I have had pleasure in directing Mr. King to proceed at once to Toronto to lend the good offices of the Department of Labour, with a view to averting the threatened strike, and of effecting an amicable settlement of the differences between the company and its operators.

In sending my deputy to act on behalf of the government in this dispute, I trust that both parties will show a disposition to be governed in their actions towards each other by a due regard for the public interests involved and that considering the necessity of an uninterrupted and continuous operation of the telephone service, the parties will, failing an adjustment of their differences before Friday, be prepared, in order to avert a strike, to accept such method of amicable settlement as Mr. King may suggest, and, as in the public interest, as well as in the interests of the parties themselves, may seem reasonable and fair.

(Signed) RODOLPHE LEMIEUX,
Minister of Labour.

The Deputy Minister of Labour accordingly proceeded immediately to Toronto, arriving there on the morning of January 31. After an interview with the mayor, at which by request of the mayor, Mr. John Armstrong, secretary of the Ontario Labour Bureau, was present. Mr. King and Mr. Armstrong called on Mr. J. K. Dunstan, the local manager of the Bell Telephone Company, Toronto. While these gentlemen were discussing the situation, the threatened strike took place, the employees alleging that their action had been precipitated by a demand on the part of the company that each should sign a statement declaring her intention either to continue in the service and report regularly for duty or to forthwith resign from the service of the company.

Mr. King and Mr. Armstrong endeavoured immediately to arrange a joint conference between officers of the company and representatives of the employees and to have the company agree to refer to arbitration those points of the dispute which could not be settled by such a conference, the former hours and schedule to continue in force in the meantime. A communication having this end in view was addressed by Mr. King to the local manager of the company during Thursday, January 31, to which, on the succeeding day, the following reply was received:—

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA, LTD.,

TORONTO, February 1, 1907.

W. L. MACKENZIE KING, ESQ.,
Deputy Minister of Labour, Toronto.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 31st January, expressing a willingness to lend the good offices of the Dominion Department of Labour towards effecting a settlement of the differences which exist between the company and a portion of its operators in this city, making a suggestion that pending a conference and such further negotiations between the parties as may be mutually agreed upon, the operators be allowed to return under the old schedule of rates and hours. On behalf of the company, I beg to state that had this request been received before the operating staff, or rather a portion of it, precipitated trouble by striking yesterday about 1 p.m., the company would gladly have acceded. The action above referred to has now made it impossible for reasons explained more fully to you in conversation. The difference is one of principle. What was originally a temporary relief to off-set the discomforts of operating while the main exchange was being reconstructed, was continued as an experiment based upon the principle of rapid work for five hours at smaller salary as against the usual practice of a lighter load continued for an ordinary day at a higher rate of payment. The experiment was tried exhaustively and under most favourable conditions. It has proved an absolute failure, detrimental to the service, injurious to the health of the operators, and those in direct charge of the Traffic Department, who were most favourable to its adoption, are now most pronounced in its condemnation. In view of the practical knowledge and experience gained during this experiment, the company cannot in justice to its subscribers or to the health and comfort of its operating staff continue the plan condemned by all who are charged with the duty of maintaining the service.

The company appreciate highly the motives by which you are actuated, and the fact that you have come to Toronto to act in the capacity named in your letter, and strongly desire that for the information of yourself, your government, the general public, and the operators, you will make a full investigation in order that you may form an accurate judgment upon the course the company has taken. I can only again

assure you of our willingness to give full information. We recognize our duty to the public, and believe that at the present moment satisfactory service is being furnished to all subscribers, as every switchboard position at every Exchange in the city is now filled by a competent operator.

There may be matters of detail capable of improvement and these will be adjusted as satisfactorily as possible with our staff. In conclusion I would add that as an evidence of the fact that this company has not abused its position towards its operators, there has been no previous strike during the 27 years of its history.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) J. K. DUNSTAN,
Local manager.

5577—4½

On the evening of February 1, over four hundred of the operators met in the Labour Temple, Toronto, and passed the following resolution, a copy of which was given to the Deputy Minister of Labour to forward to the minister:

'Whereas by the arbitrary action of the manager of the Bell Telephone Company, at Toronto, the operators, supervisors and monitors were compelled to leave the company's employ in a body and thereby disorganize the service and cause serious inconvenience and delay to the general public of the city of Toronto.

And whereas the said employees having every confidence in the fairness and justice of their demands, proposed and agreed to submit all questions in dispute to a board of arbitrators.

And whereas the said company through its manager has refused a conference and such submission to arbitration.

And whereas the said employees are confident that the force of public opinion would, upon all the facts being made known upon oath, compel the said company to treat its employees fairly and justly.

And whereas the said employes are anxious that all the facts should be made public upon oath before a board of public enquiry.

Now, therefore, this meeting of operators, supervisors and monitors to the number of over 400, requests the Minister of Labour to cause a public enquiry to be made under oath into all matters in dispute between them and the said company, agreeing, in case said enquiry is ordered, to return to the company's employ in order to prevent inconvenience to the public and a general disorganization of business, and to be bound by the finding of said board in all matters between themselves and the said company.'

The nature of the communication received from the local manager of the company and of the resolution passed by the employees was communicated to the Minister of Labour at Ottawa by telephone, and subsequently copies of the same were forwarded by mail. The deputy minister, in forwarding these documents, strongly recommended that inasmuch as the dispute in question was one having an important bearing on the health of women engaged in this form of industrial employment, a royal commission should be appointed to enquire fully into the matter. At noon on February 2, the deputy minister received the following telegram from the Minister of Labour:—

'OTTAWA, February 2, 1907.

W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
Deputy Minister of Labour,
King Edward Hotel, Toronto.

Re dispute between Bell Telephone Company and operators, government has decided to refer matter to royal commission, appointing yourself and Judge Winchester commissioners. Commission will be issued immediately.

(Signed) RODOLPHE LEMIEUX,
Minister of Labour.'

The commission was issued on the same day to Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, and his honour Judge Winchester, conferring upon them the power of summoning before them any witnesses, and of requiring them to give evidence under oath and to produce such documents and things as to the commission seemed requisite for a full investigation in to the matter referred to it.

The operators, in pursuance of their undertaking at the mass meeting of February 1, that in the event of the government causing an enquiry to be made into the subject, they would return to work at once, having learned of the action of the government, presented themselves at the office of the company on the morning of Monday, February 4, and many of them were immediately re-engaged.

A detailed account of the proceedings before the commission and the nature of the settlement effected will be found in the article which follows dealing with the commission and its work.

The following table, which is similar in form to the tables published in the reports of previous years, indicates the number and nature of the disputes in regard to which the friendly intervention of the department was requested under the Conciliation Act during 1906-7, together with particulars as to the nature of their settlement or disposition:—

TABLE SHOWING INTERVENTION OF DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR IN THE SETTLEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, UNDER CONCILIATION ACT, 1900, DURING THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1907.

Locality.	Trades or Industries affected.	Cause of Dispute.	Numbers affected.	Date of commencement of strike or lock-out.	Date of intervention of department.	Date of settlement effected.	Disposition.
Lethbridge, Alta....	Coal miners.	Demand for increase in wages and other changes.	500	Mar. 9, '06.	Nov, 22, '06	Dec. 1, '06.	An increase of ten per cent in wages granted; no discrimination on either side against union or non-union men.
Toronto, Ont.....	Telephone operators.	Against change in hours.....	400	Jan. 31, '07.	Jan. 31, '07.	Feb. 4, '07.	Operators returned to work upon appointment of a Royal Commission to investigate subject of dispute. Important concessions were made by Bell Telephone Company during proceedings of Commission.

III.—INQUIRY BY ROYAL COMMISSION INTO A DISPUTE BETWEEN THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY AND OPERATORS AT TORONTO.

An account has been given in the chapter on conciliation and arbitration in this report of the circumstances which occasioned the strike of the telephone operators in Toronto on January 31, 1907, which strike was the occasion of the appointment of a Royal Commission.

The following extracts from the order in council making provision for the investigation by the commissioners and which was attached to the commission will indicate more fully the scope of the commission and the circumstances under which it was appointed:—

On a report, dated February 2, 1907, from the Minister of Labour, stating that the mayor of Toronto, dated January 29 ultimo, requested the intervention of the Department of Labour for the purpose of averting a threatened strike of the employees of the Bell Telephone Company in that city, he directed Mr. Mackenzie King, the deputy minister, to proceed at once to Toronto and lend the good offices of the Department of Labour under the Conciliation Act with a view to effecting, if possible, a settlement of the differences.

The minister observes that the mayor stated in his communication to the department that the time of the operators was to be lengthened from five to eight hours; that they contended it was a physical impossibility with the enormous telephone business of the city of Toronto, to stand the strain of such long hours; that the company refused to deal with them in any way, and that a strike of the telephone operators would seriously affect the public interests.

The minister further states that Mr. Mackenzie King has reported that the anticipated strike occurred before there was opportunity of conferring with the parties; that having used his best efforts to effect a settlement, the company have stated that a joint conference between representatives of the parties is impossible, and that the company art unwilling to refer the subject of the difference to a board of arbitration. That the operators affected are willing to accept a joint conference or to leave the matter to arbitration and abide by the award of the arbitrator. Further, that the company have stated that they strongly desire that for the information of the government, the general public, and the operators a full investigation be made that an accurate judgment may be formed upon the course the company have taken, that the operators have stated that they also desire a full investigation, and will agree in the event of the government appointing a board of inquiry to return immediately to the company's service upon the schedule of rates and hours the company have proposed and abide by the findings of such board.

The minister is of opinion that it is in the public interest that this dispute should be terminated as speedily as possible, and both because of the nature of the dispute and the express wish of the parties it is desirable that a full investigation should be made

into the subject of the difference, and that to this end a commission should be immediately appointed to make expeditious and careful inquiry into the said dispute and all matters affecting the merits thereof, and the right settlement thereof.

The minister, therefore, recommends that it be referred to William Lyon Mackenzie King, Deputy Minister of Labour, and to His Honour John Winchester, senior judge of the County Court of the county of York, as commissioners under the provisions of Part I. of chapter 104 of the revised statutes, 1906, commonly called the 'Inquiries Act,' to hold and conduct such inquiry with all the powers conferred upon commissioners by the said Part.

The minister further recommends that the commissioners report that the Minister of Labour the evidence and proceedings with all possible despatch and make such recommendations as to them seem advisable.

Mr. Mackenzie King was appointed chairman of the commission.

Immediately upon receipt of the Royal Commission of February 4, the commissioners commenced their inquiry by visiting several exchanges of the company in the city in order to acquaint themselves with duties required of the operators, their method of working, and also with the apparatus and appliances used in the service of the operators. The examination of the witnesses commenced on the following morning and was continued from day to day until February 18, during which time seventy witnesses were examined, including a number of the company's officials and employees, and leading members of the medical profession in Toronto.

The parties to the dispute followed the proceedings of the commission with close attention throughout, and were represented by able counsel whose assistance in disclosing and securing a consideration of all the relevant facts was of the utmost value and much facilitated the work of the commission. The company was represented by Mr. W. G. V. Cassels, K.C., and Mr. W. A. H. Kerr, and the operators by Mr. J. W. Curry, K.C.

The inquiry was a complete and searching one and brought a flood of light to bear upon the conditions under which women employing in this calling are obliged to work The transcribed evidence extended over 1,700 type written foolscap pages exclusive of all exhibits. The commissioners might have prolonged the inquiry, but felt that through the evidence obtained and the documents and correspondence submitted they had been made fully acquainted with the material facts and circumstances, and that such additional evidence as might have been taken by fuller investigation, would have merely corroborated the facts as disclosed. Moreover, before the commission concluded its work important modifications were made by the company in the hour schedule under which it was originally intended the operators should be obliged to work.

The change in the schedule which occasioned the strike was a change from a day of five to a day of eight hours. The following extracts from a statement by the chairman of the commission before its sittings were concluded, to which statement no exception was taken by either of the parties or their counsel, will be sufficient to indicate the nature and extent of the modification in the schedule as originally proposed and the services rendered by the commission in this connection:—

'If we understand you rightly, and understand the evidence which has been given here, it would appear that when the strike took place the operators were under the im-

pression that there were to be obliged to work eight hours, the day was to extend over nine hours, but was to be divided into two parts of four hour stretches, one four hour stretch, then an hour intermission, and then another four hour stretch. The work was to be carried on at the same pressure as it had been under the five hour system. As a result of the investigation thus far (of what has been said in evidence and of getting to an understanding of the intentions of the company) the position now is—the company intends that they shall work two hours, then have an intermission of half an hour, then work an hour and a half, then an intermission of an hour, then work two hours, then half an hour intermission, and then work one and a half hours; the day covering the same period of time, but they are to have seven hours actual work with a less pressure instead of eight hours at high pressure.

'When we began to investigate this matter it was a question of the five hours continuous work against two four hour periods of continuous work with the impression, at all events, that both were at high pressure. We may take for granted that was the relative positions of the two situations at the time the strike occurred. Since that time we have come now to quite a different position altogether; the company undertakes in the first place, that instead of having eight hours work with an hour's intermission there will be only seven hours work in the day, and that instead of having that work continuous, it will be broken into periods with half hour reliefs, morning and afternoon, and an hour intermission. There is the further undertaking that the pressure will be reduced, and it will be such a pressure as is moderate and not too great a tax upon the operators.....That is a very different position than existed at the outset, and a position which had this inquiry taken place before any actual strike occurred, might conceivably have prevented the strike altogether.'

After conference with the committee representing the operators, counsel for the employees made the following statement in regard to the arrangement as above set forth:—

'In respect to the matter that the commission asked me to consider with the girls, that is, the question of the seven hour switchboard, work work, two hours, then a half an hour intermission, then work one hour and a half, then an hour intermission, then two hours work and a half hour intermission, then one and a half hours work, at what is said to be low pressure, as compared with the five hours at high pressure, the opinion of the committee is that that is more in the interest of their health, but they say further that the seven hours work in that way is still too heavy a load for them, and it is not such hours of service when it is spread over 9 hours that they ought to be asked to work, that the strain is too great upon them for that period. I understand from Mr. Dunstan, and it is agreed between himself as representing the company, and myself as representing the girls, that no girl working in that way shall work at any time a longer period than two hours; that is, she shall not work for two hours and twenty minutes, or two hours and forty minutes and three hours, but she shall be relieved at the end of her two hour period. I understand also that....there shall be no compulsory overtime, and I understand that to mean this, that in case of an accident, the street car service being delayed or something of that kind, and those coming to relieve cannot get there, emergencies arising over which the company has no control, that the girls will undertake to try and meet them, and that *no* compulsory work

means of course that they shall not be compelled as a matter of habit of work overtime. . . . That the condition as a general condition of service shall be sufficiently pliable that they shall meet emergencies. Then in respect to the relief, that the work of relief shall not extend at any period over two hours, that the relief shall not be compelled to work any longer than two hours before they themselves get relief.'

It was further stated that it had been agreed that a girl leaving the service in the position of being a competent operator, earning a certain rate of wages, in the event of her again filling in an application and being taken back, she was to be taken back as an experienced operator in the same class if she could reasonably be expected to have had the same competency when she comes back as she had when she left, and her chances of advancement were to be the same.

That the net result of the changes introduced by the company on February 1, and the modifications of these changes effected as the result of the inquiry has been to ensure for the operators conditions of employment more advantageous to their health than the conditions against which the operators protested, or the conditions as they existed prior to the strike, will be apparent from the following statement made by the commission at the conclusion of its sittings, and the concurrence expressed therein by counsel for the employees.

The Chairman.—'You feel that the arrangement which the company has suggested this morning, and which has been come to as a result of this inquiry, is in so far as the condition and the health of the operators are concerned, more satisfactory than the arrangement that was in force before?

Mr. Curry (counsel for employees.—'Somewhat more satisfactory. I won't say how much, but that is always conditional of the fact that there must be low pressure.'

This arrangement was accepted by the operators as that under which they would agree to continue at work, on the understanding that it should be made the subject of consideration by the commission, and that the commission's finding should have a reference thereto.

Another important result effected by the commission was the re-instatement of all operators formerly in the employ of the company, many of whom, but for the facts brought out by the inquiry would not have regained the positions which they had left at the time of the strike. When the operators on the morning of February 4th (Monday), offered themselves for re-employment in accordance with the resolution passed at the mass meeting on the Tuesday night previous, a large number were taken on. The company, however, retained in its service a number of those who had been brought in from outside, and would give no undertaking that all its former operators would be re-engaged. In fact, it was stated that the company would not re-engage on any condition some of its former employees who had gone out on strike. Even this was a modification of the position which the company had intended at the outset to take. In a letter of January 30, from the president of the company at Montreal to the local manager at Toronto, the president had said: 'My personal feeling in the matter is that under no conditions would we take back an operator who actually leaves the service.' Also: 'Our strong point will be to show our utter independence of the disaffected operators, but I would not undertake to take back any who actually leave the

service. An operator may ask for shorter hours and then decide that she will keep at work, but if she really leaves the service that will be final.' On January 31, the employees were asked to indicate their intentions in regard to the threatened strike by signing one of two papers marked respectively: 'We will continue in the service and report regularly for duty,' and 'we resign from the service to-day.' During the course of the inquiry the evidence was such as to cause the company to admit that the operators generally had not been fully aware of the details of relief and unloading that were to be afforded under the eight hour schedule, and that an increase in hours at the pressure which existed under the five hour schedule would have proven injurious to their health, and that the company could appreciate the right of the operators to protest to the management if, through lack of information, they had misconceived the change which was proposed, though the company deprecated the adoption of the strike form of protest. In view of these admissions the company on February 13, issued the following statement:—

'The company will re-employ all its former operators who desire to return, and will pay them the salaries to which the positions they held under the five hour system entitled them to under the 8 hour system. For instance, one who was a supervisor when she ceased work will receive supervisor's pay under the new schedule.

'Owing, however, to the promotions and arrangements already made by the company, it may not be possible to give the returning employees the work they were previously engaged on.'

Up to the time that these admissions were made by the company and this statement issued, the efforts of the commission had been directed in the main to an investigation of the causes which led up to the strike and an examination of the contentions of the parties in regard to their respective positions. The admissions of the company on February 13, and the nature and extent of the evidence which had been taken up to that time, caused the commissioners to feel that they were in a position, without the examination of further witnesses, to find in regard to the causes of the dispute and the relative positions of the parties. A resumption of work having been effected, all the former employees reinstated, and the public service in this manner safeguarded from further interruption, they continued the taking of evidence with special reference to the contention of the operators that the work under the hours of labour fixed by the new schedule was excessive and likely to prove injurious to their health. In this connection the views of many leading members of the medical profession in Toronto were obtained upon the merits of the respective contentions of the parties, and in particular upon the new schedule in respect of the duration and intensity of work, and the reliefs it afforded. The evidence thus adduced caused the company, on February 18, to present to the commission a further modification of the proposed arrangement of the 8-hour system as set forth on February 13, which modification provided, as already shown, for a further shortening of the working time and an extension of the relief periods.

The report of the commissioners had not been made at the close of the fiscal year. At the time the commission concluded its sittings, it was expected that it would be some little time before the report would be ready owing to the extent of the evidence

and the important nature of the subject and complicated questions involved. It is believed, however, that when issued the report will constitute a valuable contribution to the economic literature of the Dominion having a bearing upon the subject of female employment. It is probable, also, that the opinions expressed and recommendations made by the commissioners, will have a very far reaching effect and may become the basis of legislation regulating in some particulars this class of employment.

This is the second important inquiry which has been made by the Dominion government within the past decade into conditions of employment of women and young girls in certain trades. The first was an inquiry made during the years 1897-98, into the methods adopted in carrying out government clothing contracts in Canada; the outcome of which inquiry was the adoption by the House of Commons in March, 1900, of what is known as 'the Fair Wages Resolution,' on which resolution the present fair wages policy of the government is based. It is not improbable that the final results of the recent inquiry will be as important and far reaching in their effect, while to the public of Toronto and the operators concerned the benefits already derived have been substantial and of the utmost value.

IV.—THE RAILWAY LABOUR DISPUTES ACT.

It is gratifying to be able to say that the statement made in previous reports of the department to the effect that since the passing of the Railway Labour Disputes Act, in July, 1903, there has not been a strike on any of the railroads of the Dominion of such a nature as to seriously effect transportation, still remains true, notwithstanding that another year has been added to the record. There was happily during the past fiscal year not even occasion to apply the provisions of the Act to a threatened strike. There is reason to believe that the existence of the measure on the statutes, affording as it does a guarantee of publicity in the event of a failure by the parties to adjust their differences, has been the means of bringing about a settlement between parties themselves of threatened or existing disputes on the railways of the Dominion.

The Railway Labour Disputes Act, 1903, and the Conciliation Act, 1900, were consolidated during the year in an 'Act respecting Conciliation and Labour,' (Chap. 96, R.S., 1906). When the Act to aid in the prevention and settlement of strikes and lockouts in mines and industries connected with public utilities, was under discussion in the House of Commons, a clause was inserted whereby in the case of a dispute between a railway company and its employees, a reference might be made for purposes of conciliation and investigation either under the provisions concerning railway disputes in the Conciliation and Labour Act or under the provisions of that Act. The clauses of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act relative to this are as follows:—

5. Whenever any dispute exists between an employer and any of his employees, and the parties thereto are unable to adjust it, either of the parties to the dispute may make application to the Minister for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, to which board the dispute may be referred under the provisions of this Act: Provided, however, that, in the case of a dispute between a railway company and its employees, such dispute may be referred, for the purpose of conciliation and investigation, under the provisions concerning railway disputes in the Conciliation and Labour Act.

6. Whenever, under this Act, an application is made in due form for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, and such application does not relate to a dispute which is the subject of a reference under the provisions concerning railway disputes in the Conciliation and Labour Act, the Minister, whose decision for such purpose shall be final, shall, within fifteen days from the date at which the application is received, establish such board under his hand and seal of office, if satisfied that the provisions of this Act apply.

Railway companies and their employees have, therefore, in virtue of the recent legislation, the opportunity of choosing between the machinery provided by the Railway Labour Disputes Act of 1903, or the machinery provided by the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act of 1907, for purposes of a full investigation of their grievances.

Prior to or during such reference of the dispute between a railway company and its

employees under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, or under the provision concerning railway disputes in the Conciliation and Labour Act, it is unlawful for a railway company to cause a lockout or for its employees to go on strike.

The following forms have been adopted by the department for use in connection with the establishment of committees of conciliation, mediation and investigation, and boards of arbitrators under the provisions concerning railway disputes in the Conciliation and Labour Act:—

FORM USED IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A COMMITTEE OF CONCILIATION, MEDIATION AND INVESTIGATION UNDER THE PROVISIONS CONCERNING RAILWAY DISPUTES IN THE CONCILIATION AND LABOUR ACT.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.

CANADA.

In the matter of the Conciliation and Labour Act, and of a difference between

.....

(Employer)

AND

.....

(Employees)

Whereas the employ.....ha.....duly applied for the appointment of a Committee of Conciliation, Mediation and Investigation to which the said difference may be referred under the provisions concerning railway disputes in the Conciliation and Labour Act;

And whereas the Honourable the Minister of Labour, Canada, hereinafter called the Minister is satisfied that the said difference is one to which the provisions of the said Act apply;

Now therefore, in pursuance of section 13 of the Conciliation and Labour Act, the Minister does hereby establish a Committee of Conciliation, Mediation and Investigation, to be composed of.....

.....

.....

to which Committee the said difference shall be and is hereby referred under the provisions of the said Act.

In witness whereof the Minister has hereunto set his hand and affixed his seal of office at Ottawa the.....day of....., A.D. 19....

Minister of Labour.

FORM USED IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A BOARD OF ARBITRATORS UNDER THE PROVISIONS CONCERNING RAILWAY DISPUTES IN THE CONCILIATION AND LABOUR ACT.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.

CANADA.

In the matter of the Conciliation and Labour Act, and of a difference between

.....

(Employer)

AND

.....

(Employees)

Whereas under the provisions of the said Act the said difference was referred to a Committee of Conciliation, Mediation and Investigation composed of

.....

.....

and the Committee has reported that it has been unable to affect an amicable settlement.

And whereas the Honourable the Minister of Labour, hereinafter called the Minister, has decided to refer said difference to a Board of Arbitrators under the provisions of the said Act;

And whereas the said Committee of Conciliation, Mediation and Investigation is acceptable to the parties as a Board of Arbitrators;

Now therefore, it is witnessed that the Minister hereby establishes a Board of Arbitrators, to be composed of the members of the committee, to which board the said dispute is hereby referred, said board to have all the powers and duties by said Act conferred upon them in respect of the difference so referred to them.

In witness whereof the Minister has hereunto set his hand and affixed his seal of office at Ottawa this.....day of.....A.D. 19....

Minister of Labour.

5577—5

FORM OF SUBPOENA USED BY BOARD OF ARBITRATORS ESTABLISHED UNDER THE PROVISIONS CONCERNING RAILWAY DISPUTES IN THE CONCILIATION AND LABOUR ACT.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.

CANADA.

In the matter of the Conciliation and Labour Act, and of a difference between

.....

(*Employer*)

AND

.....

(*Employees*)

EDWARD THE SEVENTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To..... ....

WE COMMAND YOU to attend before the Board of Arbitrators appointed in the above matter, at.... .. ..

on.... ....the .. .. .day of... .... .19

at the hour of.....in the.....noon, to give evidence in the above matter, and to bring with you at the time and place aforesaid, and produce before the board any books, papers or other documents or things in your custody or under your control in any way relating to the said matter.

WITNESS the Chairman of the said Board the..... ....

day of..... ....19....

Chairman.

V.—THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.

'The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907,' the intent of which is set forth more fully in the complete title, 'An Act to aid in the Prevention and Settlement of Strikes and Lockouts in Mines and Industries connected with public utilities,' which was enacted during the year, was the most important piece of labour legislation passed in Canada since the creation of the Department of Labour in 1900. The new legislation, it may be said, was the natural sequence of the Conciliation Act of 1900 and the Railway Labour Disputes Act of 1903, both of which, as has been mentioned, are now incorporated in the Conciliation and Labour Act, Chap. 96 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906. The circumstances leading immediately to the conception and introduction of the measure are set forth fully in that portion of the present annual report relating to the settlement of the coal miners' strike at Lethbridge, Alta., under the Conciliation Act, in December, 1906. The object of the new legislation, which received the royal assent on March 22, 1907, is, as the complete title states, to aid in the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes in so far as the same affect any form of public utilities. Such disputes obviously affect the public interest more closely than those that relate to other classes of labour and their prevention altogether, or, if that is impossible, their prompt and amicable settlement, is even more desirable than in the case of an ordinary labour trouble, since a cessation of work from strike or lockout in the case of a public utility involves not only loss to employers and employed, but grave inconvenience and possibly serious distress to the public at large. Of the total number of industrial disputes the proportion that concerns the operation of public utilities is very striking. Taking the six years during which records have been kept in the Department of Labour, it will be found that the total number of workpeople affected was 142,027, of which exactly one-third represented disputes in what are by general consent denominated public utilities, viz., mining, transport, street railways, telephony and telegraphy. The actual number of disputes in the public utility class of industries during that period is relatively small, being only 100 out of 715, but the average number of employees concerned in such disputes is so much larger than the general average that the total number affected was no less than 47,397. It goes without saying that such an interference with the ordinary routine of industrial life cannot take place without the gravest consequences to all concerned.

The fuel famine in the west during the past year, which was at least aggravated by reason of the prolonged strike at the Lethbridge coal mines, is an illustration of the intimate relation between the public utility industry and the public welfare. Severe as the situation actually became, it must have been infinitely worse had not the good offices of the Department of Labour resulted in effecting a settlement between the operators and the workmen.

Obviously, the public interest, not less than the interests of employer and employed, lies in the settlement of such disputes in their initial stages and before they have assumed so serious a form as a lockout or a strike. What, therefore, the new Act does is to require that any dispute arising in connection with the class of industries named shall be submitted to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation with a view to arriving at a settlement before a strike or a lockout can be legally brought about. This may be termed compulsory investigation, during which the parties in dispute will be brought necessarily face to face, and that measure of conference and discussion secured which in the past has usually been obtained only after the rigourous and harmful step of bringing about by the one side or the other a suspension of work. Further important provisions of the Act are those which require that employers and

employees shall give at least thirty days' notice of an intended change affecting conditions of employment with respect to wages or hours, and that pending the proceedings before a board, the relations to each other of the parties to the dispute shall remain unchanged, and neither party shall do anything tending to bring about respectively a lockout or a strike. One other section of the Act that should be emphasized is that which provides for the application of the statute to industries other than those connected with public utility when the parties to a dispute in such class of industries may so desire.

It will be interesting to glance at the machinery by which it is endeavoured to secure the investigation aimed at. The vital features of the Act are contained in section 5, viz.:—

'Wherever any dispute exists between an employer and any of his employees, and the parties thereto are unable to adjust it, either of the parties to the dispute may make application to the minister for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, to which board the dispute may be referred under the provisions of this Act; provided, however, that, in the case of a dispute between a railway company and its employees, such dispute may be referred, for the purpose of conciliation and investigation, under the provisions concerning railway disputes in the Conciliation and Labour Act.'

and in section 56 (in part):

'It shall be unlawful for any employer to declare or cause a lockout, or for any employee to go on strike, on account of any dispute prior to or during a reference of such dispute to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of this Act, or prior to or during a reference under the provisions concerning railway disputes in the Conciliation and Labour Act: Provided, etc.'

A word of explanation will be in place in respect to the reference in the fifth section of the Act as quoted, and as appears in other sections, to a dispute between a railway company and its employees. Under the Railway Labour Disputes Act, 1903, the parties to a dispute between a railway company and its employees were enabled to refer such dispute for conciliation and arbitration under terms provided by the Act. Representations were made on behalf of some organizations of railway employees that the members of these organizations would prefer the former measure to the new one, they having become accustomed to its provisions and for other reasons, it being alleged, in particular, that the former measure provided a more expeditious and less expensive means of carrying on an investigation. This was not admitted to be the case, but to enable the parties to take advantage of the provisions of either Act, under section 5 of the present Act it is made optional with the parties to a dispute affecting railway employees to refer such dispute for investigation under the provisions of the present measure or under the provisions concerning railway disputes in the Conciliation and Labour Act, these last-named provisions representing the Railway Labour Disputes Act, 1903, as it appears in the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906; but reference of a dispute under the provisions of the one statute or the other must be made before a lockout or strike can be legally declared, the parties to such dispute being expressly included in the operation of section 56.

The Act provides that the Minister of Labour shall, within fifteen days from the date at which he receives an application for the appointment of a board, if satisfied that the provisions of the Act apply, establish such board under his hand and seal of office.

The board shall consist of three members, who shall be appointed by the minister. One shall be appointed on the recommendation of the employer concerned in the dispute, and one on the recommendation of the employees so concerned; the third on the recommendation of these two.

The party making application for the board may make his recommendation for a representative on the board at the time his application is forwarded, but in any event both parties to the dispute must make their respective recommendations within five days after being required to do so by the minister, and in the event of their failing so to do, the minister is empowered to select and appoint a fit person to act. Similarly, if the two representatives of the parties to the dispute have not, at the end of five days after their appointments respectively, recommended a third member of the board, the minister appoints such third member. The third member of the board is to be chairman.

The members of this board are required to take an oath of office before entering on their duties and are equipped by the department with a secretary, stenographer or such other clerical assistance as may seem to the Minister to be necessary.

METHOD OF ESTABLISHING BOARD.

The manner in which and the persons by whom an application for the appointment of a board is to be made are very fully set forth in the Act. Application forms are supplied by the Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation on request, and must be accompanied, when forwarded to him in accordance with the Act, by a statement setting forth (1) the parties to the dispute; (2) the nature and cause of the dispute, including all claims or demands made by either party upon the other to which exception is taken; (3) an approximate estimate of the number of persons affected; and (4) the efforts made by the parties themselves to adjust the dispute. The application must further be accompanied by a 'statutory declaration setting forth that, failing an adjustment of the dispute or a reference thereof by the minister of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Act, to the best of the knowledge and belief of the declarant, a lockout or strike, as the case may be, will be declared, and that the necessary authority to declare such lockout or strike has been obtained.' Section 16 of the Act explains in detail the signatures that shall be necessary to the applications that may be respectively made under the Act.

So that both parties to the dispute may be made acquainted with the proceedings taken under the Act at the earliest moment possible and all unnecessary delay prevented, the applicant for the appointment of a board is required to send to the other party to the dispute a copy of the application at the same time he is transmitting the application to the registrar, and the second party to the dispute shall without delay prepare a statment in reply and forward the same to the registrar and to the party making the application. The Act is precise in indicating who shall be regarded as properly representing the various parties who make application for the appointment of boards, section 20 bearing particularly on this point.

Upon the appointment of the board the registrar is to forward the chairman a copy of the application for the appointment of such board, and of the statements of the respective parties on the subject of a reference under the Act where the num-

ber of employees affected is less than ten. In the course of the investigation that follows, 'the board may make all such suggestions and do all such things as it deems right and proper for inducing the parties to come to a fair and amicable settlement of the dispute' (section 23), and if a settlement of the dispute is arrived at by the parties during the course of its reference to the board, a memorandum of the settlement is to be drawn up by the board and signed by the parties and may be made binding if the parties agree as provided by a subsequent section of the Act, and a copy of the memorandum, with a report on the proceedings, is to be forwarded to the minister. If a settlement of the dispute is not arrived at during the course of its reference to the board, the board is required to make a full report thereon to the minister, and make such recommendation as it sees fit for the settlement of the dispute; and when it is deemed expedient to do so, is also to state the period during which the proposed settlement shall continue in force and the date from which it shall commence. This report is to be sent to the registrar, and similarly, a minority report may be made by a dissenting member of the board. The board is invested with all the necessary powers for summoning and enforcing the attendance of witnesses, administering oaths and otherwise, so far as may be necessary to a full investigation of the matters brought before it. The board has further the right to investigate and to allow those whom it may indicate to investigate all books, documents, &c., brought before the board, but the information obtained therefrom shall not, except in so far as the board deems expedient, be made public. The Act makes all necessary provision for the payment of witnesses, and for imposing penalties where the summons or order of the court has been disobeyed or where any person may be guilty of contempt to the board. The board is further invested with power to enter or to authorize others to enter any premises associated with the dispute which has been referred to it, and may there pursue its investigation.

Any party to a reference may be represented before the board by three or less than three persons designated for the purpose, or by counsel or solicitor where allowed, and such counsel or solicitor shall be entitled to appear or be heard before the board only with the consent of the parties to the dispute, and notwithstanding such consent, the board may decline to allow such appearance.

Members of the board must be British subjects, though not necessarily residents of Canada. The sittings of the board are to be fixed as to time and place by the chairman, and the proceedings conducted in public, unless the board of its own motion or by request of any of the parties to the dispute, direct that they be held in private. The board may at any time dismiss any matter referred to it which it deems frivolous or trivial; also it may, with the consent of the Minister of Labour, employ any competent experts or assessors to examine the books or official reports of either party and to advise upon any technical or other matter material to the investigation.

The Act provides for the adequate payment of the members of the board during the time they are employed on the task in hand, also for their necessary travelling expenses, and further expressly prohibits the acceptance by any member of the board of any perquisite or gratuity apart from his remuneration by the government on account of any matters brought before the board, and makes the acceptance of such perquisite or gratuity an offence punishable by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

IMPORTANT FEATURES OF THE ACT.

An important provision of the Act is that which requires employers and employees coming within its scope to give at least thirty days' notice of any intended change affecting conditions of employment as to wages or hours.

Equally important is the provision that, pending the proceeding before a board, the relation to each other of the parties to the dispute shall remain unchanged, and neither party shall be concerned in doing directly or indirectly anything tending to promote a strike or lockout. That this provision may not work an injustice to either party, it is provided that it shall be an indictable offence for either party to a dispute to use this or any other provision of the Act for the purpose of unjustly maintaining a given condition of affairs through delay.

Any employer declaring or causing a lockout contrary to the provisions of the Act becomes liable to a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $1,000 for each day or part of a day that such lockout exists, while any employee who goes on strike contrary to the provisions of the Act becomes liable to a fine of not less than $10 nor more than $50 for each day or part of a day that such employee is on strike.

A further important provision of the Act declares that any person who incites, encourages, or aids in any manner any employer to declare or continue a lockout, or any employee to go or continue on strike contrary to the provisions of the Act, shall be guilty of an offence and liable to fine of not less than $50 nor more than $1,000.

Although, as stated above, the finding of the board is not in itself binding, and when delivered leaves the parties to the dispute free to take such action as they may respectively choose, yet, under section 62, either party to the dispute may agree to be bound by the award or recommendation of the board, and if the other party agree in like manner, then the recommendation shall be made a rule of a court of record on the application of either party and shall be binding on both parties 'as parties are bound upon an award made pursuant to a reference to arbitration on the order of a court of record.'

It will be seen that the Act does not contemplate that the Department of Labour, or any other department of the government, shall institute proceedings when the provisions are believed to have been infringed. Any individual may lay the information necessary to such proceedings, as in the case of any other infringement of the law where the procedure for enforcing penalties is that prescribed by Part XV. of the Criminal Code (chap. 146, R.S.C., 1906). Under the sections of the Criminal Code indicated, it is declared that any one justice of the peace may receive the information or complaint of an alleged breach of the law, grant a summons or warrant thereon, and issue his summons or warrant to compel the attendance of witnesses for either party, and do all other necessary acts and matters preliminary to the hearing, and the complaint or information may be tried before any one justice of the peace for the territorial division where the complaint or information arises.

An important special provision is that which (section 63) allows for a reference under the Act of disputes occurring in industries other than those associated with public utilities and provides for such variations in the machinery as may be neces-

sary to cover the case, viz., an agreement to allow such reference to be forwarded to the registrar, who will communicate it to the other party to the dispute, and if the other party similarly agrees, the present Act applies as in the case of public utility industries, and from the time the parties to such a dispute have been notified by the registrar that in consequence of their mutual agreement the dispute has been brought under the present Act, any lockout or strike that may exist in connection therewith shall forthwith cease.

Finally, so far as this review of the Act is concerned, it is provided that 'no proceeding under this Act shall be deemed invalid by reason of any defect of form or any technical irregularity.'

It is not, of course, to be hoped that this legislation will work with absolute smoothness from the beginning, but it is believed to be a long step in advance upon all preceding measures that have touched the vexed and difficult problem of the relation of capital and labour in Canada. It varies in important respects from the legislation that has been enacted in any other country where such matters have been seriously regarded, and it is believed such variations from beaten paths will be found helpful in the solution of the problem indicated, which is surely one of the most tremendous that the twentieth century will confront. In the successful working of the Act much depends upon the spirit in which it is accepted by employers and employees respectively; if this be, as there is every reason to hope, one of moderation and conciliation, the present measure may go far to obviate the friction that too often marks the relations to each other of these two all-important elements in the social system, and may thus help to promote the stability and development of Canadian industry, on which latter condition, more than on any other, depends ultimately the welfare of the country as a whole, no less than the betterment of the lot of the industrial classes in particular.

The preparation of statistical and other material, and the work entailed in connection with the drafting, introduction and subsequent distribution of the Bill, subsequently passed as the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, as well as the mass of correspondence occasioned in supplying information in response to requests for information concerning the measure, added very materially to the work of the department during the year. After the Bill was introduced the department took steps to secure a wide distribution of copies, and to gather from articles appearing in the press, and correspondence coming into the department the concensus of opinion in regard to the measure and suggested amendments.

When the bill was finally passed copies were widely distributed and an extensive correspondence was conducted with interested parties. As has been mentioned, the measure became law on the 22nd of March, just nine days before the close of the fiscal year. Within that time no applications had been received for the appointment of boards of conciliation and investigation under its provisions, though the number of requests for copies of the Act and of letters received asking for information in regard to its provisions was very considerable.

Section 4 of the Act provides that the Governor in Council shall appoint a registrar of boards of conciliation and investigation, who shall have the powers and

perform the duties prescribed, and sets forth that the office of registrar 'may be held either separately or in conjunction with any other office in the public service, and in the latter case the registrar may, if the Governor in Council thinks fit, be appointed, not by name, but by reference to such other office, whereupon the person who for the time being holds such office, or performs its duties, shall by virtue thereof, be the registrar.' In accordance with the provisions of this section, the Honourable the Minister of Labour recommended the apopintment of the Deputy Minister of the department as registrar of boards of conciliation and investigation.*

FORMS CONNECTED WITH THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.

The following forms have been prepared and adopted for use in connection with the establishment of boards of conciliation and investigation under the Act, and for the use of such boards during the conduct of inquiries.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR APPOINTMENT OF A BOARD OF CONCILIATION AND INVESTIGATION UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT.

.....19....
(Locality and date)

To the Registrar
Boards of Conciliation and Investigation,
Department of Labour,
Ottawa.

The undersigned hereby make application to the Minister of Labour for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, to which a dispute between the parties named in the accompanying statement may be referred under the provisions of the said Act, and submit the statement and statutory declaration prescribed under the Act as necessary in making such application.*

(a) STATEMENT.

Locality of dispute.....

Trade or industry .....

The parties to the dispute :

(i) Employer .....
(Designate the individual, company, or companies involved)

.....

.....

(ii) Employees.....
(Designate in general terms the employees involved, by classes of employment for example. If members of a union give name of union)

.....

.....

.....

.....

*This appointment was made by Order in Council under date of April 9, 1907.

Approximate estimate of number of employees affected or likely to be affected:

	Directly.	*Indirectly.*
Males, 21 years or over	.....	.....
" under 21 years	.....	.....
Females	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....

Nature and cause of dispute, including claims and demands by either party upon the other to which exception is taken: * .....

Outline of efforts made by parties concerned to adjust the dispute: *

(*) "The application shall be made in writing in the prescribed form, and shall be in substance a request to the Minister to appoint a Board to which the existing dispute may be referred under the provisions of this Act.

"The application shall be accompanied by a statement setting forth (1) the parties to the dispute; (2) the nature and cause of the dispute, including any claims or demands made by either party upon the other, to which exception is taken; (3) an approximate estimate of the number of persons affected or likely to be affected by the dispute; (4) the efforts made by the parties themselves to adjust the dispute." SECTION 15, SUB-SECS. 1 AND 2 (*a*)

(*) If space allotted is insufficient, details of this statement may be continued on a supplementary sheet.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Person recommended as member on Board of Conciliation and Investigation :—(*)

Name in full .....

Address .....

This application is made on behalf of the .....
(designate whether on behalf of employer or employees.

Signature of parties making application :—(**)

Name .....

Address .....

Name .....

Address .....

Authority .....
(State where, by whom, and when authority was given for making this application, also wherein conditions of section 16, quoted below (**) have been complied with.)

.....

.....

.....

.....

(*) Each party to the dispute may at the time of making application, or within five days after being requested so to do by the Minister, recommend the name of one person who is willing and ready to act as a member of the Board, and the Minister shall appoint such person a member of the Board.

"If either of the parties fails or neglects to duly make any recommendation within the said period, or such extension thereof as the Minister, on cause shown, grants, the Minister shall, as soon thereafter as possible, appoint a fit person to be a member of the Board, and such member shall be deemed to be appointed on the recommendation of the said party." (SECTION 8, SUB-SECS. 1 AND 2.)

(**) "The application and the declaration accompanying it—

"if made by an employer, an incorporated company or corporation, shall be signed by some one of its duly authorized managers or other principal executive officers ;

"if made by an employer other than an incorporated company or corporation, shall be signed by the employer himself in case he is an individual, or a majority of the partners or members in case of a partnership firm or association.

"if made by employees members of a trade union shall be signed by two of its officers *duly authorized by a majority vote of the members of the union or by a vote taken by ballot of the members of the union present at a meeting called on not less than three days notice* for the purpose of discussing the question.

"if made by employees some or all of whom are not members of a trade union, shall be signed by two of their number *duly authorized by a majority vote taken by ballot of the employees present at a meeting duly called on not less than three days' notice* for the purpose of discussing the question." (SECTION 16, SUB-SECS. 1—4.)

(*b.*) STATUTORY DECLARATION.*

CANADA.
Province of .....
County of .....
To Wit:

I .....
of the ..... of .....
in the ..... of .....

(if more than one declarant)
and I, ...
of the ..... of .....
in the ..... of .....

(where necessary fill in the blank spaces as indicated)

do ..... solemnly declare as follows, that is to say:
(severally) (each of us for himself declares)

that, to the best of ..... knowledge and belief, failing an adjustment of the
(my or our)
dispute herein referred to, or a reference thereof by the Minister of Labour to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, a ..... will be declared, and that the necessary authority to declare such
(strike or lockout)
..... has been obtained.
(strike or lockout)

And ..... make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing
(I, or each of us) (s)
it to be true, and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath, and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act.

Signatures .....
.....

DECLARED ..... .
(by the said) .....
and ..... before me at ....
in the County of ..... this. .....
day of ..... A.D. 19 ....

.....
A Commissioner, &c.

(To be declared before a Commissioner for taking affidavits or any other functionary authorized by law to administer an oath).

---

* "The application shall be accompanied by a statutory declaration setting forth that failing an adjustment of the dispute or a reference thereof by the Minister to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Act, to the best of the knowledge and belief of the declarant, a lockout or strike, as the case may be, will be declared, and that the necessary authority to declare such lockout or strike has been obtained." (SECTION 15, SUB-SEC. 2) (*b*).

Note.—The attention of THE PARTY MAKING THIS APPLICATION is directed to the following sections of the Act:—

"Every application for the appointment of a Board shall be transmitted by post by Registered Letter addressed to the Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation, Department of Labour, Ottawa, and the date of the receipt of such Registered Letter at the Department shall be regarded as the date of the receipt of such application. (SECTION 17.)

"In every case where an application is made for the appointment of a Board the party making application shall, at the time of transmitting it to the Registrar, also *transmit by Registered Letter to the other party to the dispute*, or by personal delivery, a copy of the application, and of the accompanying statement and declaration." (SECTION 18.)

"Copies of applications or statements in reply thereto, to be transmitted to the other party under any of the preceding sections where the other party is—

(1) An employer, an incorporated company or corporation, shall be sent to the manager or other principal executive officer of the company or corporation;

(2) An employer other than an incorporated company or corporation, shall be sent to the employer himself or to the employer in the name of the business or firm as commonly known;

(3) Composed of employees, members of a trade union, shall be sent to the president and secretary of such union:

(4) Composed of employees some or all of whom are not members of a trade union—

(*a*) Where some of the employees are members of a trade union, shall be sent to the president and secretary of the union as representing the employees belonging to the union; also

(*b*) Where some of the employees are not members of a trade union and there are no persons authorized to represent such employees, shall be sent to ten of their number;

FORM USED IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A BOARD OF CONCILIATION AND INVESTIGATION UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.

CANADA.

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between

.....

(Employer)

AND

.....

(Employees)

Whereas the employ ha duly applied for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, to which the above dispute may be referred under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907.

And whereas the Minister of Labour of Canada, hereinafter called the Minister, is satisfied that the said dispute is one to which the provisions of the said Act apply, and that the application does not relate to a dispute which is the subject of a reference under the provisions concerning railway disputes in the Conciliation and Labour Act.

Now therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of Section 6 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, the Minister does hereby establish a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, to be constituted as in the said Act provided, to which board the above dispute shall be and is hereby referred under the provisions of the said Act.

In witness whereof the Minister has hereunto set his hand and affixed his seal of office at Ottawa on the day of
A.D. 19

Minister of Labour.

(*e*) Where, under paragraph (4) of Section 16, two persons have been authorized to make an application, shall be sent to such two persons. (SECTION 20.)

The attention of THE PARTY RECEIVING A COPY OF THIS APPLICATION is directed to the following section of the Act:—

"Upon receipt by either party to a dispute of a copy of the application for the appointment of a Board such party shall, without delay, *prepare a statement in reply to the application and transmit it by Registered Letter, or personal delivery, to the Registrar and to the party making the application.*" (SECTION 19.)

(See also SECTION 20 quoted above.)

FORM USED IN THE APPOINTMENT OF A MEMBER OF A BOARD OF CONCILIATION AND INVESTIGATION UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.

CANADA.

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between

.....

(Employer)

AND

.....

(Employees)

On the recommendation of the employe the undersigned, Minister of Labour of Canada, hereby appoints.... .... of the.. .. ..of.. .. ..in the Province of.....a member of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation in this matter.

Witness the hand and Seal of Office of the said Minister at Ottawa, the..... day of..... ....A.D. 19

Minister of Labour.

FORM USED IN THE APPOINTMENT ON THE RECOMMENDATION OF MEMBERS CHOSEN, OF THE CHAIRMAN OF A BOARD OF CONCILIATION AND INVESTIGATION UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.

CANADA.

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between

.....

(Employer)

AND

.....

(Employees)

On the recommendation of .....
and ..... who have been appointed members of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation in this matter on the recommendation of the employer and the employees respectively, the undersigned, Minister of Labour of Canada appoints.....
.....
.....
of the..... of .....
in the province of.....a member of the said board.

Witness the hand and seal of office of the said Minister at Ottawa the.....
day of.....A.D. 19....

.....

Minister of Labour.

FORM USED IN THE APPOINTMENT, WHERE MEMBERS FAIL TO AGREE, OF A CHAIRMAN OF A BOARD OF CONCILIATION AND INVESTIGATION UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.

CANADA.

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between

.....
(Employer)

AND

.....
(Employees)

and .....
who have been appointed members of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation in this matter on the recommendation of the employers and employees respectively, having failed to recommend the name of one person who is willing and ready to act as a third member, the undersigned, the Minister of Labour of Canada, hereby appoints.....
.....
of the.....of.....in the province of.....
a member of the said board.

In witness whereof the Minister has hereto set his hand and affixed his seal of office at Ottawa on the.....day of.....A.D. 19....

.....

Minister of Labour.

FORM USED BY MEMBERS OF A BOARD OF CONCILIATION AND INVESTIGATION IN TAKING THE OATH PRESCRIBED UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT.

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between

.....
.....
.....(*Employer*)

AND

.....
.....
.....(*Employees*)

I,..... .....
member.....of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation
(and Chairman)
in the above matter do hereby solemnly swear that I will faithfully and impartially perform the duties of my office as member.....of the said Board,
(and Chairman)

and that except in the discharge of my duty, I will not disclose to any person any of the evidence or other matter brought before the Board.

Sworn before me at the.....
of.....in the County
of.....this.....
day of .....A.D. 19.....

J. P. in and for the said County.

FORM OF SUBPOENA USED BY BOARD OF CONCILIATION AND INVESTIGATION ESTABLISHED UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT.

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between

.....
.....
.....
(Employer)

AND

.....
.....
.....
(Employees)

EDWARD THE SEVENTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To.....

We Command You to attend before the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed in the above matter, at..... on.....the..... ....day of.. ....19 at the hour of.....in the.....noon, to give evidence in the above matter, and to bring with you at the time and place aforesaid, and produce before the Board, any books, papers or other documents or things in your custody or under your control in any way relating to the said matter.

Witness the Chairman of the said Board the..... day of.... ....19....

Chairman.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE USED BY BOARD OF CONCILIATION AND INVESTIGATION IN CONNECTION WITH RAILWAY DISPUTES REFERRED UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT.

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between

.....

(Employer)

AND

.....

(Employee)

referred to the undersigned as a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of the said Act.

This is to certify that..... who resides at.....has been summoned as a witness to attend before the undersigned members of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation in the above matter, and is entitled to free transportation over any line of railway from his said residence to..... and return to.....

This certificate is given under section 35 of the said Act.

Dated at.....this.....day of the month of.....in the year one thousand nine hundred and.....

.....

Chairman.

.....
.....
.....
} Members.

VI. FAIR WAGES ON PUBLIC CONTRACT WORK.

The number of Fair Wages schedules prepared by the Fair Wages officers of the department during the financial year was 150, all of which formed part of public contracts entered into by different departments of the government. It will be remembered that the financial year covered by the present report contains but nine months, so that the figures in question represent a considerable increase over the number of Fair Wages schedules prepared for the preceding year, when for 12 months the total was 147. Of the total of 150 for the period named, 53 schedules were prepared for the Department of Public Works, 84 for the Department of Railways and Canals, 10 for the Department of Marine and Fisheries, and 3 for the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway.

The rates of wages fixed are based on the rates prevailing in the localities in which the work is to be done, and where there are no such prevailing rates obtainable, then on what might be considered a fair and reasonable rate, due regard being had to the cost of living in the localities concerned. Wherever it has been possible without delay to arrange the journeys of the fair wages officers undertaken for the purpose of such investigation in such a way that more than one schedule could be prepared on each trip, thus economizing the time of the officers and avoiding unnecessary expenditure, this has been done, but in spite of such efforts the preparation of the schedules has necessitated a very large amount of travelling on the part of these officers.

Reference has been made elsewhere to the severe loss sustained by this branch of the Department of Labour in the death during the year of Mr D. J. O'Donoghue, one of the fair wages officers of the department almost since its inception in 1900, and to the appointment of his successor of Mr. J. D. McNiven, of Victoria, B.C.

The total number of fair wages schedules prepared by the department since its establishment seven years ago is 935, this number including schedules for contracts in every province of the Dominion. Somewhat over one-half of the total relates to contracts awarded by the Department of Railways and Canals. The information on which the various schedules have been based is carefully classified and tabulated in the department, and is available in connection with the frequent inquiries received by the department from the other departments of the government, and from outside correspondents, and with regard to the latter it may be remarked that the public is getting more and more to regard the Department of Labour as a bureau of information in all such matters, and requests for facts and figures, and, not infrequently, for advice, are received in increasing volume. The information in its classified and tabulated form has been made on various occasions the basis also of special articles in the *Labour Gazette* with reference to current rates of wages in the building trades and in railway construction. In addition to furnishing such fair wages schedules as might be called for by other departments of the government, the Department of Labour was also frequently consulted during the year by other departments with respect to expenditures to be incurred in connection with the carrying out of special work by

officers in their employ or by persons to whom orders for special work had been given. Of investigations undertaken or information supplied by the department in such cases, at the request of other departments or of public workers, the following cases may be cited, viz.:—Correspondence regarding wages to be paid to office cleaners at the Montreal post office; an investigation relating to wages paid to teamsters employed in the building of a residence for the chief astronomer at the experimental farm, Ottawa; information supplied in response to a request from W. J. Storey, business agent for the Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitters' Union of Toronto, regarding an addition made to the Toronto armoury under a fair wage schedule; correspondence with Mr. Ewart, chief architect of the Public Works Department, relating to the Walkerton, Ont., armouries contract; investigation of a complaint from J. L. Goffette, of Moncton, N.B., alleging non-payment of wages by contractor at Little Hope, N.S.; information supplied in response to a request from the Montreal Harbour Commissioners concerning rates of wages paid in the years 1904, 1905 and 1906 respectively.

It is interesting to note that a policy similar to the fair wages policy of the Dominion government was adopted during the year by the province of Manitoba. On February 5 last a resolution, in terms almost identical with those of the Fair Wages Resolution passed by the Dominion government in March, 1900, was adopted by the legislature of Manitoba, providing that all government contracts should in future contain clauses framed with a view to securing the payment of fair wages to workmen, and the prevention of abuses arising from the sub-letting of contracts.

The full text of the resolution in question was as follows:—

'That all government contracts should contain such conditions as will prevent abuses which may arise from the sub-letting of such contracts, and that every effort should be made to secure the payment of such wages as are generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried out, and that this House cordially concurs in such policy and deems it the duty of the government to take immediate steps to give effect thereto.'

It was moved and seconded in amendment to the above that the following be added to the resolution:—

'It is hereby declared, that the work to which the foregoing policy shall apply, includes not only work undertaken by the government itself, but also all work aided by grants of money from the public monies of the province, so far as it is practicable.'

The question being put, the resolution as amended was unanimously carried in the affirmative.

During the discussion of the subject in the assembly, it was stated that the resolution was largely a copy of that which had been passed by the parliament of Canada in March, 1900, on the motion of the Honourable Sir William Mulock, formerly Postmaster General and Minister of Labour, and who, it may be added, at that time foreshadowed the adoption of the fair wages principle by other legislative bodies in Canada. It was further stated that if, after the adoption of the resolution, it should be found that the department of government concerned was not able to give due effect to the same, it would be possible to take up the matter by legislation and provide machinery for carrying out the principle involved.

Mr. W. H. Reeve, of Winnipeg, was appointed fair wage officer and factory inspector for Manitoba, during the the month of February.

Mr. Reeve had been immediately prior to his appointment president of the Trades and Labour Council of Winnipeg and member of the Building Trades Council; for many years also he was an officer of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners. The methods at present existing in Manitoba for the enforcement of the fair wage resolution, are similar to those approved by the Dominion government. The principle of the fair wages clause in government contracts and the work of the Dominion Department of Labour in this connection are, moreover, extending far beyond the bounds of Canada. A resolution on the subject was introduced into the assembly of Natal, South Africa, last year, by Mr. McLarty, M.P., being worded as follows:—'That in the opinion of this assembly the government should insert a fair wage clause in all contracts entered into by them, such clause to come into force on and after the first day of January, 1907.' The mover of the resolution, Mr. McLarty, stated in the Assembly that the proposed legislation was based on the practice of the Dominion of Canada in this matter, and dwelt on the excellent results that had been obtained by the operation of the fair wage clause in contracts controlled by the Dominion government. The resolution was voted down at the time. The South African *Typographical Journal,* commenting on the vote, says:—'The fair wages clause will be again introduced into the Natal Assembly next session. There is every reason for believing that the benefit of the clause is being more generally understood than previously. The fact of the matter is that the members of parliament did not understand the subject, and thinking it was a socialistic proposition, considered it safest to vote against it; but there is every indication that the next time the subject is brought forward a greater number will vote for it.'

Supplies were furnished the Post Office Department during the year to the extent of over $860,000 under conditions intended to protect the interests of labour, and approved by the department before the contracts involved were accepted. Contractors tendering in connection with such supplies were obliged to submit a statement of the rates of wages which they agreed to pay to the workmen to be employed upon the work in the event of the tender being accepted; also a statement of the number of hours per day which the workmen would be required to work. The more important contracts of the year in the Post Office Department were as follows:—For making up and supplying articles of official uniform, $13,877.78; supplying mail bags, $16,194,26; repairing mail bags, $6,976.20; supplying portable letter boxes, &c., $8,532.53; and repairing mail locks and supplying mail bag fittings, $7,684. In all these and other tenders for the Post Office Department, where the rates named by the tenderer for wages and hours seemed to the Department of Labour to be unfair, the tenderer was informed of the minimum rate regarded as fair for the work to be done, and that the tenderer could not receive consideration unless an assurance was given that such rates would be conceded.

The following tables show the number of schedules prepared by the fair wages officers during the fiscal year 1906-7, arranged by provinces; and the number of schedules, arranged by years, prepared since the establishment of the department in 1900:—

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, VII. A. R. No. 2.

STATISTICAL TABLE SHOWING BY PROVINCES THE 'FAIR WAGES' SCHEDULES PREPARED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, FOR DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT DURING THE NINE MONTHS ENDING MARCH 31, 1907, AND REPRESENTING THE FISCAL YEAR 1906-07.

Department of Government.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	P. E. Island.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan and Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon.	Total.
Public Works	7	4	1	13	16	6	3	3		53
Railways and Canals	25	17	10	18	14					84
Marine and Fisheries	5			1	3			1		10
Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway				2		1				3
Total	37	21	11	34	33	7	3	4		150

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, VII. A. R. No. 3.

STATISTICAL TABLE OF 'FAIR WAGES' SCHEDULES PREPARED BY YEAR BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR FOR DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT DURING THE PERIOD JULY, 1900, TO MARCH, 1907, INCLUSIVE.

	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	Totals.
Department of Public Works	63	13	11	116	72	41	53	369
" Railways and Canals		1	50	89	153	95	84	472
" Marine and Fisheries		17	12	18	21	8	10	86
Other Departments					2	3	3	8
	63	31	73	223	248	147	150	935

CONTRACTS AWARDED DURING 1906-7 CONTAINING FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES.

The following is a list of the contracts awarded by the several departments of the government, for which fair wages schedules have been requested and supplied by the fair wages officers of the Department of Labour during the nine months ended March 31, 1907, and representing the fiscal year 1906-7, together with a statement of the nature of the work contracted for, the locality in which it was to be performed, the dates at which the contracts were awarded ,the amount of the contracts, and the page and number of the *Labour Gazette* in which copies of the several schedules appeared.

LIST OF CONTRACTS FOR WHICH FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES WERE REQUESTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND PREPARED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, SHOWING ALSO AMOUNT OF CONTRACT, DATE AT WHICH AWARDED AND WHERE FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE PUBLISHED, FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDING MARCH 31, 1907, AND REPRESENTING THE FISCAL YEAR 1906-7.

Nature of Work.*	Locality.	Date at which schedule supplied by Department of Labour.	Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Issue of Labour Gazette in which Fair Wages schedule was published.	
		1906.		$ cts.	Volume.	Page.
Dominion arsenal building	Quebec	July 24..				
Work on lock and dam..	St. Andrews, Man	" 25..	Oct. 11, '06	Schedule of rates ..		
Addition and alteration, public building	Hamilton, Ont	Aug. 22..	Dec. 6, '06	$10,638 00	VII	788
Addition to Supreme Court buildings	Ottawa, Ont	" 9..	Oct. 17, '06	11,995 00	VII	531
Erection of a magazine building	London, Ont	" 18..				
Erection of a drill hall..	Brandon, Man	" 25..				
Wharf at	Point Prim Island, Queen's County, P.E.I.	" 9..	Mar. 4, '07	4,160 00	VII	1276
Immigration building at.	Nominingue, Que	" 16..	Oct. 19, '06	3,400 00		
Wharf at.	Seven Islands, Que	" 16..	Jan. 4, '07	29,990 00	VII	915
Wharf at.	Escoumains, Que	" 16..	Nov. 23....	12,445 00	VII	678
Construction of breakwater	Port Arthur, Ont	" 27..	" 5....	363,000 00	VII	678
Addition to interior fittings of post office building.	Port Arthur, Ont.	" 22..				
Construction of wharf...	Goderich, Ont	" 23..				
Coelostathouse&c., Royal observatory	Ottawa	" 25..				
Public building	Bridgewater, N.S.	Sept. 18 .				
"	Westville, N.S.	Aug. 24..				
"	Owen Sound, Ont.	Sept. 7..	April 8, '07	63,424 00	VII	1277
"	Neepawa, Man.	Oct. 10..				
"	Selkirk, Man.	Sept. 13..				
"	St. Boniface, Man	" 13..	Mar. 4, '07	20,255 00	VII	1276
"	Edmonton, Alta.	Oct. 9..	Jan. 21....	214,552 00	VII	915
"	Cumberland, B.C.	" 10..				
"	Ladysmith, B.C.	" 10..				
"	Osoyoos, B.C.	" 12..	No action taken . ..			
Laundry, &c., at quarantine station.	Grosse Ile, Que.	" 30..	Nov. 20....	4,689 00	VII	678
Laundry, &c., at Lazaretto.	Tracadie, N.B.	Sept. 18..				
Construction of revetment wall	Owen Sound, Ont.	" 7..	Nov. 20....	11,355 00	VII	678
Harbour improvements at	"	Oct. 11.				
Addition to Parliament building..	Ottawa, Ont	" 2..	Jan. 9....	237,433 00	VII	915
Construction of wharf at.	Braddeck, N.S.	" 8..	Mar. 2, '07	10,690 00	VII	1276
Construction of breakwater	Phinney's Cove, N.S.	" 8..	Feb. 27, '07	5,700 00	VII	1276
Construction of wharf...	Doucet's Landing, Co. Nicolet, Que.	Nov. 7..	Feb. 8....	4,911 75	VII	1012
Erection of drill hall....	Peterborough, Ont	" 21..	" 28....	125,190 54	VII	1013
Erection and completion of store building, Dominion arsenal	Quebec	" 24.				
Public building.	Alameda, Sask.	Dec. 3..				

* The list is here given in the order in which the requests for schedules were received at the Department of Labour.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, VII. A.R. No. 4.

LIST OF CONTRACTS FOR WHICH FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES WERE REQUESTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—*Concluded.*

Nature of Work.*	Locality.	Date at which schedule supplied by Department of Labour.	Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Issue of Labour Gazette in which Fair Wages schedule was published.
		1906.		$ cts.	
Construction of pier at..	Burlington channel, Co. Wentworth, Ont . . .	Dec. 27..			
Construction of postal station 'B'.	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 27..			
Construction of barracks at.....	Kingston, Ont..... ...	1907. Jan. 26..			
Proposed breakwater and wharf	North Head, Grand Manan, N.B...	" 18..			
Proposed pier at..	Mispec, N.B.....	" 18..			
Construction of military stables at.	St. John's, Que.....	" 26..			
Construction of drill hall	Belleville, Ont	" 28..			
Extension of shore to breakwater at	Petit Rocher, N.B.. . .	" 28..			
Residence for superintendent of experimental farm.	Lethbridge, Alta.. . . .	Mar. 15..			
Addition to public building	Sarnia, Ont	" 20..			
Construction of wharf...	Pointe aux Trembles, Co. Portneuf, Que	Feb. 7..			
Construction of a high level pier at.	Sorel, Que.....	" 11..			
Construction of armoury building	Truro, N.S	" 27..			
Public building at.	Shelbourne, N.S	" 27..			
Breakwater at	Scotch Cove (White Point), N.S.....	Mar. 2..			
Wharf at.	East Templeton, Que. ..	" 7..			
Public building.	Lachute, Que.	" 11..			
Wharf at	Bic, Que.....	" 20..			

* The list is here given in the order in which the requests for schedules were received at the Department of Labour.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, VII. A. R. No. 5.

LIST OF CONTRACTS FOR WHICH FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES WERE REQUESTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS, AND PREPARED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, ALSO AMOUNT OF CONTRACT, DATE AT WHICH AWARDED, AND WHERE FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE PUBLISHED, FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDING MARCH 31, 1907, AND REPRESENTING THE FISCAL YEAR 1906-07.

Nature of Work.*	Locality.	Date at which schedule supplied by Department of Labour.	Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Issue of Labour Gazette in which Fair Wages schedule was published.	
		1906.		$ cts.	Volume.	Page.
Supplying, turning and operating gear for swing span of Hillsborough bridge	Hillsborough, P.E.I.	July 9..	Oct. 23 ...	2,011 00	VII	533
Heating and plumbing work in baggage-room of I.C.R. at	St. John, N.B	" 24..	Aug. 27...	979 00	VII	295
Rebuilding the piers on Murray Canal	Ontario	" 9 .	Oct. 20....	Schedule rates.	VII	523
Placing of stone protection along certain portions of summit level, between	Thorold and Port Colborne, Ont.	" 24..	Aug. 18....	1 12 per cub.yd.	VII	294
Erection of 3-stall engine houseon P.E.I. Railway	Summerside, P.E.I.	" 25..	Sept. 10....	3,150 00	VII	419
Improvements in connection with the I.C.R	Drummondville, Que	Aug. 7 ..	Oct. 10 ..	2,400 00	VII	532
Filling a pond east of station P.E.I. Ry	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	July 25..	Sept. 10...	11,500 00	VII	419
Changing and remodelling I.C.R. station	Pictou, N.S.	" 25..	Oct. 8....	975 00	VII	532
Construction of freight car repair shop	Moncton, N.B	" 25..	Sept. 18....	56,630 00	VII	419
Erection of station building for I.C.R.	Chaudiere, Que.	Aug. 7..	Oct. 8 ...	2,130 00	VII	532
Planing mill in connection with I.C.R.	Moncton, N.B.	July 25..	" 8....	23,995 00	VII	532
Extension I.C.R. freight shed and loading platform	New Glasgow, N.S.	" 25..	Aug. 29....	3,879 00	VII	295
I.C.R. station building	Shediac, N.B.	Aug. 7..	Sept. 8....	6,000 00	VII	532
Building of brick car shop for P.E.I. Ry. at	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	" 9..	Nov. 12....	35,890 00	VII	679
Trenching for and laying of 1,350 feet of terra cotta sewer pipe for P. E.I. Ry. at	Alberton, P.E.I	" 9 .	Oct. 10....	990 00	VII	533
Building of dock and turning basin for Welland Canal at	Welland, Ont.	" 9..	Sept. 10....	Schedule rates	VII	419
Erection of I.C.R. station at	Milnekek, Que	" 9..	....	....	.....	
Renewal of East Pier at	Port Maitland, Ont., on Welland Canal	" 9..	Oct. 15....	Schedule rates	VII	533
Steel highway bridge over Trent Canal at	Young's Point, Ont.	" 9..	Aug. 28....	2,970 00	VII	418
Grading of lots on Water street for I.C.R.	Halifax, N.S.	" 9..	Feb. 21 ...	Schedule rates	.....	.....
Machine shop and forge for P.E.I. Ry.	Charlottetown, P.E.I	" 7..	Jan. 5 '07	60,000 00	VII	916
Hot water heating apparatus for building to be used as I.C.R. offices at	Sydney, N.S.	" 9..	Feb. 20....	998 00	VII	1014

* The list is here given in the order in which the requests for schedules were received at the Department of Labour.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

LIST OF CONTRACTS FOR WHICH FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES WERE REQUESTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS—*Continued.*

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date at which schedule supplied by Department of Labour.	Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Issue of Labour Gazette in which Fair Wages schedule was published.	
		1906.		$ cts.	Volume.	Page.
Building of I.C.R. freight shed	St. Pierre, Que	" 9.	Dec. 18	1,025 00	VII	789
Construction of substructure of swing bridge across Holland River in connection with Trent Canal at	Queensville Road, Ont	" 7.	Nov. 20	1,245 00	VII	788
I.C.R. bridge	Doaktown, N.B	Aug. 9.	Jan. 8'07	0·0459 per lb.	VII	916
I.C.R. bridge	Boisetown, N.B	" 9.	Feb. 18	27,955 00	VII	1013
I.C.R. bridge	Boyer River, N.B	" 9.	March 12	0·0451 per lb.		
Rebuilding retaining wall Galops Canal	Iroquois Section, Ont	" 16.	Nov. 20'06	Schedule rates.		
Raising wharf of I.C.R.	Pictou Landing, N.S	" 16.	" 5	Schedule rates.	VII	67
Painting I. C. R. grain elevator	St. John, N.B	" 16.	May 29	Schedule rates.		
Painting I. C. R. grain elevator	Halifax, N.S.	" 16.				
Building of fencing on I.C.R	Canada Eastern Division, N.B	" 16.				
Extension of I. C. R. wharf	Dalhousie, N.B	" 16.				
Digging up of old water pipe line	Stellarton, N.S	" 16.				
Erection of combined dwelling and I. C. R. station	Pugwash Jct., N.S	" 16.	Dec. 29	2,930 00	VII	916
Concrete sidewalk along canal and furnishing of material and labour	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont	" 24.	Sept. 4	15c. per sq. foot	VII	419
Construction of grain elevator	Port Colborne, Ont	" 30.	Oct. 8	637,000 00	VII	532
Erection of a freight shed	Iona, N.S	" 29.	" 8	599 00	VII	532
Crib work, rest pier for swing span	Hillsborough Bridge, P. E.I	" 31.	Nov. 9	17,274 00	VII	679
Steel highway swing bridge over	Holland River, Trent Canal, Ont	Sept. 10.	Oct. 12	4,872 00		
New I.C.R. building at	Moncton, N.B	" 18.	" 29	154,945 00	VII	533
Two ten-wheel locomotives for	P.E.I Ry	" 11.	" 8	13,000 00 each	VII	534
Installation of fire alarm system for I.C.R.	Halifax, N.S	" 18	Nov. 20	1,215 00	VII	788
Removal of I.C.R. station and its conversion into a dwelling	Kensington, P.E.I	" 18.	Jan. 21	1,190 00	VII	917
Construction of freight shed	Salmon Lake, Que	" 21.	" 15	695 00	VII	917
Dwelling for I.C.R. agent	Riversdale, N.S	Oct. 1.	March 30	1,500 00	VII	1275
I.C.R. engine house	Halifax, N.S	" 6.	Dec. 20	122,373 00	VII	789
Line of railway from	St. Constant, Que., to International boundary	Sept. 29.	Oct. 10	†	VII	533
Heading point	Point Tupper Station, N. S	" 25.				
Construction of I.C.R. building	Rothesay, N.B	" 24.	Jan. 28	1,565 50	VII	1013

LIST OF CONTRACTS FOR WHICH FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES WERE REQUESTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS—*Continued.*

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date at which schedule supplied by Department of Labour.	Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Issue of Labour Gazette in which Fair Wages schedule was published.	
		1906.		$ cts.	Volume.	Page.
Water supplies at. . ..	Campbelltown, N.B....	Oct. 1..	Jan. 8 .	Schedule rates....	VII	916
Water supplies and tank at..	Glengarry, N.S.....	" 1..	" 8 ..	Schedule rates.	VII	916
Double tracking the cotton factory branch of I.C.R. at..	Halifax, N S..	" 8..	Feb. 21 ..	Schedule rates.		
Dredging of old cribwork and stone pier, No. 9..	Richmond, N.S.....	" 8..	March 13 '07			
I.C.R. building.	Sydney Mines, N.S.....	" 12..	Oct. 28 '06	6,980 00		
Grading and finishing surface at north side of Lock No. 2 and for moving the engineer's office and enlarging same..... ..	Lachine Canal, Lock No. 2..	" 19..	Nov. 14 ..	Schedule rates	VII	679
Construction of 3 cottages or dwelling houses for electricians of.....	Soulanges Canal, Que. ..	" 26..	" 22 ..	6,675 00	VII	680
Construction of a wharf at.....	Cascades Point, Soulanges Canal, Que.....	" 26..	Dec. 17 ..	Schedule rates.		
Water supply for I.C.R. at	Sackville, N.B..	Oct. 26..	Jan. 22, '07	Schedule rates	VII	918
Rebuilding retaining walls of the back ditch on..	Iroquois section of the Galops Canal, Ont....	" 19..	Nov. 20, '06	Schedule rates... .	VII	679
Erection of a shelter and lunch house for the lockmen..	Sault Ste. Marie Canal, Ont..... ...	" 19..	" 5....	Schedule rates	VII	679
Extension of Quebec Central Ry., 9 miles	St. Francois to St. George	Nov. 7..	Jan. 28, '07	‡		
Line of railway not exceeding 23 miles from..	Scott Junction to Quebec bridge.....	" 7..				
Wiring of new I.C.R. engine house at	Truro, N.S.....	" 9..				
"	Halifax, N.S..	" 9..				
Building of 150 Hart convertible dump-carts for	I.C.R., N.S	General	clause inserted.			
Building of I.C.R. freight shed.....	Aston Jct., Que.	" 27..				
Construction of freight car repair shop and planing mill for I.C.R. at.....	Halifax, N.S..	Dec. 3..				
		1907.				
Construction by the Polson Iron Works, Toronto, and delivery of an 80-foot screw tug for the Rideau Canal.....	....	Jan. 21..	" 22 ...	12,000 (and the canal tug Shannon.	VII	918
Extension of south pier at upper entrance.....	Sault Ste. Marie Canal, Ont	Dec. 10, '06	" 14 ...	96 c. p. c. yd	VII	917
Construction of new buildings locomotive shop.....	Moncton, N.B....	Jan. 4 '07	" 18....	430,000 00	VII	917
Construction of highway steel bridge acros Grenville canal at.....	Grenville, Ont	" 21..	Feb. 8....	2,225 00	VII	1013

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

LIST OF CONTRACTS FOR WHICH FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES WERE REQUESTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS—*Continued.*

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date at which schedule supplied by Department of Labour.	Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Issue of Labour Gazette in which Fair Wages schedule was published.	
		1906.		$ cts.	Volume.	Page.
New passenger station at	Amherst, N.S.	" 26.				
Hot water heating system in I.C.R. station at	Point Tupper, N.S.	Feb. 7.				
Underpinning of old masonry wall and construction of new concrete canal at Basin No. 2	Lachine Canal, Que.	" 11.	March 4, '07	Schedule rates		
Erection of a steel extension to I.C.R. umbrella roof at	Halifax, N.S.	" 18.	April 19, '06	9,989 00		
Construction of six additional stalls to I.C.R. engine house	Chaudière Jct., Que.	" 28.				
Erection of I.C.R. dwelling house for agent	Millerton, N.B.	" 28.				
Construction of line of railway under subsidy from	Gaspé, Que., to Edmonston, N.B., 260 miles	Mar. 28.				
Construction of I.C.R. stone passenger station at	Sackville, N.B.	" 2.	" 19, '07	13,000 00	VII	1275
Construction of railway under subsidy to connect the Montford and Gatineau Ry. with main line of Great Northern Ry. of Canada at	St. Jerome, Que.	" 19.	" 10, '07	†	VII	1276
Construction of a railway under subsidy from or from near	Garneau Junction to or towards the Quebec bridge, Que.	" 13.	" 8.	‡	VII	1275
Construction of I.C.R. stores, office building and oil house at	Halifax, N.S.	" 19.				
Double tracking the Intercolonial Railway between	St. John and Hampton					
Construction of railway wharf	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	" 12.				

† Subsidy granted $3,200 per mile, not exceeding $6,400 per mile.
‡ Amount of contract, $3,200 per mile, not exceeding $6,400 per mile.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, VII. A. R., No. 6.

LIST OF CONTRACTS FOR WHICH FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES WERE REQUESTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES AND PREPARED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, SHOWING ALSO AMOUNT OF CONTRACT, DATE AT WHICH AWARDED, AND WHERE FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE PUBLISHED, FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDING MARCH 31, 1907, AND REPRESENTING THE FISCAL YEAR 1905-07.

Nature of Work.*	Locality.	Date at which schedule supplied by Department of Labour.	Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Issue of Labour Gazette in which Fair Wages schedule was published.	
		1906.		$ cts.	Volume.	Page.
Twin screw steel steamer for hydrographic survey in B. C.	Esquimalt, B.C.	Aug. 29.	July 25.	143,000 00		
Construction of dredging pump and triple expansion engine for dredge No. 15.	Toronto, Ont.	" 8.	" 23.	14,500 00	VII.	534
Construction of dredging pump and triple expansion engine for dredge No. 15.	Sorel, Que.	" 8.	Nov. 26.	11,400 00	VII.	918
Construction of wooden lighthouse tower on government wharf at.	Bronte, Ont.	" 29.	Aug. 22.	800 00	VII.	419
Wooden lighthouse tower at.	Grand Digne, Richmond Co., N.S.	Sept. 18.	Sept. 5.	452 00	VII.	680
Wooden lighthouse tower, with outbuildings.	Northwest Point-Harbour island, Guysboro Co., N.S.	" 18.	Oct. 18.	1,595 00	VII.	680
Maintaining a wrecking plant for the coastal waters of the Maritime Provinces, with headquarters at	North Sydney, N.S.	Oct. 26.	Contract not executed.			
Fog alarm station.	Port Colborne, Ont.	Nov. 9.	Nov. 9.	4,100 00		
Construction of light-house	Cape George, Co. Antigonish, N.S.	Dec. 3.	Contract not executed.			
Construction of reinforced concrete lighthouse tower.	Little Hope island, N.S.	Feby. 7.	Sept. 27.	4,950		

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, VII., A. R. No. 7.

LIST OF CONTRACTS FOR WHICH FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES WERE REQUESTED BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILWAY AND PREPARED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDING MARCH 31, 1907, AND REPRESENTING THE FISCAL YEAR 1906-07.

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date at which schedule supplied by Department of Labour.	Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Issue of Labour Gazette in which Fair Wages schedule was published.	
		1906.		$	Volume.	Page.
Construction of Transcontinental Railway District "F", 245 miles	From a point at or near Winnipeg, Man., to a point known as Peninsula Crossing, near Fort William, Ont., branch of G.T.P.	March 3..	May '06....	$13,010,399	VII	196
Construction of Railway in District "B," 150 miles	From Quebec, Que., to La Tuque, Que.	March 3..	May '06....	5,197,257	VII	196
Construction of steel viaduct 3,000 feet long in District "B."	Cap Rouge valley in the vicinity of Quebec, Que.	March 3..	May '06 ...	358,476	VII	196

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, VII. A. R. No. 8.

LIST OF SUPPLIES FURNISED THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT BY CONTRACT OR OTHERWISE, UNDER CONDITIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE LABOUR EMPLOYED, WHICH WERE APPROVED OF BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR DURING THE NINE MONTHS ENDING MARCH 31, 1907, AND REPRESENTING THE FISCAL YEAR 1906-07.

Nature of Order.	Amount of Order.
	$ cts.
Making and repairing metal dating and other stamps and type and brass crown seals	3,613 04
Making and repairing rubber dating and other hand stamps and type	300 35
Supplying stamping material, inclusive of making and repairing pads, also wooden boxes and post marking and cancelling ink	4,823 17
Making and repairing post office scales	790 75
Supplying mail bags	16,194 26
Repairing mail bags	6,976 20
Repairing mail locks and supplying mail bag fittings	7,684 12
Supplying portable letter boxes and repairing parcel receptacles, portable tin boxes and railway mail clerks' tin boxes	8,532 53
Miscellaneous orders for making and repairing postal stores	94 60
Making up and supplying articles of official uniform	13,877 78

INVESTIGATION OF COMPLAINTS ARISING OUT OF CONDITIONS INSERTED IN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS FOR THE PROTECTION OF LABOUR.

During the fiscal year 1906-07 (the nine months ended March 31, 1907) there were four complaints received at the Department of Labour respecting the alleged non-fulfilment of conditions inserted in public contracts for the protection of labour, which were made the subject of special investigation by the fair wages officers of the department; a complaint of the same character which was received near the close of the last financial year was investigated during the present financial year, and in addition a general investigation into the conditions of dredging work throughout Canada was undertaken by this branch of the department. Two of the complaints received were to the effect that the contractor concerned was not paying the wages called for under the schedule; a third that the wages were less than the current rate, and a fourth that the contractor had not paid in full the wages due to a number of his employees. With regard to the first class of complaints, it was alleged in one case that the contractor was not paying the $2.75 per day of ten hours for the steam and derrick engineers engaged in the extension of the Louise basin, at Quebec, as required by the fair wages schedule; on investigation by the department, the complaint was found to be well grounded, and a settlement satisfactory to both parties was effected, the contractor paying to the complainant the sum of $100. In the second case the complaint was that the contractors for the erection of a post office at Vancouver, B.C., had reduced wages for structural iron workers from the fair wages schedule at the rate of $3.50 per day to $2.50 per day, and was also paying labourers below the fair wages schedule rate; an investigation of the complaint by the fair wages officers of the department showed that, after the suspension of work for one week, the contractors had agreed to pay the current rate of wages, and the men had thereupon resumed work, so that no further action by the department was necessary.

A third complaint to the effect that the contractor for the painting of the walls of the Custom-house building at Halifax, N.S., had not been paying the current rate of wages for painters, proved on investigation by the departmental officers to be well founded with respect to two painters in the employment of the contractor, and the report of the fair wages officer recommended that that the contractor pay the difference between the wages paid by him and the current rate. All these complaints had reference to contracts made by the Department of Public Works.

The fourth complaint related to a contract controlled by the Department of Marine and Fisheries at Little Hope, N.S., and was to the effect that the contractor had not paid in full the wages due to three of his employees; the complaint was found to be well grounded, and on recommendation by the department the contractor paid to two workmen $130 and $66.10 respectively in settlement of their claims. The claim of the third complainant having been brought into court, it was not necessary for the department to proceed further in the matter.

The inquiry into the conditions relating to dredging work throughout Canada was undertaken by the request of the Department of Public Works, in consequence

of certain representations in the House of Commons respecting the irregular rates of wages and long hours alleged to be prevalent in such work. A fair wage officer of the department made a thorough investigation into the conditions prevailing where dredging was being done,—such investigation extending from St. John, N.B., to Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.,—and a copy of the report of the officer was forwarded to the Department of Public Works as a guide in connection with dredging contracts to be entered into, or dredging to be undertaken by that department.

The small number of complaints received during the year regarding the non-fulfillment by contractors of their obligations in respect of the fair wage schedules may reasonably be taken to indicate that there are few breaches of these conditions. On the whole there is a growing disposition among contractors to admit the reasonableness of the proposition that the labour employed by them on government contracts should receive wages not under those current elsewhere in similar lines of work, and having due regard to the increasing cost of living, which is so widely noticeable a feature of the times, and is so intimately related to the question of wages. In spite of this general disposition on the part of contractors to act fairly, there would appear to be a possibility, where the contractor is not paying the rates he has agreed to pay under the fair wages schedule inserted in the contract he has received, and where the workman is not aware that such a fair wage schedule exists, of workmen, especially in the lower ranks of labour, not receiving fair treatment. Under the circumstances, the fair wages officers are convinced that it is advisable to require that copies of all fair wages schedules be posted conspicuously on the buildings or works to which they relate, and that any verbal or written agreement made between contractor and employee waiving any rights under such schedule shall be null and void. These suggestions for safeguarding the interests of workmen, so far as concerns their employment on public works, are contained in the following recommendations, which have appeared in previous reports and which are again respectfully submitted as being in the public interest and in furtherance of the general purposes of the Fair Wages Resolution of the House of Commons of 1900:—

1. A clause to be inserted in all contracts to the effect that verbal or written agreements made between contractors and employees, whereby an employee may agree to forego in whole or in part any of the rights or privileges intended to be secured to him by any clause in the contract, shall be null and void.

2. A clause to be inserted to the effect that in all questions of dispute arising between contractors and their employees in regard to the rights or privileges intended to be secured to any employee by any clause in the contract, the minister of the department shall have power to decide such questions, and such decision of the minister shall be final.

3. A clause to be inserted compelling contractors to post in a conspicuous place on the public works under construction the terms and conditions in their contracts framed for the protection of those in their employ.

4. A clause to be inserted obliging contractors to keep a record in books to be kept for the purpose, of payments made to workmen in their employ, such books to be

open for inspection by the fair wages officers of the government at any time that it may seem expedient to any minister of the government, and in particular the Minister of Labour, to have the same inspected.

The following table shows the nature of the investigations which have been made by the fair wage officers of the department during the nine months ended March 31, 1907, representing the fiscal year, 1906-07 into complaints received at the department, the nature of the claims presented, the department of the government affected, and the disposition made of the several claims.

TABLE SHOWING NATURE AND RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS MADE BY THE FAIR WAGES OFFICERS DURING THE NINE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 1907, REPRESENTING THE FISCAL YEAR 1906-07.

I.—COMPLAINTS RECEIVED PRIOR TO THE BEGINNING OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1906-07 AND INVESTIGATED DURING THE YEAR.

Complaint received.	Locality and Public Work.	Department affected.	Subject of Investigation.	Disposition.
May 17, '06.	Quebec, Que., Basin Louise Extention.	Public Works.	That contractor was not paying complainant rate called for by Fair Wage Schedule in contract, viz.: $2.75 per day of 10 hours for steam and derrick engineers.	Complaint investigated by officer of the Department and a settlement brought about by which the contractor paid to complainant $100, which was satisfactory to both parties.

II.—COMPLAINTS RECEIVED SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1906-07, AND INVESTIGATED DURING THE YEAR.

Oct. 29, '06.	Vancouver, B. C., Post Office Building.	Public Works.	That contractors reduced wages for Structural Iron Workers from $3.50 per day to $2.80 per day, also was paying labourers below the Fair Wage Schedule rate.	Complaint investigated by an officer of the Department whose report showed that after one week's suspension of work contractors agreed to pay the current rate of wages and men resumed work. No further action necessary.
Feb. 24, '07	Halifax, N.S., Custom House.	" "	That contractor for the painting of the walls had not been paying the current rate of wages for painters.	Complaint investigated by Fair Wages Officer of the Department whose report showed that two painters were paid less than the current rate of wages. Effect subsequently given to recommendation made by Fair Wages Officer that the contractor pay the difference between the wages paid by him and the current rate.
Nov. 19, '06.	Little Hope, N.S. Lighthouse.	Mar. and Fish.	That contractor had not paid in full the wages due to three of his employees.	On recommendation by the Department of Labour, the contractor paid to two workmen $130 and $66.10 respectively in settlement of their claims. The third complainant having put his claims into court, no further action was necessary.

VII.—FALSE REPRESENTATIONS TO INDUCE EMIGRATION.—MISSION TO ENGLAND OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF LABOUR.—IMPERIAL LEGISLATION.

During the year the Deputy Minister of Labour, Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, C.M.G., was despatched by the Honourable the Minister of Labour to England on a mission to endeavour to secure legislation by the British parliament looking to the prevention in Great Britain of fraudulent representations to induce emigration to Canada. The result of his mission was the enactment of legislation along the lines desired, the following section being introduced into the Merchant Shipping Act, 1906 (6 Edw. 7, ch. 48), which measure was before the British parliament at the time of Mr. King's visit, and received the royal assent on December 21, 1906:—

'The following section shall be substituted for section three hundred and fifty-three of the principal Act:—

"If any person, by any false representation, fraud or false pretence, induces or attempts to induce any person to emigrate or to engage a steerage passage in any ship, he shall for each offence be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds, or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding three months."'

The section became No. 24 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1906. The correspondence relating to the mission of Mr. King to England was laid on the table of the House of Commons during the past session by the Honourable the Minister of Labour in response to an order of the House. The correspondence dates back to August 27, 1906, when Mr. P. M. Draper, secretary-treasurer of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, addressed a letter to the Honourable Rodolphe Lemieux, M.P., Minister of Labour, discussing the subject of the misrepresentations made to influence emigration to Canada, and the desirability of imperial legislation on the subject, and suggesting that Mr. King should be sent by the Minister of Labour to interview the Imperial authorities and represent the views of Canada, as they had been already formally set forth in a resolution of the House of Commons, and in an approved minute of the Privy Council of Canadâ, forwarded by His Excellency the Governor General to the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Elgin, the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The circumstances leading up to Mr. Draper's letter to the Minister of Labour are set forth in a series of letters and documents collected in a pamphlet which was placed by Mr. King before Lord Elgin, the Secretary for the Colonies, and included in the return laid before the House of Commons; they relate particularly to the inquiries made by Lord Elgin with regard to misrepresentations whereby a number of British printers were induced by a Mr. C. Brunning to emigrate from Great Britain to Winnipeg; to the report of the Deputy Minister of Labour on the result of his investigations into this matter; to legislation enacted by the Dominion parliament on the subject, and to the resolution of the Dominion House of Commons and the approved minute of the Privy Council of Canada urging legislation on the subject by the British parliament. The action of the department with regard to the misrepresentations practised on the

printers who had thus been induced to emigrate from Great Britain to Winnipeg, and the legislation enacted by the Dominion parliament as a consequence of the recommendation of the Deputy Minister were set forth in the annual report of the department for the year 1905-1906. It will be sufficient, therefore, to indicate but briefly the features of this preliminary correspondence and procedure.

Lord Elgin's inquiry on the subject of the emigrating printers took the form of a despatch to His Excellency the Governor General under date of February 21, 1906, and was accompanied by a copy of a petition that had been addressed to the King by some of the printers in question. Lord Elgin asked that the matter be made a subject of investigation, and remarked that if the statements made in the petition were correct, a serious injustice would appear to have been done. The matter was referred by the Governor General to his Ministers, with the result that the Minister of Labour instructed his deputy, Mr. W. L. Mackenze King, to proceed to Winnipeg and investigate the subject of the complaint, and under date of April 18, His Excellency wrote Lord Elgin, inclosing extracts from the Deputy Minister's report as to the result of his investigations, and inclosing further an approved minute of the Privy Council of Canada, requesting Imperial legislation on the subject of misrepresentations concerning emigration. The Governor General commented on the inclosures as follows:—'Your Lordship will observe that this report fully justifies the complaint of the printers, who, it finds, were induced to come to this country by false and fraudulent representations. Your Lordship will also note that inasmuch as the scope of the Dominion Act, chapter 16 of 1905 is restricted to offences committed in Canada, Mr. Brunning appears not to have rendered himself liable to any penalty under the Act. It is suggested, however, that a remedy to meet future cases of a similar character might be provided by Imperial legislation analogous to the Dominion Act.' Under date of May 16, Lord Elgin acknowledged the Governor General's letter and promised that the suggestion of special legislation to meet the situation under discussion would receive every attention from His Majesty's government.

Again under date of May 17, His Excellency the Governor General wrote Lord Elgin, inclosing a copy of the report of the debate in the House of Commons on the ninth of the same month concerning the question of the false representations made to induce emigration to Canada, drawing special attention to the speeches of the then Minister of Labour (the Honourable A. B. Aylesworth) and the leader of the opposition (Mr. R. L. Borden), who, His Excellency observed, 'representing the two sides of the House, are united in the view that it is desirable in the interests of the people of the United Kingdom, no less than in those of the people of Canada, that legislation should be enacted in the United Kingdom in order that such cases can be dealt with. The scope of the Dominion Act, chapter 16, 1905, under which they could be prosecuted in Canada, is restricted to offences committed in this country.' His Excellency added: 'Until such legislation is provided, men like Mr. Brunning would appear to be exempt from any penalty for fraudulent representations.'

The 'Act respecting false representations to induce or deter immigration,' passed by the Dominion parliament and assented to on July 20, 1905, is as follows:—

'Every person who does, in Canada, anything for the purpose of causing or pro-

curing the publication or circulation, by advertisement or otherwise, in a country outside of Canada, of false representations as to the opportunities for employment in Canada, or as to the state of the labour market in Canada, intended or adapted to encourage or induce, or to deter or prevent, the immigration into Canada of persons resident in that country, or who does anything in Canada for the purpose of causing or procuring the communication to any resident of such country of any such false representations, shall, if any such false representations are thereafter so published, circulated or communicated, be guilty of an offense, and liable, on summary conviction before two justices of the peace, to a penalty of not more than one thousand dollars and not less than fifty dollars for each offence.'

Mr. Draper's letter of August 27 to the Minister of Labour is the next document in order of date. Mr. Draper pointed out that the Dominion parliament had, in 1905, enacted legislation intended to prevent false representations to induce immigration to Canada, with 'the hope of stopping practices concerning which complaint had been repeatedly made by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. He went on to state that this measure necessarily was ineffective beyond the bounds of Canada, and noted that during the session of 1905 a resolution was passed by the Dominion parliament asking 'the Imperial parliament to enact a similar law which would prevent false representations being made to intending emigrants to Canada by agents in the British Isles; and that the Dominion government had further requested the Imperial government to stop 'the misrepresentations in question. Mr. Draper worte further that 'the passage of an Imperial Act becomes absolutely necessary not only as a safeguard to innocent people, but as a protection to Canadian interests at home and abroad.' It was possible, however, the writer urged, that in the multiplicity of affairs claiming the attention of the Imperial parliament the request of the Canadian government might not receive immediate attention, and he suggested to the minister that 'some one should be sent to England to press upon the authorities the urgency of the request that had been made, so that immediate action might be taken. 'If this,' continued Mr. Draper, 'can be done by you, no one is better fitted for the task than your deputy minister, Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, C.M.G., who has an intimate knoweldge of the whole case, and whose investigations into 'the case of the Winnipeg printers, apart from anything else, gave him an oportunity of learning at first hand the nature of the schemes used to dupe immigrants.'

The honourable the Minister of Labour acknowledged this letter on August 30, promising to give careful consideration to the suggestions made; and in the course of a second letter to Mr. Draper, dated September 1, wrote: 'I think your suggestion a good one, and, as 'the government is most anxious to do everything in its power to put a stop to persons being brought to this country under false representations as to the conditions of labour, and to further the just demands of the workingmen of Canada in protecting 'them against a repetition of such fraudulent practices as were shown to have taken place in connection with the bringing of a large number of printers from England to this country to take the places of men on strike in Winnipeg, it has seemed to me that, by sending 'the Deputy Minister of Labour, Mr. King, to England to present the views of the Department of Labour to the British authorities, it would, as your letter states, have a very beneficial effect and assist in bringing about the enactment of such legislation by the parliament of Great Britain as the

Canadian government has already requested. I have, therefore, directed Mr. King to proceed to England to interview the British authorities prior to the opening of the British parliament, and am giving him letters which, I trust, may facilitate the success of his mission.'

The letters mentioned by the Honourable the Minister of Labour were addressed respectively to the Earl of Elgin as Colonial Secretary and to Lord Strathcona as High Commissioner for Canada, and were dated September 18. Mr. King, it may be added, sailed for England on the 21st of that month.

The letter from the Honourable the Minister of Labour to the Secretary of State for the Colonies was as follows:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
OTTAWA, September 18, 1907.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to introduce to Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, M.A., C.M.G., Deputy Minister of Labour of Canada, whom I have directed to proceed to England to represent to your Lordship, on behalf of the government of Canada, the urgent need for the enactment, at the earliest possible date, of Imperial legislation to prevent false representations being made in Great Britain or Ireland as to the condition of the labour market in Canada with a view to inducing or deterring emigration to this country.

Your Lordship has already received a copy of an approved minute of the Honourable the Privy Council of Canada, and of a resolution of the House of Commons of Canada, setting forth the desirability of such legislation being enacted by the Imperial parliament, and your Lordship has graciously promised that careful consideration will be given by His Majesty's Ministers in Great Britain to the suggestion therein contained.

I am well aware of the many and important subjects which his Majesty's Ministers are likely to have under consideration at this time. Nevertheless, I feel that once fully apprised of the serious nature of the wrongs which have already been occasioned to many individuals and families of the United Kingdom as well as of Canada, by false representations made in Great Britain concerning the condition of labour in this country, and the grave possible consequences which may ensue unless prompt measures are taken to effectively put a stop to such false representations being made in the future, His Majesty's Ministers will be disposed to meet the wishes of the Canadian people in this matter.

In sending Mr. Mackenzie King to England, I do so, therefore, with the hope that his mission may result in the enactment of the desired legislation at the approaching session of the British parliament.

I have the honour to be, My Lord,
Your Lordship's obedient servant,

RODOLPHE LEMIEUX,
Minister of Labour and Postmaster General of Canada.

The Right Honourable
The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., P.C., LL.D.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies, London, England.

The letter from the Honourable the Minister of Labour to Lord Strathcona was as follows:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
OTTAWA, Septemebr 18, 1907.

MY DEAR LORD STRATHCONA,—Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, M.A., C.M.G., Deputy Minister of Labour of Canada, is proceeding to England with a view of representing to the British authorities, on behalf of the government of Canada, the desirability of legislation being enacted by the Imperial parliament, at the earliest possible date, to prevent false representations being made in the United Kingdom and Canada to induce or deter immigration to Canada. Mr. Mackenzie King is already known, personally to your Lordship, so that it is not necessary for me to give him an introduction to you. Nevertheless, I would like to bespeak for him your Lordship's good offices, and to say that any assistance given by you to Mr. Macknezie King in the discharge of his important and responsible mission will be much apreciated by myself and other members of the Canadian Ministry.

Mr. Mackenzie King will explain fully to your Lordship the nature of the legislation which it is hoped the British parliament will enact in the interests of this country, the desirability of which legislation has already been suggested to His Majesty's Ministers in Great Britain, by a resolution of the House of Commons, of Canada, and an approved minute of the Honourable the Privy Council of Canada. It is only necessary, therefore, for me to add that my main purpose in sending Mr. King to again bring this matter to the attention of the British authorities is that His Majesty's Ministers in Great Britain may be led to feel how important the matter is regarded by the Canadian government, and also the necessity for immediate action. Our government sincerely hope that His Majesty's Ministers will see their way to introducing legislation on this important subject at the approaching session of the British parliament.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your Lordship's obedient servant,

(Signed) RODOLPHE LEMIEUX.
Minister of Labour and Postmaster General of Canada.

The Right Honourable,
Baron Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., F.R.S., LL.D.,
High Commissioner for Canada,
17 Victoria Street, London, S. W., England.

Mr. King also took with him the following letter from the Premier of Canada to the Colonial Secretary:—

OTTAWA, September 21, 1906.

DEAR LORD ELGIN,—The Honourable Mr. Lemieux, the Minister of Labour, informs me that he has written your Lordship in regard to the important mission on which he is sending his deputy, Mr. Mackenzie King, to England. It is not necessary for me, therefore, to enlarge in any way upon what Mr. Lemieux has said. I would like, however, to join with him in the hope that he has expressed that His Majesty's ministers may find it possible to give immediate consideration to the important subject which the government of Canada, in sending Mr. King to England, is desirous of again bringing to their attention.

Yours respectfully,
WILFRID LAURIER.

The Right Honourable,
The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.G.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies,
Downing street, London, S. W., England.

Mr. King arrived in London on September 29. After presenting the letter of the Honourable the Minister of Labour to Lord Strathcona, and calling at the Colonial Office, he sent the following communication to the Earl of Elgin, who was absent at the time in Scotland:—

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA,
17 Victoria Street,
LONDON, S. W., October 2, 1906.

My LORD,—I have the honour to enclose a communication from the Honourable Rodolphe Lemieux, K.C., M.P., Minister of Labour and Postmaster General of Canada, informing your Lordship that I have been sent to England to represent, on behalf of the government of Canada, the special need for the enactment by the parliament of the United Kingdom of legislation to prevent false representations being made in Great Britain and Ireland as to the condition of the Labour market in Canada, with a view to inducing or deterring emigration to Canada.

The Minister of Labour in his letter has made mention of the attention which this matter has received, both from His Majesty's ministers in Great Britain, and from the House of Commons and the Privy Council of Canada. I beg to enclose, in pamphlet form, a copy of the resolution of the House of Commons and of the approved Minute of the Privy Council referred to by the minister, and a copy of certain of the correspondence which has passed between the governments of Canada and the United Kingdom in reference thereto.

Your Lordship will observe that the minister lays special stress upon the urgency of the need of immediate legislation in the interests of His Majesty's subjects in the United Kingdom, as well as in Canada. I may add that the minister's hope in sending me to Great Britain at this time, has been that I might be able, having fully acquainted Your Lordship with the importance which the government of Canada attaches to this matter, to return with a definite assurance that legislation to meet the evils complained of will be introduced at the approaching session of the Imperial parliament.

Your Lordship, I understand, will not likely be in London before the 23rd of the present month. I presume, however, that your Lordship will be pleased to receive without delay the communication from the Minister of Labour of Canada which I am enclosing. I have, therefore, ventured to enlist the good offices of Lord Strathcona, the High Commissioner for Canada, who has kindly consented to forward this letter, with its enclosures, and to request for me the privilege of an interview at such time and place as may be most convenient to your Lordship.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your Lordship's obedient servant,

(Signed) W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
Deputy Minister of Labour of Canada.

Lord Elgin accordingly arranged through the High Commissioner's Office for Mr. King to be brought into touch with the officials of the Colonial Office pending His Lordship's return to London from Scotland. A number of interviews were held between Mr. King and officials of the Colonial Office, and on October 23 Mr. King had a lengthy interview with Lord Elgin himself, the High Commissioner for Canada being also present. The views of the Canadian government and its wishes in the matter were fully set forth, and on the 27th of the month Mr. King was officially informed that the president of the Board of Trade at the suggestion of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, had given notice that he would propose the insertion of an appropriate clause dealing with emigration frauds in the Merchant Shipping Bill at

that time before the House of Commons. Subsequently, Mr. King was given letters from the Secretary of State for the Colonies which he was requested to convey to the Minister of Labour and the Prime Minister. The letter to the Minister of Labour was as follows:—

COLONIAL OFFICE,
DOWNING STREET, November 1, 1906.

DEAR MR. LEMIEUX,—I am glad to be able to inform you that the president of the Board of Trade has, at my request, willingly consented to propose the following new clause for insertion in the Merchant Shipping Bill now before the House of Commons:—

'The following section shall be substituted for section 353 of the principal Act:—

'If any person, by any false representation, fraud, or false pretence, induces or attempts to induce any person to emigrate or to engage a steerage passage in any ship he shall for each offence be liable to a fine not exceeding £50, or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding 3 months.'

There is every hope that this clause will be accepted, and that the Bill will become law this session.

It has given me much pleasure to meet the views and wishes of the government and parliament of Canada, which Mr. Mackenzie King has so lucidly explained to me. I should have preferred that the importance of this legislation should have been marked by its embodiment in a distinct Act here as in Canada. There was, however, considerable difficulty in introducing any new Bill at this late period of the session, and it was thought better to take the occasion offered by the Merchant Shipping Bill than to postpone to another year legislation of pressing urgency.

I fully recognize how necessary it is, both in the interests of this country and of Canada, that persons should not be induced to emigrate by false representations, and I trust that the law in both countries as strengthened, will have the desired effect.

Believe me, yours very truly,
ELGIN.

The Honourable R. LEMIEUX, K.C., M.P.

The Colonial Secretary's letter to the Prime Minister was as follows:—

COLONIAL OFFICE,
DOWNING STREET, November 1, 1906.

DEAR SIR WILFRID,—I have to thank you for writing me about Mr. Mackenzie King and his mission to this country. We have done all in our power to assist him, and I think he is satisfied, but I need not trouble you with explanations which he can better give.

I would only beg you to believe that in the present position of parliamentary business, I am convinced that the introduction of a separate Bill must have meant delay till next year. I was very glad, therefore, to be able with the co-operation of my colleague, Mr. Lloyd George, to find means of inserting a clause in a Bill already before the House, and I hope thus to secure your object.

I am, yours sincerely,
ELGIN.

The Right Honourable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, G.C.M.G.

Having received the above communication, Mr. King left London for Canada on November 3, arriving in Ottawa about a week later.

As already mentioned, the clause proposed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, as included in the amendment of the Merchant Shipping Bill, subsequently passed both Houses of parliament and was assented to on December 21. It is believed this legislation by the Imperial parliament, in conjunction with that enacted during 1905 by the Dominion parliament will have the effect of preventing the misrepresentations that have been made on various occasions, either in Great Britain or in Canada to influence emigration to this country, resulting in many cases, in much harm to those who have been misled, and not infrequently to an unfortunate disturbance of the industrial conditions prevailing in the districts or cities in Canada that may have been affected.

VIII.—THE ALIEN LABOUR LAW.

The law commonly known as the Act to Restrict the Importation and Employment of Aliens having been within the past fiscal year the subject of an important appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and having within the year been adopted and incorporated in the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, as Chapter 97, Vol. II., R.S.C., 1906 (p. 1753), and entitled: 'An Act respecting the Importation and Employment of Aliens,' and known briefly as the Alien Labour Act, it is opportune to review the circumstances surrounding the appeal as well as the various amendments that have been made to the Act since its original enactment in 1897. It will be timely also to furnish information on the general operation of the Act.

As originally enacted in 1897, and amended in 1898, the Act required that no proceedings should be instituted under it without the consent of the Attorney General of Canada, or some person duly authorized by him, and after the establishment of the Department of Labour, an important part of the duty of the new department was to inform the Attorney General with regard to the alleged violations of the law concerning which prosecutions might be requested. A resident officer was appointed with a view to investigating alleged complaints and reporting on the same through the Labour Department to the Attorney General. During the session of 1901 the Act was amended so that the consent of the Attorney General of Canada was no longer made necessary to the institution of proceedings, but, instead, proceedings could be taken on the consent of the attorney general of the province in which the alleged offence had occurred, or of any judge of a superior or county court. In this way parties interested in bringing the suit were enabled to proceed in the local courts without having resort to the federal authorities. It had been held that the necessity of obtaining the consent of the Attorney General of Canada before commencing proceedings was detrimental to the effective working of the Act, those who believed themselves to be suffering from a supposed violation of the measure being hindered from securing immediate redress. The amendment contributed towards remedying this alleged defect.

RECOVERING THE PENALTY.

An important change was made also with regard to the penalty. In the Act as originally enacted the penalty for the infringement of the Act was $1,000, which was held to be so severe as to make the courts conservative in enforcing it, and it was believed there might arise under the Act cases in which a lighter penalty would be sufficient. The penalty was changed from $1,000 to one not exceeding $1,000 or not less than $50. The mode of recovery of the penalty was simplified also, so that an individual with the written consent of the judge of the court in which it was intended to bring the action, might sue for and recover the amount as a debt in any court of competent jurisdiction in which debts of like amount are now recovered; or the

penalty might be recovered with the written consent of the attorney general of the province in which the prosecution obtains, or of a judge of a superior or county court upon summary conviction before any judge of a county court (being a justice of the peace) or any judge of the sessions of the peace, recorder, police magistrate, or stipendiary magistrate, or any functionary, tribunal, or person invested by the proper legislative authority with power to do alone such acts as are usually required to be done by two or more justices of the peace, acting within the local limits of his or its jurisdiction; the sum recovered in the latter case to be payable to the Receiver General of Canada, who may order to be paid to the informant by reason of whose information the conviction is believed to have been secured, a portion of the penalty recovered, not exceeding fifty per cent.

APPLICATION OF ACT WIDENED.

A further amendment of considerable importance relates to the clause in the original Act setting forth that its provisions should apply only to such foreign countries as have enacted and retain in force, or as enact and retain in force laws or ordinances applying to Canada of a character similar to this Act. An amendment in 1898 set forth the method in which evidence may be given as to countries to which the Act applies. The legislation of 1901 further amended the original clause so as to make the Act apply to the importation or immigration of such persons as reside in or are citizens of such foreign countries as have enacted and retain in force, &c. Under the original clause no violation could be proven if the persons brought to this country from the United States were foreigners to that country and gave satisfactory proof that they had not become citizens of the United States; under the amended Act it is only necessary to prove that the aliens imported were, at the time of hiring, resident in the United States.

DEPORTATION TO ADJOINING COUNTRIES.

The original Act provided that the Attorney General of Canada, in cases where he was satisfied that an immigrant had been allowed to land in Canada contrary to the provisions of the Act, might cause such immigrant, within the period of a year after landing or entry to be taken into custody, and returned to the country whence he came at the expense of the owner of the vessel; an additional clause providing that if such person enters from an adjoining country, he may be returned at the expense of the person previously contracting. The latter clause was amended to read 'at the expense of the person, partnership, company or corporation' violating the Act.

The provision of the original Act making it an indictable offence for the master of any vessel to bring knowingly into Canada any alien with whom an illegal contract has been made, and imposing a fine of $500 or six months' imprisonment for each such infringement of the law, remained unchanged in the amended Act.

Also, under the amended Act of 1901, as under the original law, separate proceedings may be instituted in the case of each alien who is believed to have been brought into the country illegally.

ROYAL COMMISSIONS APPOINTED.

Important outcomes of the Alien Labour Act have been the appointments of royal commissions to inquire into the employment of aliens by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway and the Pere Marquette Railway Company, respectively, His Honour Judge Winchester being the commissioner in each instance. With regard to the earliest of these commissions, that relating to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, representations had been for some time previously made to the government by the Canadian Institute of Amalgamated Engineering and others to the effect that the railway company was infringing the Alien Labour Act by giving preference to the employment of citizens of the United States and non-residents of Canada in connection with its construction work. An extensive correspondence had been carried on by the Department of Labour with the officers of the company concerned, and with other parties with regard to these representations, and the appointment of a commission to further investigate the facts was recommended by the Minister of Labour because such correspondence showed important differences of statements between the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company and the officers of the Dominion Institute of Amalgamated Engineering. As a result of a prolonged investigation during the summer of 1904, in various parts of Canada into the charges preferred against the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company the commissioner expressed his conviction that no earnest effort had been made to obtain Canadian engineers for the location of the railway in question by those having authority to employ such, that there were plenty of Canadians capable of the work who were available, and that in the word 'engineer' he included all from the chief engineer and harbour engineer to the transit men, shanty men, levellers and topographers. On the other hand, there was, he reported, a very earnest desire to obtain American engineers for the work, and in some cases applications were made to the heads of other railway companies to relieve men for the purpose of having them brought to Canada to be empolyed on this road. As a result of the appointment of the commission, and the report of the commissioner, fifteen persons left the service of the company out of twenty-four reported against by His Honour Judge Winchester. Some of these were deported at the express instance of the Attorney General, while others left to avoid the consequence of violating the Alien Labour Act. Apart, however, from this immediate consequence the publicity given to the whole subject during the course of the investigation, both in the press and because of the publication and distribution of the report and evidence by the Department of Labour, as well as from discussions in parliament, helped to create a public opinion so strong and clearly defined that a better guarantee was afforded for the protection of Canadians and British subjects with respect to their employment in connection with the construction of the new transcontinental railway than was likely to have been afforded in any other way.

THE PERE MARQUETTE COMMISSION.

The Royal Commission to enquire into the alleged employment of aliens to the exclusion of Canadian citizens and British subjects by the Père Marquette Railway on that portion of the company's line operated in Canada was issued in April, 1905.

It was alleged that since the Père Marquette system of Michigan, U.S., obtained control of the Canadian portion of the Lake Erie and Detroit River Railway (Erie & Huron) it had been persistently replacing Canadian employees of the old system by employees from the United States. Befire the appointment of the commission a preliminary investigation had been made by Mr. Joseph T. Marks, the editor of the *Industrial Banner,* of London, Ont. acting under instructions of the Honourable the Minister of Labour. His report confirmed the representations made to the government, and His Honour Judge Winchester was appointed a royal commissioner to further investigate the subject. The report of the commissioner was reported to the House of Commons by the Honourable Sir William Mulock, the Minister of Labour at that time, and named various officials and employees of the Père Marquette Railway in Canada, whose employment by the company constituted infringements of the Alien Labour Act, and who were in his opinion liable to deportation. The commissioner further reported that the policy of the management of the Père Marquette Railway Company was in his opinion to fill the higher positions with Americans, while, he adds, 'that there was a discrimination against Canadians is abundantly shown by the evidence.' At the request of the Honourable the Minister of Justice, the Honourable the Attorney General of Canada issued to the Commissioner of the Dominion Police, warrants for the deportation of the aliens thus illegally employed, but the Commissioner of Police was instructed before executing the warrants to allow the parties a reasonable time to leave the country, and in the case of the chief officials concerned some days were allowed in order that the business of the company might not be seriously embarrassed by reason of their deportation. Some of the alien employees in the meantime returned voluntarily to the United States. The first wararnts issued were against James R. Gilhula, chief train dispatcher, and Everett E. Cain, trainmaster, both at St. Thomas, Ont. The warrants were issued by the Attorney General of Canada, and directed the official charged with their execution to return the aliens to the country whence they came.

QUESTION OF DOMINION POWERS APPEALED TO PRIVY COUNCIL.

Immediately upon their arrest the parties obtained writs of habeas corpus, which obliged the Commissioner of Dominion Police, who had made the arrests, to produce the persons in his custody before Mr. Justice Anglin, of Toronto, and to state the reasons for their detention. Counsel for the prisoners moved for orders for their discharge from custody, and counsel for the Attorney General of Canada showed cause against the motion. The argument was heard at Toronto, June 9 and 10, and judgment was rendered by Mr. Justice Anglin on June 16, 1905. The court held that the Act of the Dominion parliament to Restrict the Importation and Employment of Aliens was beyond the power of the Dominion parliament to pass, for the reason that, in compelling the return of such aliens to the United States, it had authorized certain acts to be done beyond the territorial limits of Canada, this being an exercise of jurisdiction which could only be, but had not been, conferred on the Dominion parliament by the parliament of Great Britain. The Honourable the Attorney General, on June 26, stated to the House of Commons that it was the intention of the government to apply to the Privy Council for leave to appeal against the decision of Mr. Justice

Anglin, with which the government did not agree. Leave to appeal was obtained in due course by the present Minister of Labour, the Honourable Rodolphe Lemieux, at that time the Solicitor General of Canada, and in June, 1906, the appeal was argued before the Privy Council by Mr. Newcombe, the Deputy Minister of Justice. On July 30, their Lordships gave judgment reversing the decision of Mr. Justice Anglin, and declaring the deportation clause of the Alien Labour Act to be within the powers of the Dominion parliament. In the meantime the publicity given the proceedings of the commission, as in the case of the commission to inquire into the charge against the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, together with the distribution of the reports and evidence, and the discussions in Parliament, had the effect of stopping further importations of aliens to fill places that should be occupied by Canadians, and may reasonably be presumed to have influenced public opinion to the advantage of Canadian and British subjects generally in connection with industrial employment.

The appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in this matter was taken at the instance of the Department of Labour, and the expense of the proceedings was borne by the department. The appeal and the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in reference to the same mark an important chapter in the history of this legislation.

PROSECUTIONS UNDER THE ACT.

Following are some of the more notable prosecutions under the Alien Labour Act, as reported in different number of the *Labour Gazette*. Fifty per cent of the penalty imposed was in a number of cases, it will be observed, paid to the person on whose information the conviction was obtained, in accordance with the 11th section of the Act.

CONVICTIONS OBTAINED.

Alien Miners Imported.

In August, 1901, Mr. W. L. Macdonald, a member of the Miners' Union of Rossland, B.C., laid an information against one Albert Geiser, charging that he had violated the Act by bringing in under contract from Baker City, Oregon, U.S., two miners, named Neil Stevenson and T. H. Andrew respectively, to work for the Le Roi Mining Company. A strike prevailed at the time amongst the miners who had been employed by the company, and Mr. Macdonald was one of the strikers. Convictions were obtained in each case and Geiser was fined in one case $500 and in the other $50. The defendant applied before Mr. Justice Walkem for leave to appeal the case, and on technical grounds permission was refused. The application was renewed before Mr. Justice Irving, and again refused on technical grounds. A third application was made before the Chief Justice of the province, in the argument before whom a dispute arose between the counsel as to the points which had been argued before Mr. Justice Irving, with the result that the matter was referred back to Mr. Justice Irving to be disposed of by him when he should be next in Rossland. These proceedings extended throughout 1902, and the matter came up before Mr. Justice Irving a second time in the spring of 1903 at Rossland, when he held that previous applications for

writs of certiorari having been refused, it was not the practice of the court to entertain the same application twice, and the application was therefore again dismissed. The amount of the fine was paid to the Receiver General in July, 1903, and subsequently, through the action of the Department of Labour, 50 per cent of the penalties collected, amounting to $275, was forwarded to Mr. Macdonald, the original informant. The two cases of Rex *vs.* Geiser are of special interest, inasmuch as they were the first cases in which proceedings under the Alien Labour Act had been commenced under the new provisions in the amended Act enabling action to be taken without reference to the Dominion government.

R. vs. Geiser. Decision before police magistrate of Rossland, B.C., August, 1901, reported with applications for appeal in *Labour Gazette* Vol. IV. Aug., 1903, p. 143.

Explicit Engagement not Necessary.

The Carpet Weavers' Union of Toronto, laid information under the Act against F. B. Hayes, secretary-treasurer of the Toronto Carpet Company, Toronto. Hayes had engaged in Lowell, Mass., for his Toronto factory, one Pierre Derocher, who had asked that his brother Fred be also engaged. Hayes had replied that the latter should get a show. The action did not lie against Pierre Derocher, who, born a British subject, had never been denaturalized, but was maintained against his brother, a native citizen of the United States, notwithstanding that there had been no explicit engagement by Hayes. A penalty of $50 and costs was imposed.

R. vs. Hayes. Decision by police magistrate of Toronto, Aug. 25, 1902, reported in *Labour Gazette* September, 1902, Vol. III. p. 188.

Ignorance of the Law no Excuse.

Isaac McClain and David H. Belcher laid information against Edward Freyseng, of the Freyseng Cork Company, Limited, Toronto, charging that Freyseng had, in July, 1903, engaged two citizens of the United States for his factory, by agreement made prior to their coming, and by prepaying their transportation. Freyseng claimed that the strike had left him short-handed, and that cork-cutters could not be secured in Canada; also he maintained that he was ignorant that he was breaking the law. The magistrate pointed out that ignorance of the law was no defence. A penalty of $50 and costs was imposed in each case, half the amount recovered being, on application, eventually awarded, through the Department of Labour, to the informants.

R. vs. Freyseng. Decision of police magistrate of Toronto, Feb. 29, 1904, reported in *Labour Gazette* May, 1904, Vol. IV. page 1129.

Assurance of Work Illegal.

F. Weaver, formerly an employee of J. Amberg, tailor, Dundas, Ont., laid information against the latter charging that he had improperly brought two workmen from New York. Amberg, it seems, had made no direct engagement, but had assured the men of work in his factory; he also paid the fare of one of them from New York to Dundas. The magistrate convicted the defendant of an infringement of the law, but withheld the penalty on condition that the costs of prosecution were paid, to which defendant agreed.

R. vs. Amberg. Decision of police magistrate of Hamilton, August 21, 1904, reported in *Labour Gazette* in September, 1904, Vol. V. p. 303.

Important Conviction in Cape Breton.

George Lowe laid information against the Cape Breton Electric Company, Limited, charging infringement of the Alien Labour Act in four instances. In the cases of A. F. Townsend and A. T. Beemis, two citizens of the United States, who had been brought into Canada under contract, the charge was sustained, and a penalty of $200 imposed in each case, in addition to costs. The case of Beemis appears to have aroused unusual public interest because of offensive statements said to have been made by him on being served with the summons. The magistrate in giving judgment in the case of Townsend directed that if the fine were not paid immediately it should bbe levied by distress and sale of the chattels of the defendant company. On application by Lowe, the informant, to the Department of Labour, one half the amount of the fine in one case where no appeal had been made was paid to him at once, and in the case appealed, one half the fine was ultimately paid on the failure of the appeal. The other two of the four prosecutions did not succeed.

R. vs. Cape Breton Electric Railway, Sydney, N.S., July, 1905, reported in *Labour Gazette* August, 1905, Vol. IV. page 229.

Several Convictions Against a Toronto Firm.

The Menzie Wall Paper Company of Toronto was proceeded against under the Act on six different charges. It was stated that the company had brought six men from New York to Toronto to take the place of men formerly in its employ who were on strike. The superintendent of the company had, it was alleged, gone to New York to secure the men, and had advanced the price of their tickets. The defendants pleaded that the men imported were British subjects, but this was decided not to be the case. One charge was dismissed, and a fine of $50 imposed in each of the other five cases.

R. vs. Felsing. Decision by Police Magistrate Ellis of Toronto, Aug. 22, 1905, reported in *Labour Gazette*, September, 1905, Vol. VI. p. 355.

Robert Menzie, president of the defendant company named in the above mentioned case, was proceeded against on a second occasion, the information alleging that he had brought from Philadelphia one Harry Cruisemire to work in his Toronto factory. Cruisemire had seen an advertisement in a Philadelphia journal which caused him to communicate with Menzie, asking for work. Menzie wrote that under the law he could not engage him in the United States, but could give him work if he came to Toronto. Cruisemire had also asked for transportation, but Menzie pointed out that this also would be a breach of the Alien Labour Act. Later on Menzie wrote Cruisemire again and said he could pay the fare as far as Niagara Falls; he sent Cruisemire a ticket to the Falls accordingly, and Cruisemire paid his fare from the Falls to Toronto. Cruisemire was not actually engaged until in Canada. Defendant was convicted of an infringement of the Act, and a penalty of $50 and costs was imposed. Half the penalty was later paid over to the informer.

R. vs. Menzie. Decision by Police Magistrate Denison of Toronto, February, 19, 1906, reported in the *Labour Gazette*, March, 1906, Vol. VI. p. 1059 and as to the payment of a portion of the penalty to the informer in the *Labour Gazette*, Nov., 1906, p. 580.

An Insurance Company Fined.

H. Holman Evans, manager of the Union Life Assurance Company, Toronto, was fined $50 for importing one Albert Tookes from New York to work for the company. The decision was appealed to a divisional court on the ground, *inter alia,* that the court had no jurisdiction when the alleged illegality had been committed out of the country. The conviction was sustained, and one half the penalty recovered was paid to the informer. An appeal had been made by the company for a remission of a portion of the fine, on the alleged ground that the information was laid on account of malice, but the Minister of Labour ruled against such remission.

R. vs. Evans. Decision by police magistrate of Toronto, reported in the *Labour Gazette* February, 1906, Vol. VI, p. 943, and as to appeal, &c., in *Labour Gazette* Vol. VII, p. 580 and Vol. VII., p. 1033.

Another Toronto Infringement.

An employer named Elliott was convicted of an infringement of the Alien Labour Act, by the illegal importation and engagement of one Louis Curtis, and a penalty of $50 was imposed.

R. vs. Elliott. Decision by Police Magistrate Denison of Toronto, March, 15th, 1906, reported in the *Labour Gazette* April, 1906, Vol. VI. p. 1178.

Montreal Harbour Commissioners Convicted.

The Harbour Commissioners of Montreal were charged with two infringements of the law, having in one case, as it was alleged, imported one Quinlan from Ogdensburg, N.Y., in August, 1904, to work as a shovel tender, and again in April or May having induced one Barry of Buffalo, to come from that city to secure employment in connection with the elevators under the control of the commission. The inducements were made in each case by the superintendent in the employ of the commissioners. For the defence it was held that the Act allowed the importation of alien labour in the case of a newly established industry when skilled or competent men could not be procured in Canada. The court held that the case was not covered by the exception made under the Act. The court, however, found that inasmuch as two offences could not be included in one information, and only one information had been laid in this case, a penalty could only be imposed in one case. The commissioners were, therefore, fined $100. Later the commissioners asked that they be relieved of the penalty, in view of heavy costs that had already been sustained, but the ruling of the minister of Labour, to whom the point was referred, was to the effect that no ground existed for interfering with the natural process of law. Under the Act, on application being made to the Department of Labour, half the penalty recovered was paid to the informant. The heavy costs in question had been incurred by an effort on the part of the defendants to stay proceedings before the recorder on the ground that the prosecution was barred by a prescription of six months under Section 841 of the Criminal Code. The appeal was carried to the Court of Appeal, when it was dismissed, and the right of the recorder to hear the case affirmed.

R. vs. Montreal Harbour Commissioners. Decision by Court of Appeal, April 28, 1906, reported in *Labour Gazette* June, 1906, Vol. VII. p. 1292 ; decision by Recorder Weir of Montreal, June 30, 1906, reported in *Labour Gazette* August, 1906, Vol. VII. p. 215 ; decision by Minister of Labour relating to payment of portion of fine to informant reported in *Labour Gazette*, March, 1907, Vol. VII. p. 1032.

Infringement by a Distillery Company.

The Corby Distillery Company was charged by the Canadian Coppersmiths' Union with an infringement of the Act by importing several coppersmiths to perform work under contract. For the defence it was argued that the contract involving the presence of the aliens was let to the Ansonia Copper Company, and that the latter company alone was responsible for any infringement of the Act. The police magistrate after reserving judgment and considering the evidence, decided that the Corby Company was responsible, and imposed a fine of $50 and costs on each of eight charges of infringement preferred.

R. vs. Corby Distillery Company. Decision by Police Magistrate Flint, Belleville, Dec. 22, 1906; reported in the *Labour Gazette*, January, 1907, Vol. VII. p. 821

UNSUCCESSFUL PROSECUTIONS.

A brief account is given also of such unsuccessful prosecutions as have come to the notice of the department.

British Subjects not Affected.

Action was brought by C. J. Dionne, against the Slater Shoe Company, Montreal, alleging six infractions of the Alien Labour Act. In the case of Oliver Dubois, who had been engaged in the United States, the question of nationality was raised. Dubois, it apears, was born in the United States, but his parents were British subjects, and he had not himself taken out naturalization papers. The court held that Dubois was, therefore, a British subject, and that it was not illegal to make a contract with him in the United States to work in Canada. The charge was dismissed, as were also the remainder of the alleged infringements of the law.

R. vs. Slater Shoe Company. Decision by Judge Sicotte at Montreal, October, 1903; reported in the *Labour Gazette*, November, 1903, Vol. IV, p. 482.

Question of Advertising in Foreign Newspapers.

Action was brought by George P. Downie against the Vancouver Engineering Works, Limited, on the ground that the firm had procured the importation for work in their establishment of one Cornwall Megese, of Seattle, Washington, by means of the following advertisement inserted in the Seattle *Post Intelligencer* of March 28, 1904:—'Wanted first-class machinists, apply Vancouver Engineering Works, Limited, Vancouver, B.C.' Police Magistrate Williams, of Vancouver, before whom the case was first heard, decided that the insertion of the advertisement in question was not illegal under either section 1 of the Alien Labour Act (sec. 2, chap. 97, R.S.C., 1906), under which the information was laid, or under the section of the Act which made illegal 'the encouragement of an alien to come to Canada 'by promise of employment through advertisement printed or published in such foreign country. (sec. 12, chap. 97, R.S.C., 1906)' The magistrate held that the advertisement in question did not contain any promise of employment and 'cannot in any way be tortured or twisted into a promise of employment;' he therefore dismissed the case, making no order as to costs. The case was subsequently argued before a judge of the Supreme Court of

British Columbia, Mr. Justice Duff, who confirmed the decision of the police magistrate. Commenting upon the argument of counsel, Mr. Justice Duff declared: 'In no case, least of all in appeal and proceeding, can I press the words of the legislature beyond their fair and natural sense.' The question at issue having been here raised for the first time, Mr. Justice Duff thought it not a case for costs.

R. vs. Vancouver Engineering Works. Decision by Police Magistrate Williams of Vancouver and Mr. Justice Duff of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, reported in the *Labour Gazette*, July, 1904, Vol. V. pages 112, 113.

Quashed on Technicality in Appeal.

Mr. Breckenridge, manager of the Ottawa branch of the International Harvester Company, was charged with infringing the Alien Labour Act with respect to five workmen alleged to have been brought from the United States under contract; defendant was also charged with paying the expense of their transportation to Otttawa. Two of the five cases were dismissed on general grounds, two others on the ground that the contract had been made more than six months prior to the institution of proceedings, which put them without the jurisdiction of the court. In the fifth case a conviction was recorded, and a fine of $100 and costs imposed. The case was heard before Police Magistrate O'Keefe, of Ottawa, May 9, 1905. An apeal from this conviction was taken to the Divisional Court at Toronto, which was heard September 19, 1905, the argument for the appeal being that there was no evidence to show that the defendant knew the employee concerned in the charge, one E. L. Day, to be a foreigner; also, it was contended, the said employee not having been imported as a monthly labourer, the conviction was at fault. The conviction was finally quashed without inquiry into the merits of the case, and on the ground that the consent given by Junior County Judge O'Meara, of Carleton, had not specified the name of the man whom the accused was alleged to have brought illegally into Canada, nor the time or place of the alleged offence. The document under which proceedings had been instituted merely gave consent to the accused being prosecuted under the Alien Labour Act. The court held there was error in not particularizing, and that consent for prosecution should only be given after a thorough acquaintance with the facts of the case, which knowledge should appear on the face of the record.

Spittal vs. Breckenridge. Decision of Police Magistrate O'Keefe, of Ottawa, May, 9, 1905, reported in *Labour Gazette* August, 1905, p. 228, and appeal to Divisional Court, Toronto, reported in *Labour Gazette*, as to argument October, 1905, Vol. VI. p. 469, and as to judgment November, 1905, Vol. VI. p. 597.

Question of Liability as between Company and Individual.

The conviction of F. R. Close, manager of the Duncan Lithographing Company, Toronto, for an infringement of the Alien Labour Act, was appealed to the Divisional Court, Toronto, and quashed on the ground that the offence, if any, was committed by the company and that, inasmuch as the Act provided for the prosecution of a company as well as an individual, the charge should have been brought against the company.

R. vs. Close. Decision in Toronto police court, appeal to divisional court reported in *Labour Gazette*, November, 1905, Vol. VI, p. 598.

Operations of Employers' Associations.

The Divisional Court of Toronto quashed the conviction entered against J. G. Merrick, secretary of the Employers' Association, Toronto, by Police Magistrate Denison, of Toronto, on October 6, 1905. Merrick was alleged to have illegally imported a workman. A second conviction entered against Merrick by Police Magistrate Denison, on November 17, 1905, for illegally importing a lithographer for the Rolph Clarke Lithographing Company, Toronto, was appealed to the Divisional Court, Toronto, May 23, 1906, and was quashed on the ground that the evidence did not disclose any offence, and that it was not illegal to assist foreigners to come to Canada, so long as there was no contract or agreement entered into before the encouragement or assistance is given. The Divisional Court also held that it was necessary that a contract should first be established before the question of assisting could be entertained.

R. vs. Merrick. Decision by Police Magistrate Denison, Toronto, November, 17, 1905, reported in *Labour Gazette*, December, 1905, Vol. VI. p. 693 ; appeal to divisional court, Toronto, May, 23, 1906, reported in *Labour Gazette* June, 1906, Vol. VI. p. 1394.

Action of Detective Agency.

Gerhard Heintzman, president of the Gerhard Heintzman Company, Limited, Toronto, was convicted of an infringement of the Act by being a party to inducing one Thomas Podginivick, *alias* Wm. Heidelburg, to come from the United States to work under contract. For the defence it was alleged that there had been a strike in the piano factory of the defendant company and Podginivick was brought by the Thiel Detective Agency to act as a detective in the establishment; there had been, it was alleged, no contract between the defendant company and the alien, who, moreover, had not been imported by the company. The Police Magistrate ruled that the defendant company was none the less guilty of an infringement of the Act, inasmuch as the Detective Agency was acting on behalf of the company. A penalty of $50 and costs was accordingly imposed. An appeal was taken to the High Court against the conviction which was quashed with costs. The court held that the Act was not infringed unless the defendant had knowingly assisted in importing labour from a foreign country. In the present case it appeared the defendant had not knowingly imported the man brought from Chicago, but had applied to the Thiel Detective Agency in Toronto who had supplied the man.

R. vs. Heintzman. Decision by Police Magistrate Denison, Toronto, November, 26th 1906, reported in *Labour Gazette*, December, 1906, p. 696 ; appeal to High Court reported in the *Labour Gazette*, March, 1907, p. 1029.

It will be apparent from this brief resumé, that while the administration of the Alien Labour Law is primarily a matter for the courts of the land, the Department of Labour has had nevertheless much to do with furthering the intention of parliament in the enactment of this measure. The department is in receipt constantly of communications in reference to the provisions of the Act, and the method of carrying on proceedings. These have been promptly acknowledged and fully dealt with. The department, moreover, has not failed to point out to the parties, wherever an alleged infringement of the Act has been brought to its notice, the liability to which a violation of the Act may subject the offender, and there is little doubt that in this way, as well as by the publicity given in the *Labour Gazette* and in other ways to prosecutions under the Act, the department has been successful in helping to maintain a due regard for the provisions of the law.

IX.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING 1906, WITH COMPARATIVE STATISTICS FOR THE YEARS 1901 to 1906, INCLUSIVE.

During the calendar year 1906, the Department of Labour received reports of 139 trade disputes, in existence in Canada, of which all but one began in the course of that year. The number of those which commenced in 1906 is 5 more than the previous year, and 35 more than in 1904. In the past six years, the greatest number of trade disputes occurred in 1903, when 160 were reported to have taken place. The most serious dispute of 1906, in its effects on the general industrial conditions of the country was a strike of 500 coal miners at Lethbridge, Alberta, which began on March 9, and continued until December 2, when work was resumed under a settlement effected through the friendly offices of the Department of Labour. A great scarcity of fuel in southern Alberta during the early part of the winter of 1906-1907 was in part attributed to the stoppage of work at these mines. This dispute is noteworthy from the fact that it led to important legislation to aid in the prevention and settlement of strikes and lockouts in mines and other industries in the nature of public utilities. Other serious strikes of the year were a strike of lumber mill hands at Buckingham, Que., and of street railway employees at Hamilton, Ont. Each of these strikes was accompanied by rioting. In case of the former three fatalities occurred.

MAGNITUDE OF DISPUTES.

Although the number of trade disputes in Canada was larger in 1906 than in the two previous years, the increase was chiefly in disputes of small magnitude. There were 17 strikes and lockouts in 1906, each involving 300 workpeople, or more, compared with 16 in 1904 and 13 in 1905. In 1901, there were 16, in 1902 there were 11, and in 1903, there were 29 trade disputes, each affecting 300 workpeople or more.

The total number of employees involved in trade disputes during 1906 was approximately 26,014, compared with 16,329 in 1905, and 15,665 in 1904.

LOSS OF TIME IN WORKING DAYS.

Perhaps the clearest idea of the effect of trade disputes upon the industrial life of the community may be derived from a consideration of the number of working days lost through this cause. Though it is not feasible to obtain exact statistics on this point, owing to the complexity of some disputes, when the employees affected return to work individually from time to time, or abandon the struggle by seeking work in other places, a careful estimate shows that approximately 490,400 working days were lost during 1906, the greatest loss having occurred in September, when about 97,140 working days were lost. In 1905, the loss of time amounted approximately to 284,140 working days, and in 1904, it was estimated at 278,956 working days.

TRADES AFFECTED BY THE DISPUTES.

In 1906, disputes were more numerous in the building trades than in any other trade, 29 out of 138 having occurred in the various branches of this trade. The next highest number was in the metal trades, in which there were 21 disputes, transport ranking next with 15, followed by 13 in the mining industry and 12 among the unskilled workmen. Taking together the six years for which the department has record, out of 715 disputes, 163 affected the building trades, 121 the metal trades, 62 the clothing trades, and 48 the mining industry.

LOCALITIES AFFECTED BY TRADE DISPUTES.

Nearly half the whole number of strikes in the Dominion in 1906, took place in the province of Ontario, 61 out of 138 having occurred there. In the province of Quebec there were 24 trade disputes, in Alberta there were 13, in British Columbia 12, in Nova Scotia 11, in Manitoba 9, and in New Brunswick 8. No disputes were reported in the provinces of Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan. The record for the six years shows that 346 disputes occurred in Ontario, 158 in Quebec and 68 in British Columbia. Only two disputes have taken place in the province of Prince Edward Island during this period, both of which occurred in 1902, and there is no record of any dispute in Saskatchewan alone; there were three which extended over several provinces, including Saskatchewan among the number.

CAUSES OF DISPUTES.

The question of wages was involved in 82 trade disputes which began in 1906, in 55 cases this being the only point at issue. In 13 disputes the demand for recognition of the employees' union was a contributing cause. Taking the trade disputes in Canada during the six years from 1901 to 1906, 183 out of 596 were caused by demands for an increase in wages, while 42 strikes were against a reduction in wages. The demand for a reduction in working hours was made in 85 disputes, in 56 of which it was coupled with a demand for increase in wages. Altogether the question of wages and hours in some form entered into 310 out of 596 trade disputes during this period. A significant feature of the past five years is a reduction in the number of sympathetic strikes, there having been 9 in 1902, 10 in 1903, 3 in 1904, 1 in 1905 and 2 in 1906. In the last three years, therefore, the number of sympathetic strikes was less than one-third of the number of the two previous years.

METHODS OF SETTLEMENT.

Out of 139 disputes which were in existence during 1906, definite settlements were reached in 130 cases, and in 3 others industrial conditions ceased to be affected. In 67 cases, or a little over half the total number that were terminated, a settlement was reached by means of negotiations between the parties concerned.

During the years from 1901 to 1906, 24 disputes out of 722 were settled by arbitration, and 37 by methods of conciliation, while 350 were terminated through negotiations between the parties concerned.

RESULTS OF DISPUTES.

Of the 139 disputes in existence during 1906, 50 ended in favour of the employers, and 41 in favour of the employees, compromises being reached in 23 other cases. In 5 disputes the strikers were partially successful, some firms granting the demands, while others continued to hold out against them. Of the remaining 20 disputes, 5 were unsettled at the close of the year, and the rest ceased without any definite results, either from the removal of the original cause of the dispute, or from the strikers securing work elsewhere.

Out of 692 disputes in existence during the past six years, the employers were successful in 244 cases, the employees in 214, and compromises were effected in 166 cases. In 12 others the employees were partially successful, some of their number obtaining what they had demanded.

RESULTS OF DISPUTES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THEIR CAUSES

An analysis of the results of trade disputes classified according to their causes affords an instructive comparison. In the case of disputes arising from a demand for an increase in wages without any other changes, 13 ended in favour of the employers and 16 in favour of the employees, and in 16 other instances compromises were effected, an increase in wages being conceded in each instance, which was less than that originally demanded by the strikers. In all the disputes evolving questions of wages and hours of labour the employers were successful in 26 cases, and the employees in 29, including 2 in which objection was taken merely to the method of the payment of wages. In the disputes with regard to which the question of trade unionism was a contributing cause, the employers were successful in 15 cases, and the employees in 9. No compromise was reached in any of the disputes of this class. The only 2 sympathetic strikes which occurred during the year resulted in favour of the employers.

In the tables and charts set forth below particulars are given of the trade disputes during 1906, with comparisons of the past six years, classified under various heads.

The following table contains a list of all the trade disputes which took place in Canada during the year 1906, arranged according to industries and trades, showing in the case of each dispute the occupation of the workpeople concerned, the locality in which the dispute occurred, the principal cause of the dispute, the method of settlement, the result, in so far as it was in favour of the employer, the employee, or a compromise, the dates of commencement and termination, the number of establishments and employees affected.

CLASSIFIED TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE IN CANADA DURING 1906.

Occupation.	Locality.	Cause.	Method of Settlement.	Result.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	No. of Establishments affected.	Approximate No. of Employees affected.
Fishing.								
Fish-handlers	Halifax, N.S.	For higher wages.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	Compromise	Aug. —	Aug. —	.....	180
Lumbering.								
Sawyers	Fairville, N.B.	" "	" " "	"	May 22	May 28	1	220
Deal pilers	St. John, N.B.	" "	Work resumed on employers terms without negotiation.	In favour of employers.	June 9	June 28	6	300
Sawmill hands	Scotstown, Que.	For change in method of payment.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	Terms of settlement unknown.	July 24	July 26	1	20
Planing mill hands	Etchemin, Que.	For higher wages.	" " "	Compromise	Aug. 10	Sept. 13	1	350
Sawmill hands	Buckingham, Que.	" "	Work at mill resumed without negotiations.	In favour of employers.	Sept. 12	Oct. 24	1	400
Mining.								
Coal miners	Strathcona Mines, N.S.	Against discharge of employees.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	" "	Jan. 8	Jan. 10	1	150
"	Cumberland, B.C.	For increase in wages.	Work resumed on employers' terms without negotiations.	" "	Jan. 10	Feb. 1	1	35
"	Lethbridge, Alta.	For increase in wages and other changes.	Conciliation	Compromise	March 9	Dec. 3	1	500
"	Inverness, N.S.	Against conditions of employment.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	"	Mar. 16	Mar. 23	1	400
"	Chignecto Mines, N.S.	For increase in wages.	" " "	In favour of employees.	April 4	April 10	1	200
"	River Herbert West, N.S.	For permission to do additional work in lieu of increase in wages.	" " "	" "	May 9	May 24	1	140
Miners	Moyie, B.C.	Against conditions in Co's establishment.	" " "	" "	May 7	May 15	1	65
Coal boys	Springhill, N.S.	For higher wages.	" " "	" "	July 2	July 6	1	1,400
Coal miners	Fernie & Michel, B.C.	Against employment of non-unionists.	" " "	In favour of employees.	Sept. 22	Nov. 13	1	900
"	Frank, Alta.	For higher wages.	" " "	Terms of settlement unknown.	Sept. 22	Oct. 6	1	75

"	Taber, Alta..... ..	Refusal of Co. to sign an agreement.	" " "	In favour of employees.	Oct.	8	Oct.	11	1	30
"	Westville, N.S.....	Against employment of non-unionists.	" " "	" " ..	Nov.	6	Nov.	8	1	750
Coal boys.....	Springhill, N.S....	Against transfer of an employee.	Work resumed on employers' terms without negotiations.	In favour of employees.	Nov.	20	Dec.	3	1	1,500
Smelter employees ..	Greenwood, B.C....	For higher wages.....	Negotiations between parties concerned.	In favour of employees.	Nov.	21	Nov.	29	1	350
Building.										
Carpenters.	Welland, Ont.....	Against employment of non-unionists.	Places of strikers filled. No negotiations.	In favour of employers.	Jan.	31	Feb. ..		1	35
"	Fort William, Ont..	For higher wages and shorter hours.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	Strikers partially successful.	May	..	May	..	8	80
"	Welland, Ont.....	Against employment of non-unionists.	No negotiations. Conditions ceased to be affected.	" " ..	Mar.	2	June.....		4	62
"	Hamilton, Ont.....	For higher wages.....	" " "	In favour of employees.	May	4	May	5	50	200
"	Port Arthur, Ont...	" "	" " "	" " ..	June	19	June	22	12	150
"	Toronto, Ont...	For recognition of union and higher wages.	" " "	" " ..	Aug.	9	Aug.	16	200	1,800
"	Windsor, Ont.....	Against employment of non-unionists.	No negotiations. Strikers secured work elsewhere.	In favour of employers.	Sept.	15	Sept.	21	8	85
Bricklayers & Masons.	Hamilton, Ont.....	For higher wages.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	Compromise.....	April	2	April	19	12	118
" " ..	London, Ont. ...	" "	Work resumed on employers' terms without negotiations.	In favour of employers.	May	1	May	28	4	35
" " ..	Calgary, Alta.	" "	Conciliation	In favour of employees.	May	18	June	12	10	235
Builders' labourers ..	Quebec, Que.....	" "	Negotiations between parties concerned.	Compromise.....	May	28	June	9	51	210
" " ..	Calgary, Alta.....	" "	" " "	"	July	2	July	5	3	40
" "	Edmonton, Alta....	For higher wages and shorter hours.	" " "	"	Sept.	17	Sept.	22	.....	.....
Painters.	St. John, N.B.....	For higher wages.....	" " "	In favour of employees.	April	2	April	5	33	83
"	Winnipeg, Man....	" "	" " "	Compromise.....	May	8	May	23	23	250
Plumbers.....	Calgary, Alta.	" "	" " "	In favour of employees.	Jan.	8	an.	12	4	32
"	Hamilton, Ont ...	Against employment of non-unionists.	No negotiations. Non-unionist left shop.	" " ..	Mar.	1	Mar.	12	1	8
"	St. Catharines, Ont..	For higher wages.....	Negotiations between parties concerned.	" " ..	May	1	May	3	7	24
"	Hamilton, Ont	" "	" " "	" " ..	May	1	May	5	14	53
"	Fort William, Ont..	For higher wages and shorter hours.	No particulars received.....	No particulars received.	May	..	...	....	3	20
"	Winnipeg, Man.....	For higher wages, shorter hours and employment of union labour only.	Places of strikers filled. No negotiations.	In favour of employers.	July	3	. .. .		32	175
Granite cutters. . ..	Toronto, Ont... ..	Against discharge of an employee for recognition of union and for higher wages.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	Strikers partially successful.	Jan.	26	.....		4	50

CLASSIFIED TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE IN CANADA DURING 1906—*Continued.*

Occupation.	Locality.	Cause.	Method of settlement.	Result.	Date of commencement.	Date of termination.	No. of Establishments affected.	Approximate No. of Employees affected.
Metal Trades—								
Granite cutters	Beebe Plains, Que.	Sympathetic.	Places of strikers filled. No negotiations.	In favour of employees.	Mar. 12		1	92
Stone cutters	St. Marc des Carrières, Que.	For shorter hours and change in method of payment.	No particulars received.	No particulars received.	Mar. 14		3	80
Building trades	Winnipeg, Man.	For principle of arbitration	Negotiations between parties concerned.	In favour of employees.	Sept. 17	Sept. 26	200	4,000
"	Calgary, Alta.	For increase in wages to carpenters.	Arbitration	Compromise	Sept. 18	Oct. 5	24	400
Boiler makers	Toronto, Ont.	Against employment of particular person.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	In favour of employees.	Feb. 21.	Feb. 26.	1	15
"	Victoria, B.C.	For shorter hours.	Unsettled.	Unsettled.	Nov. 24.		3	74
Brass workers	Montreal, Que.	For higher wages.	Arbitration.	Compromise	June 25.	July 26.	1	80
Brass moulders	"	Against employment of suspended member of union.	Particulars not received.	Particulars not received.	Aug. 16.		1	17
"	London, Ont.	Against employment of non-unionist.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	In favour of employees.	Nov. 13.	Nov. 14.	1	40
Iron moulders	St. Catharines, Ont.	Against employment of particular persons and for changes in conditions.	" "	Compromise	April 13.	April 19.	1	85
"	Toronto, Ont.	For change in method of payment.	" "	In favour of employees.	June 13.	June 19.	1	60
"	Hamilton, Ont.	For higher wages.	" "	" "	Aug. 24.	Sept. 5.	1	33
"	"	For higher wages and against employment of non-unionists	Places of strikers filled, no negotiations.	In favour of employers.	" 29.	Dec. 31.	1	43
Machinists	New Westminster, B.C.	For higher wages.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	In favour of employees.	Dec. 24.	" 26.	1	24
Metal polishers	Toronto, Ont.	"	Unsettled.	Unsettled.	Nov. 24.		3	40
Moulders, machinists and blacksmiths	Winnipeg, Man.	For higher wages and other changes.	Negotiations between parties concerned and places of strikers filled.	Employees partially successful	May 17.	June 14.	3	56
Sheet metal workers	"	" "	Negotiations between parties concerned.	In favour of employees.	Aug. 1.	Aug. 4.	75	180
Rolling mill employees	Montreal, Que.	Against change in method of payment.	" "	Particulars not received.	" 20.	" 28.	1	1175

Shipwrights	Victoria, B.C	Against employment of particular persons.	Unsettled	Unsettled	Nov. 28		1	40
Ship labourers	"	Against discharge of employees.	"	"	" 27		1	34
Shipwrights	"	For higher wages.	Arbitration.	Particulars not received.	Mar. 5	Mar. 12	2	31
Telephone operators and electrical workers	Vancouver and New Westminster, B.C.	Against employment of non-unionists.	Places of strikers were filled, no negotiations.	In favour of employers.	Feb. 22		1	54
Electrical workers	Toronto, Ont	For higher wages.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	Compromise	June 13	June 21	45	250
Woodworking Trades—								
Piano workers	"	For higher wages, closed shop and other changes.	Places of strikers filled, no negotiations.	In favour of employers.	Sept. 1		8	600
"	"	Against discharge of employee and for higher wages.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	In favour of employees.	April 5	April 26	1	7
Carriage workers	"	For shorter hours.	Places of strikers filled, no negotiations.	In favour of employers.	May 1	July	8	80
Canoe makers	Fredericton, N.B	"	Two strikers returned, places of others filled, no negotiations.	" "	June 4	"	1	13
Carriage workers	Toronto, Ont	Against employment of non-unionist.	Places of strikers filled, no negotiations.	" "	Nov. 24	Nov. 30	1	15
Match factory hands	Etchemin, Que.	For higher wages.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	In favour of employees.	Sept. 20	Sept. 22	1	200
Textile Trades—								
Cotton factory hands	Cornwall, Ont	Against conditions of employment.	" "	" "	Feb. 12	Feb. 19	1	594
Cotton weavers	Montreal, Que	For higher wages.	" "	" "	April 9	May 7	1	40
"	"	"	" "	" "	May 1	" 7	2	1350
"	Kingston, Ont	"	Work resumed, no negotiations	In favour of employers.	" 10	" 21	1	50
Cotton factory hands	Magog, Que	For recognition of union.	" "	" "	June 28	July 18	1	200
Clothing Trades.								
Garment workers	Montreal, Que	Against discharge of an employee and for recognition of Union.	Work resumed. No negotiations.	In favour of employers.	Feb. 13	Feb. 26	1	165
" "	Toronto, Ont.	Against employment of non-unionists.	Unsettled	Unsettled	Nov. 20		1	200
Cloak makers	"	Against employment of a particular person.	Work resumed. No negotiations.	In favour of employers.	Feb. 15	Feb. 21	1	35
Hat and cap makers	"	For higher wages and against employment of non-unionists.	" " "	" "	" 13	" 28	1	25
" " "	"	Against discharge of an employee and for recognition of Union.	" " "	" "	June 26		1	33
" " "	"	Sympathetic	" " "	" "	July 26		1	17
" " "	Montreal	Against employment of non-unionists.	Particulars not received	Particulars not received.	May 3		1	20

CLASSIFIED TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE IN CANADA DURING 1906—*Continued*.

Occupation.	Locality.	Cause.	Method of Settlement.	Result.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	No. of Establishments affected.	Approximate No. of Employees affected.
Food and Tobacco preparation.								
Cigar makers	Winnipeg, Man	For higher wages	Negotiations with one firm and places of strikers filled by other firm.	Strikers partially successful.	Sept. 20..	Sept. 21 Dec.	2	30
" "	London, Ont	Against discharge of an employee.	Work resumed. No negotiations.	In favour of employers.	Jan. 30..	Feb. 9..	1	78
" "	Berlin, Ont	For higher wages	Work resumed by some, places of others filled. No negotiations.	" "	June 2..	Aug. ..	2	10
Brewery workers	Port Hope, Ont	Against withdrawal of a privilege.	Work resumed. No negotiations.	" "	April 4..	April 9..	1	21
Bakers	Montreal, Que	For higher wages	Conditions ceased to be affected. No negotiations.	" "	April 28..	May ..	7	35
"	"	" "	Particulars not received.	Particulars not received.	May 28..			50
"	Hamilton, Ont	For higher wages and recognition of Union.	" "	" "	May 5..		1	8
"	Toronto, Ont	For shorter hours	Negotiations between parties concerned.	In favour of employees.	Aug. 13..	Aug. 25..	6	25
Leather Trades.								
Leather workers	Gananoque, Ont	For higher wages	" " "	" "	July 10..	July 16..	1	28
Trunk workers	Montreal, Que	Against employment of delinquent member of Union.	Work resumed. No negotiations.	" "	Oct. 25..	Dec. 31..	1	24
Printing and bookbinding.								
Printers	St. John, N.B	For shorter hours	Negotiations with three firms, places of strikers filled by fourth.	Strikers partially successful.	Dec. 16..	Feb. ..	4	18
"	Guelph, Ont	" "	Work resumed by order of President of Union.	In favour of employers.	Jan. 13..	Jan. 16..	2	29
"	London, Ont	" "	Negotiations between parties concerned.	Strikers partially successful.	Jan. 9..	Jan. 10..	6	20
"	Montreal, Que	For higher wages and against employment of apprentices on monotypes.	Work resumed. No negotiations.	In favour of employers.	Jan. 6..	Jan. 15..	1	70
"	St. John, N.B	Against discharge of an employee.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	" "	Jan. 1..	Jan. 6..	1	10

Hat and cap makers	Winnipeg, Man.	For shorter hours.	Places of strikers filled. No negotiations.	" "	Jan. 2.	....	7	40
Lithographers	Montreal, Que.	" "	" " "	" "	Aug. 9.	Sept. 29.	4	50
General Transport—								
Railway trackmen	Kentville, N.S.	For higher wages	Negotiations between parties concerned.	Compromise	Dec. 1.	Dec. 30.	1	70
Railway stores clerks	Winnipeg, Man.	Demand to be transferred in a body when office was closed.	" "	In favour of employees.	Jan. 17.	Feb. 12.	1	50
Street railway employees.	"	For higher wages, recognition of union and other changes.	Conciliation	Compromise	Mar. 29.	Apr. 7.	1	254
" "	London, Ont.	Against discharge of employees.	Work resumed	In favour of employers.	July 27.	Aug. 17.	1	110
" "	Levis, Que.	" "	Places of strikers filled	" "	Sept. 20.	Sept. 28.	1	40
Teamsters	Ottawa, Ont.	For higher wages	Negotiations between parties concerned.	Compromise	Apr. 23.	Apr. 24.	2	30
"	Montreal, Que.	"	" "	"	May 29.	June 5.	2	250
Street railway employees.	Hamilton, Ont.	"	Arbitration	Terms of settlement not known.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 30.	1	180
Freight handlers	Fort William and Port Arthur, Ont.	"	Negotiations between parties concerned.	Compromise	Sept. 29.	Oct. 4.	2	750
Coal heavers	Halifax, N.S.	"	" "	Compromise				
Longshoremen	Montreal, Que.	"	Work resumed by some strikers, places of others filled.	In favour of employers.	" 4.	Sept. 8.	2	150
"	St. John, N.B.	For recognition of union	Negotiations between parties concerned.	" "	Nov. 22.	Nov. 23.	1	64
"	"	Against employment of non-unionists.	" "	In favour of employees.	May 7.	May 8.	1	85
Miscellaneous Trades—								
Barbers	Vancouver, B.C.	For shorter hours	" "	Strikers partially successful.	Aug. 1.	Aug.	15	32
Brickmakers	Lethbridge, Alta.	Against conditions of employment.	Places of strikers filled	In favour of employers.	June 2	June 9	1	
Paviors	Vancouver, B.C.	For higher wages	Negotiations between parties concerned.	Compromise	" 27.	" 30.	1	18
Rubber workers	Toronto, Ont.	For higher piece-work prices.	" "	"	Jan. 23.	Jan. 29.	1	14
"	"	Against employment of a particular person.	Work resumed, no negotiations.	In favour of employers.	Oct. 23.	Nov.	1	31

CLASSIFIED TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE IN CANADA DURING 1906—*Continued.*

Occupation.	Locality.	Cause.	Method of Settlement.	Result.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	No. of Establishments affected.	Approximate No. of Employees affected.
Unskilled Labour—								
Labourers	London, Ont.	For shorter hours.	Places of strikers filled	In favour of employers.	Apr. 27	May 1	1	24
"	Strathcona, Alta.	For higher wages and shorter hours.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	Compromise	June 5	June 7	1	140
Factory labourers	Brantford, Ont.	For higher wages.	Places of strikers filled	In favour of employers.	Apr. 16	Apr 17	1	16
"	"	"	" "	" "	June 7	June 18	1	95
Railway labourers	Kingston, Ont	"	Work resumed by some places of others filled.	" "	" 27	" 30	1	150
Labourers	Welland, Ont.	"	" "	" "	July 16	July	1	100
Coal shovellers	St. John, N.B.	"	Places of strikers filled	" "	Apr. 3	Apr. 5	1	30
Civic labourers	Calgary, Alta.	"	Strikers found work elsewhere at increased rates of wages.	Indefinite	Aug. 15	Sept.	1	12
"	Toronto Junction, Ont.	"	Negotiations between parties concerned.	Indefinite, work resumed pending decision of Council.	" 10	Aug. 14	1	14
Street labourers	St. Catharines, Ont.	"	Work resumed by some strikers, others found work elsewhere.	In favour of employers.	Sept. 1	Sept.	1	20

NUMBER AND MAGNITUDE OF TRADE DISPUTES.

The following table illustrates the number and magnitude of trade disputes by months which began during the calendar year, and shows that out of 138 disputes, 92 involved less than 100 workpeople, and only 5 affected 1,000 and over:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES VII. A. R. No. 11.

TABLE SHOWING MAGNITUDE OF TRADE DISPUTES DURING THR CALENDAR YEAR 1906, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO MONTHS.

Magnitude.	Number of Disputes.												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
2,000 and over	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	...	1	...	...	....	1
1,000 to 2,000	..	....	....	....	1	..	....	2	..	....	1	....	4
500 to 1,000	....	1	1	...	....	...	...	1	2	...	1	....	6
300 to 500	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	2	...	1	....	6
200 to 300	....	...	1	1	6	2	..	2	2	....	1	....	15
100 to 200	1	1	....	1	2	3	3	....	2	...	1	....	14
50 to 100	3	1	3	4	7	4	1	1	2	....	2	1	29
25 to 50	4	2	1	3	5	2	2	5	3	1	4	....	32
6 to 25	4	1	1	4	7	3	2	4	1	1	1	1	30
Unknown	....	..	....	..	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Total	12	6	8	13	28	14	8	17	15	3	12	2	138

The chart facing page 128 illustrates the variations from month to month of the number of workpeople involved in trade disputes during each year from 1901 to 1906, inclusive.

The following table shows the magnitude of trade disputes for the years 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905 and 1906, according to the number of workpeople involved:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES VII. A. R. No. 12.

TABLE SHOWING MAGNITUDE OF TRADE DISPUTES ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES INVOLVED IN 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905 AND 1906.

Magnitude.	Year.					
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
2,000 and over	3	..	5	2	....	1
1,000 to 2,000	3	2	5	3	4	4
500 to 1,000	5	1	10	2	5	6
300 to 500	5	8	9	9	4	6
200 to 300	4	7	18	2	4	15
100 to 200	4	15	23	10	15	13
50 to 100	14	21	19	15	17	29
25 to 50	24	28	34	23	17	32
6 to 25	31	37	36	35	21	30
Unknown	11	4	1	2	..	1
Total	104	123	160	103	87	137

The following table shows the actual number of workpeople affected by trade disputes in each month during 1906:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISNICAL TABLES VII. A. R. No. 13.

TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES INVOLVED IN TRADE DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN DURING 1906.

	Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.
January	540	4	544
February	298	550	848
March	1,387	364	1,751
April	770		770
May	3,230	300	3,530
June	1,159	350	1,509
July	725	1,200	1,925
August	4,385	150	4,535
September	7,000	150	7,150
October	88		88
November	1,937	1,340	3,277
December	87		87
Total	21,607	4,408	26,014

From these figures it may be seen that the largest number of people were out of work through trade disputes during the month of September, the next largest number being in August, and the third largest number in May.

The following table shows approximately the number of firms or establishments affected by trade disputes during the year:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES VII. A, R. No. 14.

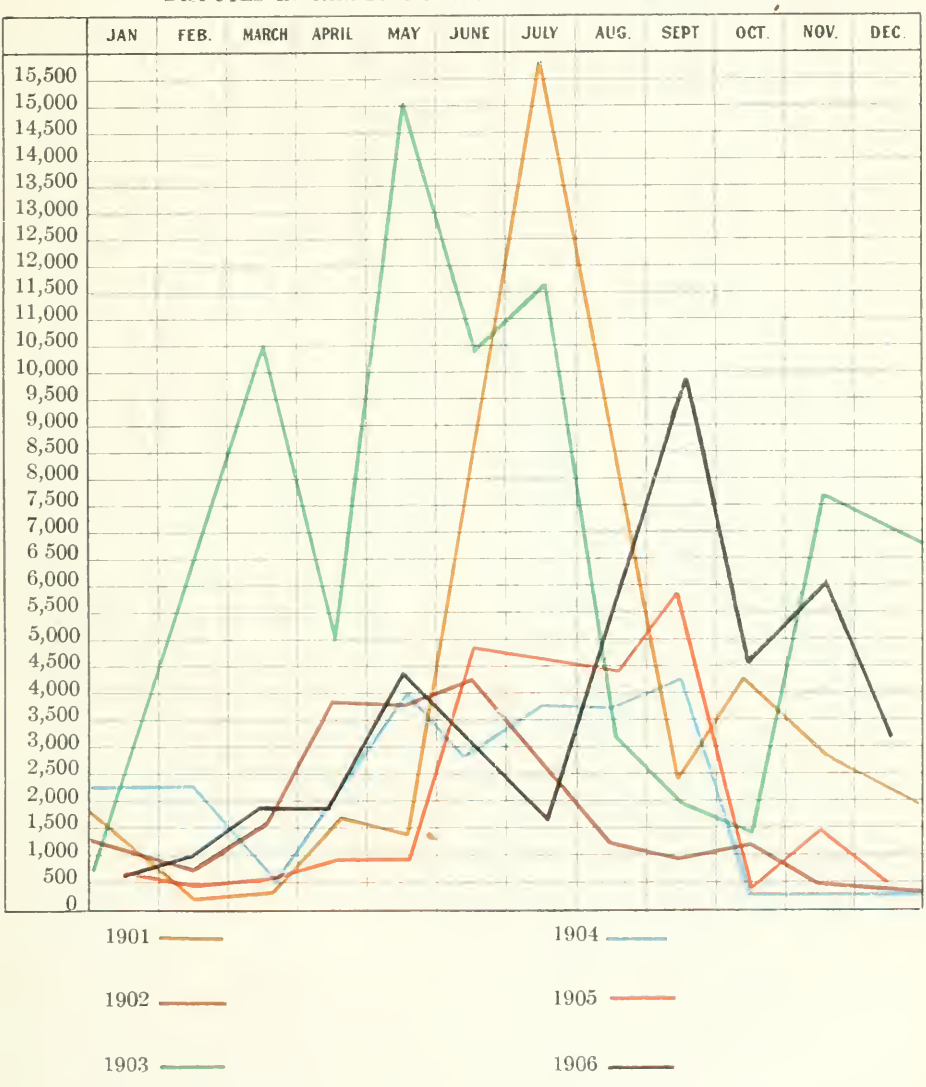
APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF FIRMS OR ESTABLISHMENTS AFFECTED BY TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA WHICH BEGAN DURING 1906.

Month.	Number of Firms Affected.		Total.
	Directly.	Indirectly.	
January	27		27
February	6		6
March	13	1	14
April	65		65
May	180	28	208
June	75		75
July	50		50
August	272	50	322
September	255		255
October	3		3
November	16		16
December	2		2
Total	864	79	1,043

From these figures it may be seen that the greatest number of firms were involved in trade disputes during the months of August, September and May, in each of which over two hundred were affected, while in none of the other months were there more than seventy-five firms concerned.

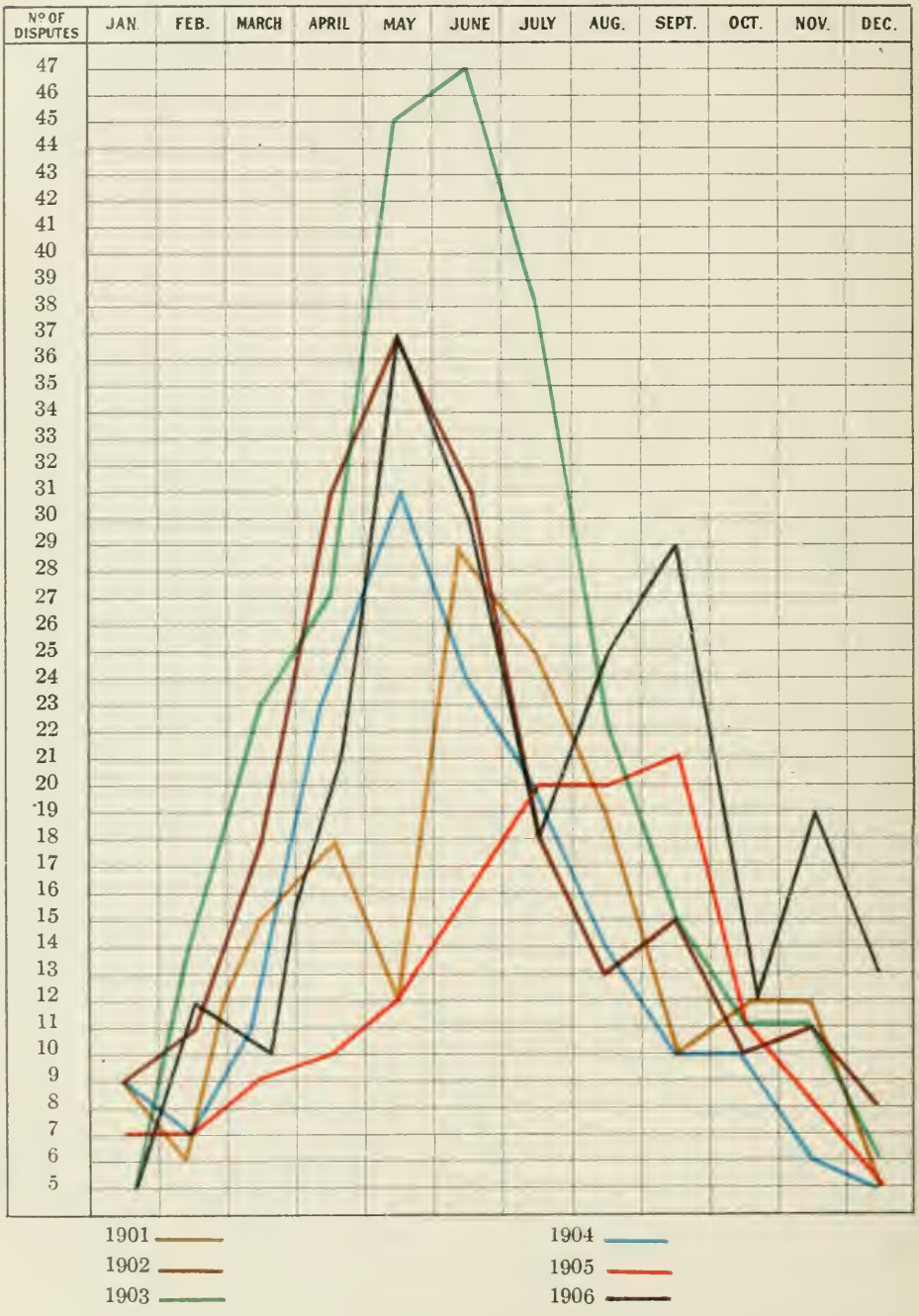
Department of Labour, Canada.
Statistical Chart, VII., A. R. No. 1

CHART SHOWING BY MONTHS NUMBER OF WORK PEOPLE INVOLVED IN TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA DURING 1901 TO 1906 INCLUSIVE.



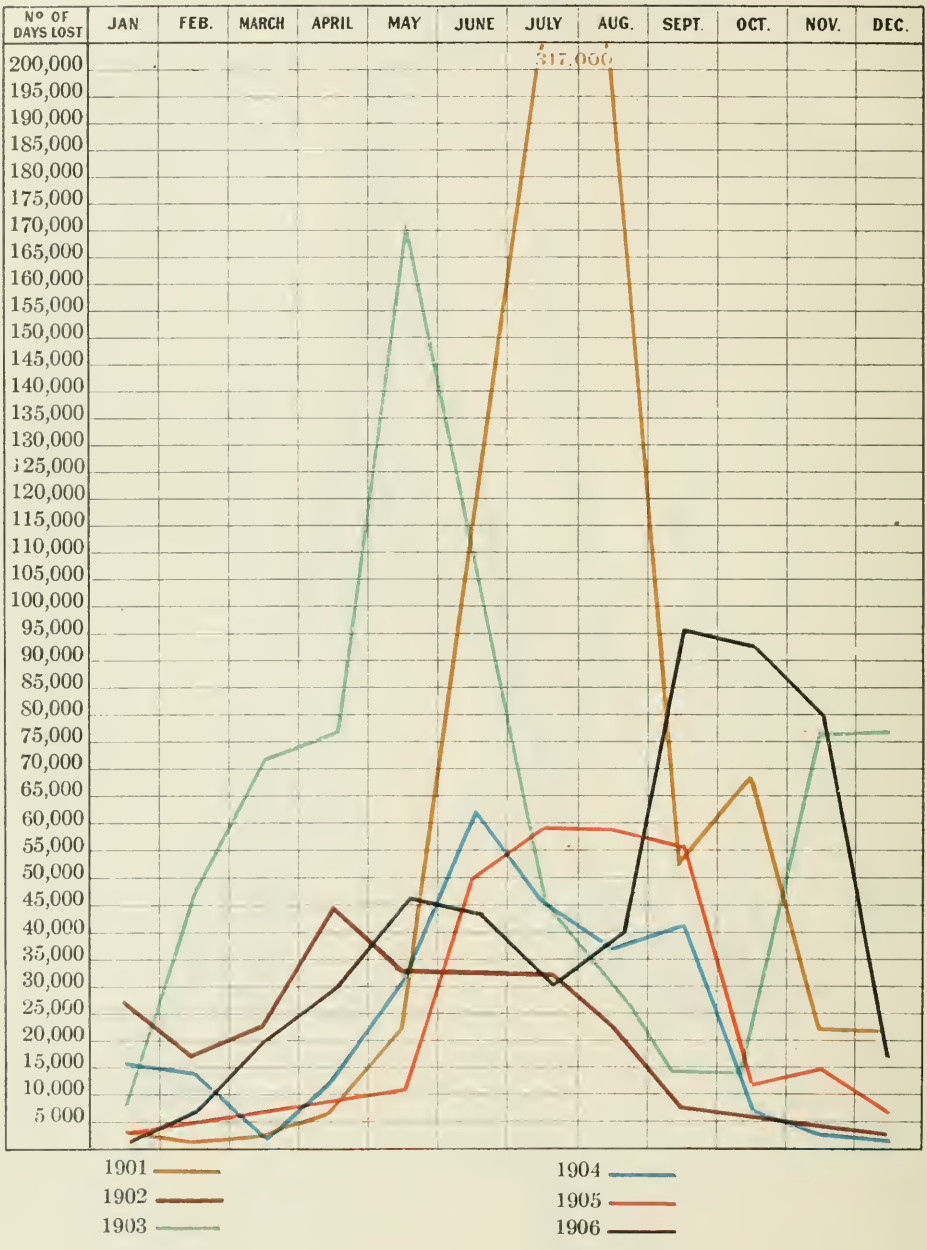
Department of Labour, Canada.
Statistical Chart, VII., A. R. No. 2

CHART SHOWING THE NUMBER OF TRADE DISPUTES BY MONTHS IN CANADA DURING THE YEARS 1901 TO 1906 INCLUSIVE.



Department of Labour, Canada.
Statistical Chart, VII., A. R. No. 3

CHART SHOWING LOSS OF TIME IN WORKING DAYS THROUGH TRADE DISPUTES BY MONTHS DURING THE YEARS 1901 TO 1906.



DISPUTES BY MONTHS.

From the preceding tables it may be seen that in 1906 the great number of disputes occurred in the months of May, August and September. The table given below shows, however, that the months of greatest industrial disturbance through disputes during the last six years were April, May and June.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, VII A. R. No. 15.

TABLE SHOWING TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA BY MONTHS DURING 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905 AND 1906.

Months.	Number of Disputes.						
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	Total.
January	7	8	6	9	6	12	48
February	3	5	12	5	4	6	35
March	13	12	22	9	6	8	70
April	12	20	23	20	8	13	96
May	7	27	29	23	11	28	125
June	23	18	23	9	12	14	99
July	14	7	15	6	13	8	63
August	5	6	11	6	8	17	53
September	5	9	7	3	9	15	48
October	5	4	6	8	3	3	29
November	7	7	3	2	3	12	34
December	3	.....	3	3	4	2	15
Total	104	123	160	103	87	138	715

The chart facing this page shows the variation in trade disputes by months during the years 1901 to 1906, inclusive.

NUMBER OF DISPUTES ACCORDING TO INDUSTRIES AND TRADES AFFECTED.

The following table indicates the number of disputes in the various industries and trades by months during the year 1906:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, VII A. R. No. 16.

TABLE SHOWING INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BY INDUSTRIES AND TRADES IN CANADA DURING 1906.

Industries and Trades.	Number of Disputes.												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Agriculture	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fishing	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Lumbering	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	1	....	....	....	5
Mining	1	....	2	1	2	....	1	....	2	1	3	....	13
Building	3	....	4	3	10	1	2	2	4	....	....	....	29
Metalworking	....	2	1	1	4	3	....	5	....	....	4	1	21
Woodworking	....	1	....	1	1	1	....	1	1	....	1	....	7
Textile	....	....	....	1	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Clothing	....	3	....	....	3	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	9
Food and tobacco preparation	1	....	....	2	2	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	8
Leather	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	3
Printing and bookbinding	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	6
Transport	....	1	1	1	2	....	1	1	5	....	2	1	15
Unskilled	....	....	....	3	....	3	1	3	1	....	1	....	12
Miscellaneous	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	1	....	....	5
Total	12	6	8	13	28	14	8	17	15	3	12	2	138

In the following table a comparison is shown of the trade disputes during the last six years, according to industries and trades, from which it appears that half of the total number of disputes affected the building, metal and clothing trades:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, VII A. R. No. 17.

TABLE SHOWING INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BY INDUSTRIES AND TRADES IN 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905 AND 1906.

Trades.	Number of Disputes.						
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	Total.
Agriculture					2		2
Building	14	28	44	29	19	29	163
Metal	23	31	17	16	13	21	121
Woodworking	4	10	9	3	2	7	35
Textile	6	1	5	5	1	4	20
Clothing	10	9	11	12	11	9	62
Food and tobacco preparation	9	10	6	11	4	8	48
Leather	1	3	4	1		3	12
Printing and bookbinding	2	3	3	5	7	6	26
Transport	4	4	18	2	4	14	46
Longshoremen	5	4	4		1	1	15
Mining	5	3	9	6	12	13	48
Fishing	2	1	1	2		1	7
Unskilled	11	6	9	3	2	12	43
Miscellaneous	8	10	20	10	9	5	62
Total	104	123	160	103	87	138	715

DISPUTES BY LOCALITIES AFFECTED.

The following table shows the number of trades disputes which occurred in the different provinces of Canada, arranged according to the months in which they began:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, VII A. R. No. 18.

TABLE SHOWING TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA BY PROVINCES DURING 1906.

Provinces.	Number of Disputes.												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Nova Scotia	1	..	1	1	2	....	1	2	...	....	2	1	11
Prince Edward Island	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
New Brunswick	1	....	....	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	8
Quebec	1	1	2	2	6	2	1	4	4	1	....	....	24
Ontario	6	4	2	8	13	7	4	6	5	1	5	...	61
Manitoba	2	....	1	....	2	....	1	1	2	....	....	....	9
Saskatchewan	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Alberta	1	...	1	....	2	2	1	2	3	1	....	....	13
British Columbia	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	2	1	..	4	1	12
Total	12	6	8	13	28	14	8	17	15	3	12	2	138

The number of disputes which occurred in each province during the past six years is shown below:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLE VII, A. R. No. 19.

TABLE SHOWING TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA ACCORDING TO PROVINCES FOR THE YEARS 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905 AND 1906.

Locality.	Number of Disputes.						
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	Total.
Nova Scotia	5	12	7	7	7	11	49
Prince Edward Island	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
New Brunswick	3	7	7	2	5	8	22
Quebec	29	20	33	31	21	24	158
Ontario	53	65	83	52	32	61	346
Manitoba	3	8	1	4	9	9	34
Saskatchewan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alberta	.....	1	5	1	2	13	22
British Columbia	10	8	24	4	10	12	68
More than one province affected	1*	.....	.....	2†	1‡	.....	4
Total	104	123	160	103	87	138	715

* This dispute affected all provinces in the Dominion with the exception of Prince Edward Island.
† First dispute affected Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Second affected the same provinces with the addition of British Columbia.
‡ This dispute affected the provinces of Quebec and Ontario.

LOSS OF TIME IN WORKING DAYS.

The loss of time through trade disputes during 1906 amounted approximately to 490,400 working days, distributed through the different months as follows:—

January	2,550
February	7,750
March	20,200
April	28,950
May	45,675
June	38,215
July	27,710
August	39,125
September	97,140
October	87,920
November	78,655
December	16,510
Total	490,400

The chart facing page 129 shows the loss of time in working days through trade disputes by months during the years 1901 to 1906, inclusive.

CAUSES OF DISPUTES.

The following table shows the causes of disputes during 1906, according to months:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, VII A. R. No. 20.

TABLE SHOWING CAUSES OF TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA DURING 1906.

Causes.	Months.												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
For increase of wages	1	1	1	8	12	8	3	8	8	...	3	2	55
Against reduction of wages	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3
For decrease in hours	1	....	....	2	1	1	....	3	....	....	....	....	8
For increase in wages and decrease in hours	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	3	....	1	....	7
For increase in wages and against employment of apprentices	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
For increase in wages and recognition of Union	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	5
For increase in wages and other changes	....	....	2	1	1	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	7
Against new piecework prices	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Against increase in hours	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Against method of payment	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	3
Against employment of non-unionists	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	3
Against employment of particular persons, other than non-unionists	1	2	2	1	4	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	13
Against discharge of employees	3	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	7
Against discharge of employees and recognition of Union	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
For recognition of Union	....	1	....	....	3	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	7
Against conditions of employment	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
For decrease in hours and change in method of payment	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Sympathetic	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2
For agreement to arbitrate disputes	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
Against individual agreements	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Unclassified	2	....	....	....	3	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	8
	12	6	8	13	28	14	8	17	15	3	12	2	138

In the following table a comparison is made of the causes of disputes during the last six years:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, VII A. R. No. 21.

TABLE SHOWING CAUSES OF TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA WHICH BEGAN DURING THE YEARS 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905 AND 1906 RESPECTIVELY.

Causes.	Number of Disputes.						
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	Total.
For increase in wages	48	54	60	36	30	55	183
Against reduction in wages	10	7	7	7	8	3	42
For decrease in hours	1	7	8	3	3	7	29
For increase in wages and decrease in hours	5	14	18	8	4	7	56
Against employment of particular persons	13	8	13	16	9	13	72
Against conditions of employment	.....	5	5	4	8	3	25
For recognition of Union	.....	5	5	4	1	5	20
Sympathetic	.....	9	10	3	1	2	25
Miscellaneous	16	12	29	21	23	43	144
Total	93	121	155	102	87	138	596

METHODS OF SETTLEMENT.

During the year 130 disputes were definitely terminated, including one which began prior to January, 1906. Five remained unsettled at the end of the year. Three disputes were settled through the friendly intervention of the Department of Labour under the Conciliation Act and one through the mediation of the Ministerial Association of Winnipeg.

The following table shows the methods of settlement by months during 1906:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES VII. A. R. No. 22.

TABLE SHOWING METHODS OF SETTLEMENT OF TABLE DISPUTES IN CANADA DURING 1906.

Methods.	Number of Disputes.												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Arbitration	....	....	1	..	..	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	3
Conciliation	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	..	....	....	....	1	4
Negotiations between parties concerned.	5	3	1	7	11	9	5	7	9	4	4	2	67
Replacement of men	1	1	....	3	5	5	3	1	1	....	....	....	18
Work resumed on employers' terms (without negotiations)	2	5	....	1	3	2	....	3	5	1	2	4	28
Demands of strikers granted (without negotiations)	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	3
Work resumed (employer not involved).	....	....	..	....	1	....	1	..	....	....	1	1	4
Employment found elsewhere by strikers.	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	3
Undefinite or unsettled	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	1	....	....	5	9
Total	8	9	3	12	20	20	10	12	19	5	8	13	139

A comparison of the methods of settlement of trade disputes during the past six years is given in the following table:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES VII. A. R. No. 23.

TABLE SHOWING METHODS OF SETTLEMENT OF TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA DURING 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905 AND 1906.

Methods.	Number of Disputes.						
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	Total.
Arbitration	5	6	6	4	....	3	24
Conciliation	6	5	14	5	3	4	37
Negociations between parties concerned.	55	73	77	37	41	67	350
Replacement of men	13	12	15	10	24	18	92
Work resumed on employer's terms (without negociations)	13	20	26	25	10	28	122
Demands of strikers granted (without negociations)	....	....	19	7	5	3	34
Work resumed (employer not involved)	....	....	....	....	....	4	4
Employment found elsewhere by strikers	....	....	....	....	....	3	3
Indefinite or unsettled	12	5	12	13	2	9	53
Not reported	....	....	1	2	....	....	3
Total	104	121	170	103	85	139	722

RESULTS OF DISPUTES.

The following table shows the results of trade disputes by months during the year:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES VII. A. R. No. 24.

RESULTS OF TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA DURING 1906.

Results.	Number of Disputes.												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
In favour of employers	3	6	1	4	6	7	4	3	7	2	3	4	50
In favour of employees	3	2	..	4	11	4	3	5	4	1	3	1	41
Settled by compromise	1	....	...	3	3	6	2	2	3	1	....	2	23
Indefinite (unsettled or terms unknown)	...	1	2	1	....	2	....	1	5	1	1	6	20
Strikers partially successful	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	1	....	5
Total	8	9	3	12	20	20	10	12	19	5	8	13	139

The following table shows the results of trade disputes during 1906 compared with those of the preceding five years:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES VII. A. R. No. 25.

TABLE SHOWING RESULTS OF TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA DURING 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905 AND 1906.

Results.	Number of Disputes.						
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	Total.
In favour of employers	40	35	46	34	37	50	244
In favour of employees	39	46	45	24	24	39	214
Settled by compromise	22	33	46	28	15	23	166
Employees partially successful	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6	12
No change (employers not concerned)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4
Indefinite (unsettled or terms unknown)	.....	4	10	9	10	22	55
Total	101	118	147	101	87	140	692

The following table shows the causes and results, combined, of all the trade disputes which were in existence during the year:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES VII. A.R. No. 26.

TABLE SHOWING CAUSES AND RESULTS OF TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA DURING 1906.

Causes.	In favour of employers.	In favour of employees.	Settled by compromise.	Strikers partially successful*	Indefinite. Unsettled or terms unknown.	Total.
For increase in wages	13	16	16	1	8	54
Against reduction in wages	1					1
For decrease in hours	4	4		2	1	11
For increase in wages and decrease in hours		2	2		1	5
For increase in wages and against employment of apprentices	1					1
For increase in wages and recognition of union	3	3				6
For increase in wages and other changes	2	1	2	1	1	7
Against new piecework prices	1		1		1	3
Against increase in hours	1					1
Against method of payment		2			1	3
Against employment of non-unionists	7	5			1	13
Against employment of persons other than non-unionists	2	1			1	4
Against discharge of employees	4	2			1	7
Against discharge of employees and for recognition of union	3					3
For recognition of union	2	1		1		4
Against conditions of employment	3	1			3	7
Against employment of particular persons and for changes in conditions			1			1
Against discharge of employees and for increase in wages		1				1
Sympathetic	2					2
Unclassified	1	2	1		1	5
	50	41	23	5	20	139

* The strikers are said to be partially successful in a dispute affecting more than one firm, when their demands are conceded by some employers but not by all.

X.—INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING 1906 WITH COMPARATIVE STATISTICS FOR THE YEARS 1904 AND 1905.

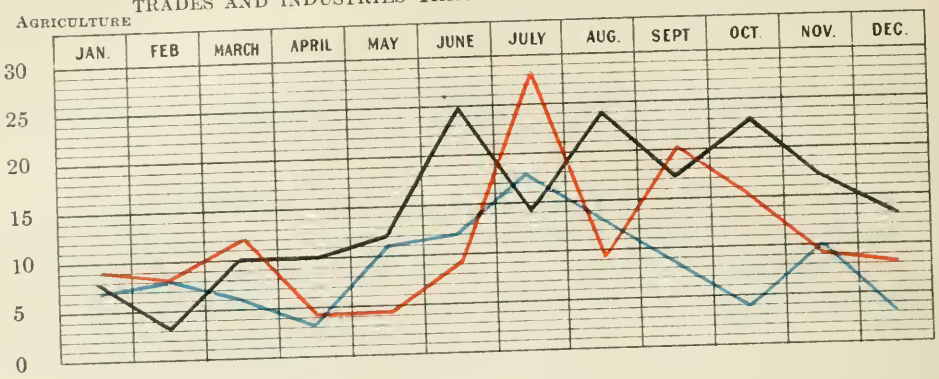
The industrial accidents in Canada for the calendar year 1906 as recorded in the Department of Labour show a considerable increase over the number for the preceding year, this being presumably chiefly as a natural consequence of the increased industrial activity during the period indicated, but possibly in part also to a more complete record. The total number of fatalities for 1906, of which a record was obtained, was 1,107, as compared with 931 over the year 1905, an increase of nearly 20 per cent. The non-fatal accidents resulting in permanent impairment of industrial efficiency occasioned by loss of limb or other permanent injury, for the corresponding periods respectively showed also a considerable increase for the later year, but not in the same ratio, the figures being 2,745 for 1906 as against 2,414 for 1905.

It will be seen from an investigation of the accompanying tables of statistics that the industry entailing the largest number of fatalities is that denoted as railway service, which accounts for 252 deaths during the year, almost a fourth of the total of 1,107; these fatalities, it must be understood, relate only to those incurred in the performance of service in connection with the railways and do not include fatalities to passengers carried or to persons killed when walking or trespassing on the roads.

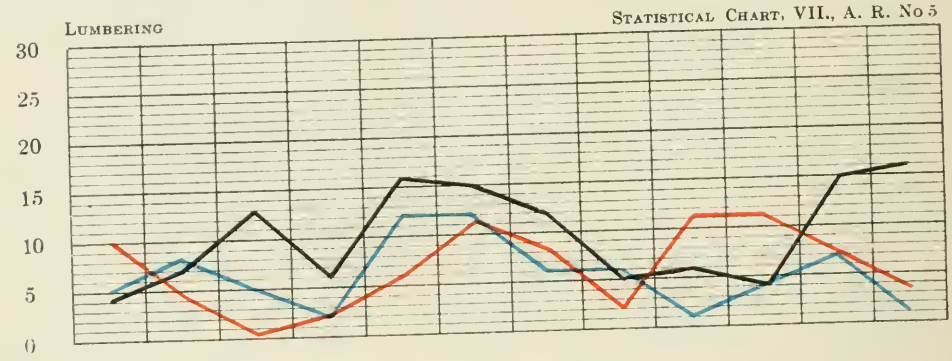
It may be interesting to glance for a moment at a similar class of accidents in Great Britain and the United States. In the former country the number of employees officially recorded as killed during the year 1904 was 399, while in the United States, according to the report of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, during the year ending June 30, 1905, no fewer than 3,361 fatalities were recorded. Considering the number of fatalities in connection with the population of these countries respectively, Canada would appear to be at a disadvantage compared with Great Britain where the fatalities to railway men were about 60 per cent higher only, though the population is seven times that of Canada; while on the other hand Great Britain's record compares most favourably on the same basis with that of the United States where, with a population twice that of Great Britain, the fatalities to railway men are nine times those of the smaller country. A truer test, however, of the relative degree of fatalities in the three countries respectively is found in the railway mileage as compared with the number of such fatalities in each case. In Canada, for instance, a railway system of 20,000 miles represents 252 deaths to employees; in Great Britain a railway system of 23,300 miles represents 399 deaths to employees; and in the United States a railway system of 212,349 miles represents 3,361 deaths to employees. The comparison on the whole is not therefore at first sight to the disadvantage of Canada, especially with regard to the United States, but in the case of Great Britain it must further be remembered that the traffic on its railways is necessarily of vastly greater density than that on the railways of Canada, so that of the three countries Great Britain would appear to make the best showing.

DIAGRAMS SHOWING NUMBER OF FATAL ACCIDENTS BY MONTHS IN VARIOUS TRADES AND INDUSTRIES THROUGHOUT THE PERIOD 1904 TO 1906.

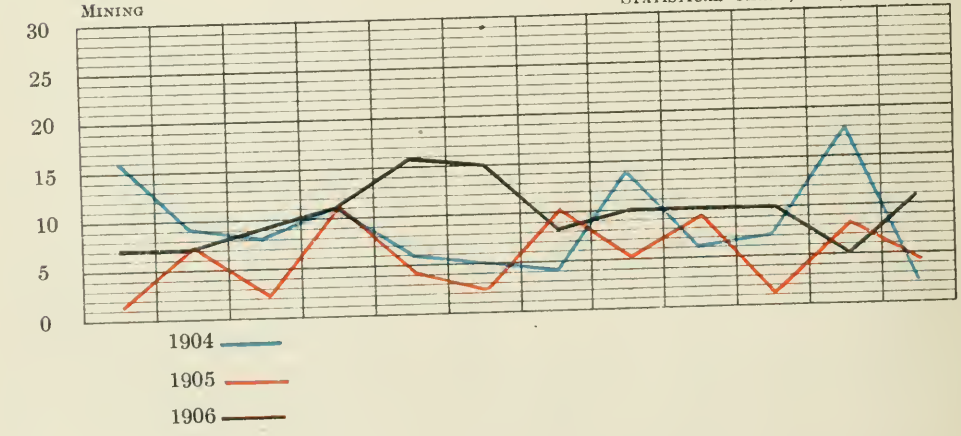
Agriculture



Lumbering

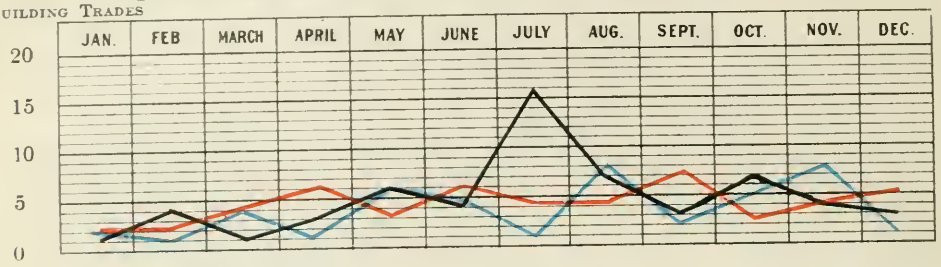


Mining



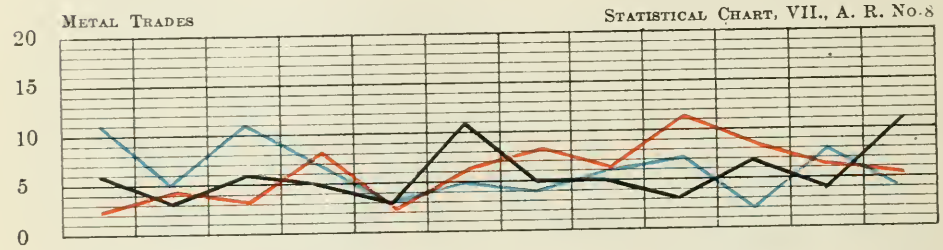
DIAGRAMS SHOWING NUMBER OF FATAL ACCIDENTS BY MONTHS IN VARIOUS TRADES AND INDUSTRIES THROUGHOUT THE PERIOD 1904 TO 1906.

Building Trades



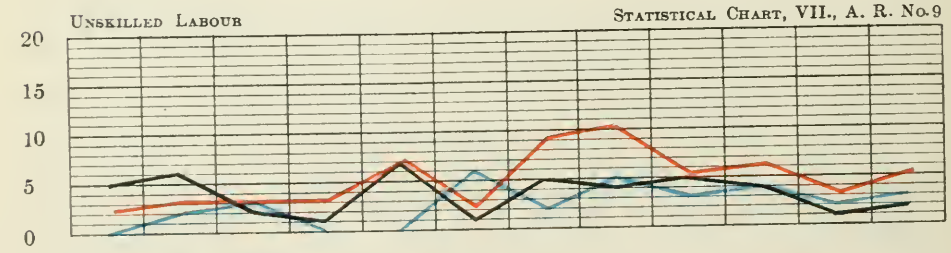
Metal Trades

Statistical Chart, VII., A. R. No. 8



Unskilled Labour

Statistical Chart, VII., A. R. No. 9



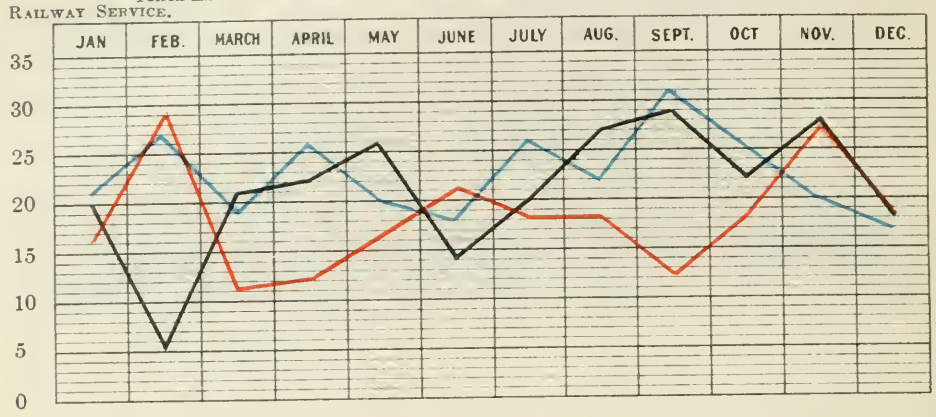
1904

1905

1906

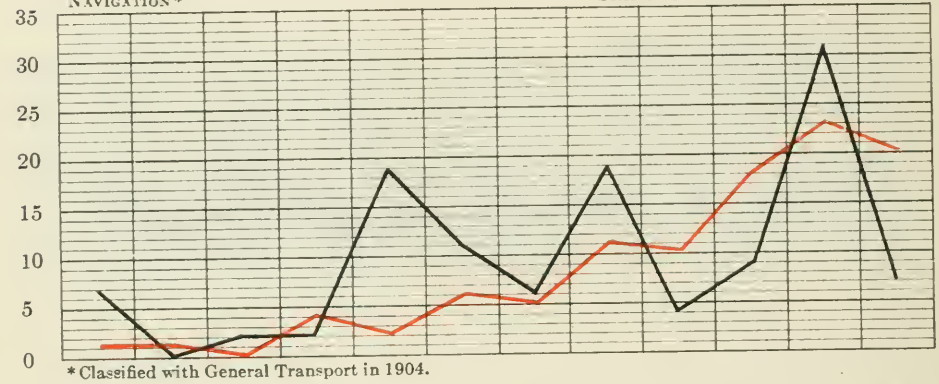
DIAGRAMS SHOWING NUMBER OF FATAL ACCIDENTS BY MONTHS IN VARIOUS TRADES AND INDUSTRIES THROUGHOUT THE PERIOD 1904 TO 1906.

Railway Service.



Navigation*

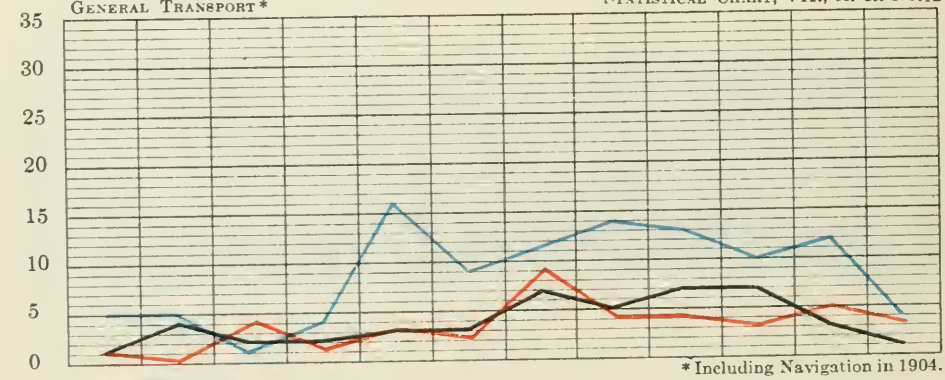
Statistical Chart, VII., A. R. No.11



*Classified with General Transport in 1904.

General Transport*

Statistical Chart, VII., A. R. No.12



*Including Navigation in 1904.

1904
1905
1906

Agriculture takes rank in the second place with respect to the number of fatalities in its ranks, and fishing and hunting, lumbering, and navigation, with about equal figures come next, though not in any case affording fifty per cent of the number of fatalities to railway men. The metal trades furnish slightly over a fourth of the number of fatalities credited to railway service, a relatively small number in view of the preponderance of this department of industry with regard to non-fatal accidents. In this latter respect as will be seen by reference to one of the adjoining tables, the metal trades have the same unfortunate pre-eminence that railway services takes as to fatalities, and furnish 562 out of the total of 2,745 accidents, or more than one-fifth. The safest line of industry would appear to be the printing trade, with no fatality credited to it for the year, and but 19 non-fatal accidents, the woodworking trades clothing trades, textile trades, food and tobacco industries and leather trades following closely with respect to the same desirable characteristics.

Coming to consider the precise causes of the accidents, whether fatal or otherwise, a series of tables is printed giving this information in great detail. This series of tables is worthy of more than a passing glance, since the facts and figures set forth in them, and not it is believed elsewhere compiled in Canada, are an indispensable preliminary to any attempt at reducing by legislation or otherwise this terrible annual harvest of industrial tragedies. In the heavy total of 252 fatalities credited to railway service, for instance, it is noted that 62 deaths were due to men being run over by trains, while 45 were fatally injured in collisions, 43 injured by blasting, dynamite, &c., 27 were struck by engines, &c., 21 were crushed between cars, engines, &c. There is a curious and somewhat pathetic approximation between the fatal and non-fatal accidents in railway service, far more so than in most classes of industry, the number being respectively 252 fatalities and 340 non-fatalities, while in many types of accidents to railway hands the fatalities outnumber the non-fatalities. In the metal trades, on the other hand, there is a great divergence between the figures for fatalities and non-fatalities, the accidents numbering respectively 69 and 562. Of this large total of non-fatal accidents, no less than 251 are credited to injuries by machinery, belting, &c. which also caused the death of eight men. The next largest type of accident in the metal trades is that due to injuries received from falling material, to which 94 non-fatalities were due. Other principal contributory causes are injuries from hot or molten metal, 52; falling from scaffolding, &c., 25; falling in various ways not specified, 40; struck by falling wood, poles, &c., 33.

In the building trades, of 59 fatalities, 37 were due to falls from scaffold, buildings, or otherwise while at work; while of 272 non-fatal accidents in the same callings, 184 were due to the same cause.

In navigation, as may be expected, the list of fatalities includes a heavy proportion of drownings, totalling 92 for the year of 1906, out of a grand total of fatalities for this year of 117. On the other hand, and because of the large proportion of drownings, the non-fatal accidents in this industry are little more than half the fatalities.

The tables relating to the causes of accidents are for the years 1904, 1905 and 1906, respectively; the year 1904 being the first in which a record of industrial accidents was made in the *Labour Gazette*.

A series of charts showing the fluctuations by months in the number of industrial fatalities in the trades in which the death-rate reaches above twenty during the year is added to the statistical tables contained in the present report, and is of value by way of impressing on the memory the lamentable proportions and increasing growth of the annual death-roll from this source.*

The collection and publication of monthly statistics relating to industrial accidents occurring in the Dominion was begun by the Department of Labour in October, 1903, and has been continued regularly from that time. The statistics are gathered from reports, carefully verified where there can be doubt of their accuracy, appearing in the press of Canada, and from returns received from the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette,* factories' and mines' inspectors in the different provinces, the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada, and the Municipal and Railway Board of Ontario,—various employers also furnishing information at the request of the department with reference to accidents in their establishments. The only accidents recorded are those incurred by the victims in the course of their employment, causing loss of life or serious impairment to their industrial efficiency. The accompanying tables show, by industries and trades, the number of fatal and non-fatal accidents occurring in Canada during each month of the calendar from 1906, as well as additional tables giving the comparative figures for the past three years. It must be added that while every effort has been made to make these returns as full and reliable as possible, it is not claimed for them that they are absolutely accurate and complete, the conditions under which the information is necessarily procured rendering this impossible. The figures on the whole are nevertheless believed to be essentially accurate and reasonably complete, and as such will be of considerable value and interest to the general community.

* See charts facing page 137.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES VII. A. R. No. 27.

TABLE OF *FATAL* INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING 1906.

Trade of Industry.	Number of fatal accidents by months.												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Agriculture	8	3	10	10	12	25	14	24	17	23	17	13	176
Fishing and hunting	..	....	....	1	5	3	2	....	..	1	....	3	15
Lumbering	4	7	13	6	16	15	12	5	6	4	15	16	119
Mining	7	7	9	11	16	15	8	10	10	10	5	11	119
Building trades	1	4	1	3	6	4	16	7	3	7	4	3	59
Metal trades	6	3	6	5	3	11	5	5	3	7	4	11	69
Woodworking trades	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	4
Printing trades	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Clothing trades	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	2
Textile trades	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Food and tobacco preparation	....	5	2	1	2	....	....	2	.	1	5	2	20
Leather trades	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	..	..	....	....	3
Railway service	20	5	21	22	26	14	20	27	29	22	28	18	252
Navigation	7	....	2	2	19	11	6	19	4	9	31	7	117
General transport	1	4	2	2	3	3	7	5	7	7	3	1	45
Civic employees	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	2	5
Miscellaneous trades	3	1	1	5	8	6	8	1	8	3	9	3	56
Unskilled labour,	5	6	2	1	7	1	5	4	5	4	1	2	43
Total	65	46	71	69	123	111	103	111	93	99	124	92	1,107

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES VII. A. R. No. 28.

TABLE OF *NON-FATAL* INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING 1906.

Trade or Industry.	Number of non-fatal accidents by months.												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Agriculture	16	6	20	24	20	41	34	35	22	17	16	21	262
Fishing and hunting	....	..	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Lumbering	5	16	8	15	23	18	23	10	4	5	8	21	156
Mining	10	14	15	9	27	14	14	18	13	15	9	16	174
Building trades	14	5	31	15	20	26	30	37	20	27	26	21	272
Metal trades	54	42	63	56	54	44	58	52	35	41	33	30	562
Woodworking trades	8	8	17	13	10	16	13	13	13	9	6	7	133
Printing trades	2	1	2	3	....	....	1	3	1	1	1	2	17
Clothing trades	2	1	....	3	....	....	4	....	3	2	2	2	19
Textile trades	3	1	6	1	8	2	7	2	4	4	4	4	46
Food and tobacco preparation	3	4	8	4	8	4	6	9	4	6	16	7	79
Leather trades	1	3	1	....	3	....	....	4	1	....	....	....	13
Railway service	30	14	21	11	26	20	30	47	43	31	40	27	340
Navigation	1	3	2	4	6	8	2	7	5	5	6	12	61
General transport	2	11	24	9	27	9	17	23	11	21	10	14	178
Civic employees	8	5	5	3	7	9	1	7	3	3	11	4	66
Miscellaneous trades	18	12	18	17	29	28	16	19	24	15	12	14	222
Unskilled labour	11	10	10	16	18	15	17	12	12	16	9	1	142
Total	188	156	253	191	286	255	273	298	218	218	209	203	2,745

CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS IN 1904, 1905 AND 1906.

In the following tables the number and causes of accidents in the various industries and trades during the years 1904, 1905 and 1906 are set forth, arranged according to groups of industries:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES VII. A. R. No. 29.

TABLES SHOWING CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS DURING 1904, 1905 and 1906.

AGRICULTURE.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.			Injured.		
	1904.	1905.	1906.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Struck and run over by trains	26	19	23	7	10	7
Injured by live stock	18	18	29	19	41	45
Falling from vehicles	14	27	11	24	54	9
Run over by vehicles	3	21	4	6	23	2
Injured by machines and tools	8	14	16	18	43	78
Falling from hay lofts, barns and stacks	5	13	27	10	22	62
Injured when raising barns	4	2	.....	7	6	.....
Struck by lightning	7	3	18	.....	.....	2
Exposure and cold	4	.....	6	.....	2	2
Struck by falling trees	1	8	7	3	11	18
Injured when sawing and chopping wood	1	1	1	10	10	1
Injured by cave-in of pits, etc	2	5	.....	1	7	.....
Injured when blasting	1	.....	5	3	3	10
Injured when pulling down barns	.....	.....	.....	3	5	.....
Blood poisoning	9	.....	3	10	4	.....
Burned to death in prairie fire	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Drowned	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
Unclassified	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	103	132	176	121	291	262

FISHING AND HUNTING.

Drowned	16	13	15	.....	.....	.....
Caught in bear-trap	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Attacked by moose	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Injured by falls	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Contact with ice hook	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total	16	13	15	1	1	3

LUMBERING AND SAW-MILLING.

Struck by falling trees	17	14	25	3	15	15
Struck by logs	4	4	9	6	13	7
Injured by dynamite explosion	1	2	5	.....	.....	6
Drowned	22	13	30	.....	.....	.....
Frozen	.....	2	1	2	.....	2
Falling off logs	1	.....	3	.....	2	9
Run over by railway cars	3	2	3	2	.....	3
Struck by wood flying from saws, etc	5	8	7	4	17	9
Struck by falling lumber	.....	2	2	5	8	8
Struck by axes when chopping trees	.....	.....	.....	11	15	9
Injured by machines and engines	3	8	26	36	33	88
Injured by boiler explosions	6	10	.....	2	8	.....
Injured by saws	4	6	.....	34	15	.....
Injured by bursting of an emery wheel	1	1	5	.....	20	.....
Crushed between cars	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Injured by bursting of refuse machine	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Overwhelmed in mud slides	1	2	.....	14	8	.....
Gunshot wound	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Unclassified	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Total	69	75	119	120	155	156

MINING.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.			Injured.		
	1904.	1905.	1906.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Explosions in mines	33	15	20	11	39	42
Blasting	3	1	.....	13	5	.....
Falling down mine shafts and chutes	8	5	8	3	8	9
Struck by cars, trips, etc.	8	2	13	6	7	14
Struck by falling stone and earth	14	19	16	18	26	9
Struck by falling coal	11	16	32	12	18	57
Crushed between cars, car and mine wall, box and pit props, etc	1	3	7	10	10	16
Machinery, belting, &c	2	2	7	.....	12	14
Falling from scaffolds and trestles	3	2	.....	1	.....	.....
Falling in various ways not specified	5	1	.....	6	.....	.....
Run over by cars	1	2	4	2	4	1
Struck by falling wood	.....	2	.....	2	2	1
Crushed by cave in	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suffocated by gas	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drowned	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Struck by snow slides	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	3
Kicked by a mule	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Injured by explosive	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
" electric shock	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Unclassified	13	.....	.....	33	4	.....
Total	103	70	119	117	135	174

BUILDING TRADES.

Falling from buildings	13	9	4	23	48	30
Falling from scaffolding, etc	5	20	8	38	78	45
Falling through a floor	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Collapse of building and walls	2	.....	.....	10	9	.....
Falling from a ladder	.....	.....	.....	14	5	7
Falling in various ways not specified	1	3	25	12	1	109
Railway accidents	4	4	3	2	.....	1
Struck by falling stones and bricks	3	3	1	6	21	3
" falling timber	1	.....	1	13	15	13
" derricks	2	1	1	1	3	5
" falling metal	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....
" falling window sash	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....
" other falling material	2	.....	2	3	3	20
Injured by elevators and hoists	2	.....	.....	2	1	1
" electric shock	3	2	.....	1	.....	1
" tools	.....	1	.....	7	11	3
Drowned	2	1	6	.....	2	.....
Injured by machinery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
Burnt to death	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Injured by explosion	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2
Asphyxiated by gas	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1
Sunstroke or struck by lightning	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	4
Unclassified	1	1	.....	3	1	.....
Total	43	46	59	140	131	262

METAL TRADES.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.			Injured.		
	1904.	1905.	1906.	1904.	1905.	1904.
Injured by machinery, belting, etc	12	7	8	108	147	251
Injured by tools	3	1	.....	15	7	7
Struck by falling material	9	5	7	92	63	94
Injured by hot or molten metal	.....	.....	1	55	40	52
Injured by electric shock	5	11	14	11	13	8
Injured by elevators and hoists	4	1	1	14	6	6
Falling from scaffold, etc	9	5	7	9	22	25
Collapse of scaffolding	2	.....	1	11	2	15
Falling from buildings	4	.....	1	6	3	.....
Falling from bridges	4	3	.....	2	5	1
Falling from poles	3	1	.....	11	5	.....
Falling in various ways not specified	4	2	2	22	14	40
Injured by derricks and cranes	1	5	2	4	9	1
Bursting of wheels	2	2	.....	3	5	4
Injured by boiler explosions	2	3	2	14	5	7
Struck by falling wood, poles, etc	5	1	4	1	10	33
Injured by saws	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Injured by shears	.....	.....	.....	6	4	.....
Injured by drop hammers	.....	.....	.....	7	3	1
Injured by trip hammers	.....	.....	.....	6	7	.....
Overcome by gas	1	1	1	2	.....	.....
Scalded by water, steam, etc	.....	1	5	9	4	3
Injured by electricity	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Injured by explosions of gas, powder, etc	.....	.....	.....	4	6	4
Crushed by presses	.....	.....	.....	24	26	3
Crushed by cars	.....	3	1	2	5	.....
Struck by wood flying from a saw	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....
Struck by lever	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Struck by hook	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Crushed between girders	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....
Crushed in other ways	.....	.....	1	4	1	3
Injured by chains	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....
Cut by a die	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....
Run over by a cart	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Drowned	2	2	9	.....	.....	.....
Injured when grinding	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....
Injured by lathes	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Unclassified	1	2	.....	35	1	.....
Injured by live stock	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Sunstroke while repairing boilers	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Total	74	56	69	393	434	562

WOODWORKING TRADES.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.			Injured.		
	1904.	1905.	1906.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Injured by machinery, belting, etc.	3	3	2	46	28	118
Injured by saws	1	.....	1	45	46	.....
Struck by wood flying from saws, planers, etc	3	1	1	7	6	3
Scalded by boiling water	2	1	.....	1	1	.....
Injured by elevators and hoists	2	1	.....	2	4	1
Injured by shapers	.....	.....	.....	10	6	.....
Injured by planers	.....	.....	.....	6	15	.....
Injured by jointers	.....	.....	.....	6	9	.....
Injured by knives	.....	.....	.....	4	5	.....
Injured by other tools	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....
Injured by cutters	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....
Injured by sanding disc	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....
Injured by presses	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Struck by falling timber	.....	.....	.....	3	3	2
Injured by spindle carver	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Falling from vehicle	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Falling and jumping from a building	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Falling in ways not specified	.....	.....	.....	3	6	4
Railway accidents	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....
Explosion of boiler	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Unclassified	.....	.....	.....	7	2	.....
Total	12	8	4	154	150	133

PRINTING TRADES.

Crushed in presses	.....	.....	.....	5	8	17
Crushed in printing machines	.....	.....	.....	3	4	
Struck by a falling mould	.....	.....	.....	1	1	
Hot metal and other material	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
Injured by knives	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
Elevator accidents	.....	1	.....	.....	1	
Explosion of magnesium powder	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
Total	.....	1	.....	9	19	17

CLOTHING TRADES.

Injured by elevators and hoists	1	2	2	4	6	4
Kicked by a horse	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Injured by machinery, belting, etc	.....	1	.....	8	21	11
Injured by mangles	.....	.....	.....	4	1	
Injured by presses	.....	.....	.....	2	2	
Injured by falling	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Injured by falling material	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Explosion of accetylene gas	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Mistaken use of nitrate of potash	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
Unclassified	2	.....	.....	3	.....	
Total	3	2	2	21	36	19

TEXTILE TRADES.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.			Injured.		
	1904.	1905.	1906.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Injured by machinery, belting, etc	2		1	13	13	41
Injured by a loom				2	5	
Injured by a picker				1	2	
Injured by a shuttle				1	1	
Injured by a spindle				1	1	
Injured by an elevator			1	1	2	
Falling from a building		1		1	1	
Collapse of a building				1	1	
Injured by drawing frame					2	
Run over by train		1				
Ignition of cotton			1			1
Falling material						3
Unclassified	1			2	2	
Total	3	2	3	23	30	46

FOOD AND TOBACCO PREPARATION.

Injured by machinery, belting, etc	1		5	12	23	27
Falling from vehicles		2		6	10	2
Falling from a ladder				1	3	
Falling in various ways not specified	3		4	9	6	14
Injured by bursting of bottles	1			2	4	
Run over by cars	1	1			2	
Injured by elevators		1	1	4	6	2
Scalded by hot water				3	4	10
Injured by falling of tree		1			1	
Injured by live stock		1			2	2
Crushed by goods in workshop, etc				3	2	
Injured by a knife or tools			1	1	2	7
Injured by a dough mixer				1	2	
Explosion of gas, etc		2	1		9	7
Drowned			3			
Smothered in grain bin			2			
Electric shock						1
Dropped dead while fighting fire			1			
Railway accident			1			
Falling material			1			7
Unclassified		1		13		
Total	6	9	20	55	76	79

LEATHER TRADES.

Injured by machinery, belting, etc	1	4	2	1	6	11
Burned in a fire		2				
Injured by tools						
Falling			1		1	2
Unclassified	1			3		
	2	6	3	4	7	13

RAILWAY SERVICE.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.			Injured.		
	1904.	1905.	1906.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Struck by engines, etc	53	37	27	35	27	44
Injured in collisions	33	25	45	77	43	54
Derailing of engines, cars, etc	18	16	12	24	33	29
Injured when coupling	12	20	.....	24	35	.....
Falling from trains and cars	22	6	14	49	31	53
Falling from train and run over	26	39	.....	3	16	.....
Foot catching in frogs, etc., and run over	5	3	.....	5	6	.....
Run over by trains, etc., in other ways	47	23	62	23	10	33
Injured by boiler explosions	3	3	5	5	12	4
Injured by blasting, dynamite, etc	20	.....	43	12	9	41
Crushed between cars, engines, etc	10	20	21	16	28	30
Crushed in round-houses and shops	2	.....	.....	5	3	.....
Striking objects when on moving trains and cars	1	4	5	2	23	3
Injured by falling snow and rock, etc	4	.....	6	.....	3	18
Injured by electric shock	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Struck by falling freight	1	.....	.....	8	10	.....
Struck by falling metal	.....	6	.....	5	16	.....
Falling in other ways	4	2	.....	15	4	.....
Injured by tools	.....	.....	.....	3	3	4
Injured by machinery, belting, etc	.....	1	1	.....	9	10
Injured by an elevator	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....
Unclassified	10	8	.....	30	9	.....
Drowned	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Asphyxiated by gasolene fire	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Struck by lightning	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Lost on prairie, frozen	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Total	272	140	252	168	234	340

NAVIGATION.*

Causes of Accidents.	1905.		1906.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Drowning	101	.....	92	.....
Injured by falling material	.....	20	3	24
Caught in hawser	.....	1	.....	.....
Falling into hold, etc	8	20	9	18
Explosions of gas, etc	8	14	1	5
Struck by engine	2	.....	3	.....
Struck by merchandize	.....	5	1	6
Struck by derricks, cranes, etc	4	14	.....	.....
Injured by fire on vessel	1	11	1	.....
Frozen to death	1	.....	.....	.....
Not classified	3	.....	.....	.....
Electric shock	.....	.....	1	.....
Injured by machinery	.....	.....	2	1
Crushed between wharf and vessel	.....	.....	2	.....
Discharge of firearms	.....	.....	.....	1
Struck by passing object	.....	.....	1	.....
xposure	.....	.....	1	6
	128	226	117	61

* This group of trades was included with general transport in 1904.

GENERAL TRANSPORT.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.			Injured.		
	1904.	1905.	1906.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Drowned	33	69	4			
Falling on board ship	6	9		14	22	
Falling from vehicles	10	6	8	59	52	20
Falling from vehicles and run over	1	6	4		10	16
Falling from scaffolding			2	1	2	
Falling from a building	1					
Falling in various ways not specified	2			7		56
Crushed between a boat and wharf	2	3		4	4	
Injured by elevators and hoists	6	3		6	4	
Injured by blasting and explosions	3				1	
Struck by trains	4	5	5	3		8
Run over by trains and cars	3	3	2	3	5	
Run over by vehicles	1	1		6	2	
Collisions with street cars		3		6	24	
Struck by timber, wood, &c	4		1	10	22	
Struck by wagon loads	3	1		4	2	
Struck by buckets	3			1		
Injured by machinery, belting, &c	4	3		2	13	7
Struck by freight	2		2	5	10	7
Struck by falling coal	2			1	1	
Crushed between cars and vehicles	2				1	
Injured by falling earth, &c., in cave-in	3		1	1	1	6
Derailing of a train	1				1	
Injured by horses	5	3	2	8	15	20
Exposure	1	1	1		2	
Crushed between cars and shed	1				3	
Struck by lighting				1		
Struck by falling metal				3	2	19
Struck by vehicles				3	2	
Scalded				2		
Caught by hawsers and anchor chains				3	1	
Burned in fire on a ship		3	1	2	11	
Struck by a pulley				2		
Struck by falling bricks		1				6
Unclassified		20		10	20	
Collisions			12			13
Total	113	140	45	168	234	178

CIVIC EMPLOYEES.*

Causes of Accidents.	1905.		1906.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Injured by falls on way to fire, at fires, &c	4	53	1	43
Injured by falling material	2	10		6
Injured by collision between prison van and street car		3		5
Injured while arresting prisoners		5		7
Injured while lifting a tile	1		1	
Injured in an elevator		1		2
Struck by engine			2	1
Asphyxiated by gas			1	1
Explosion of gas				1
	7	72	5	66

* This group was only constituted as a distinct unit in 1905.

MISCELLANEOUS TRADES.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.			Injured.		
	1904.	1905.	1906.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Blasting, explosions of dynamite, etc	7	5	2	2	18	19
Other explosions	3	5	2	2	9	22
Boiler explosions	.....	2	.....	4	9	.....
Injured by machinery, belting, etc	4	20	7	26	48	75
Railway accidents	4	3	6	8	8	4
Falling from vehicles	1	.....	2	4	13	5
Falling from buildings	1	2	.....	17	5	1
Collapse of buildings	3	1	.....	16	1	.....
Falling from scaffolding	.....	1	1	3	.....	1
Falling in various ways not specified	4	7	1	13	15	56
Poisonous fumes	3	1	9	11	.....	.....
Injured in various ways at fires	.....	.....	.....	27	3	.....
Struck by falling wood	1	1	.....	1	6	.....
Drowned	3	16	7	.....	.....	.....
Injured by horses	2	1	1	5	5	5
Elevator accidents	.....	4	5	9	1	4
Unclassified	5	2	1	30	18	.....
Injured by cave-in of earth	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	4
Injured by electricity	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Injured by exposure	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Suffocated at a fire	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Heart failure	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Discharge of firearms	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Burned to death	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Struck by falling material	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	27
Total	41	71	56	178	159	222

UNSKILLED LABOUR.

Falling from buildings	4	.....	2	8	7	.....
Falling from scaffolding	1	.....	1	6	2	.....
Struck by falling wood	.....	2	4	12	13	15
Falling from vehicles	.....	1	.....	3	1	25
Falling in other ways	2	4	5	7	21	.....
Struck by falling stones, bricks, etc	5	7	1	13	35	50
Injured by elevators and hoists	.....	1	.....	1	5	8
Injured by caving-in of earth	4	5	7	5	10	3
Injured by derricks and cranes	1	2	.....	9	5	.....
Drowned	1	1	7	.....	3	.....
Blasting, explosions of dynamite, etc	2	7	1	15	10	7
Injured by machinery, belting, etc	.....	2	.....	3	12	13
Struck by falling metal	.....	1	.....	8	2	.....
Unclassified	10	6	.....	29	2	.....
Collapse of part of building	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Railway accidents	.....	16	10	.....	15	5
Run over by vehicles	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Injured by exposure	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Injured by tools	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Injured by live stock	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4
Asphyxiated by gas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Injured by electric shock	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1
Total	30	57	43	119	143	142

The following table shows the aggregate number of fatal and non-fatal accidents reported in the several industries and trades during the calendar years 1904-06, inclusive:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, VII A. R. No. 30.

TABLE SHOWING TOTAL FATAL AND NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA BY INDUSTRIES AND TRADES IN YEARS 1904-1906, INCLUSIVE.

Trade industry.	Total Killed.	Total Injured.	Grand Total.
Agriculture	407	674	1,081
Fishing and hunting	44	5	9
Lumbering	263	431	694
Mining	293	426	719
Building trades	149	533	692
Metal trades	199	1,391	1,590
Woodworking trades	24	437	461
Printing trades	1	45	46
Clothing trades	7	76	83
Textile trade	8	99	107
Food and tobacco preparation	35	210	245
Leather trades	11	24	35
Railway service	664	742	1,406
General transport	672	758	1,430
Miscellaneous	247	630	877
Unskilled labour	130	404	534

XI.—THE LIBRARY OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The department is in regular receipt, for the most part in exchange for its own publications, of reports and other publications dealing with industrial questions from twelve countries, as well as from most of the States of the American Union. The department also received during the last fiscal year one hundred and four peridicals, the majority of which were issued by labour organizations in the United States and Canada, while the others dealt with general industrial and economic questions.

On account of the fiscal year consisting of only nine months, the number of volumes added to the library of the department was not so large as in previous fiscal years. Arrangements were made for an exchange of publications with the government of Paraguay, and with the publishers of the following periodicals, not previously received:—*Le Fileur, Railroad Station Employee,* and *Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Journal.*

Numerous pamphlets and books of reference were added to the library in the course of the year.

Among the most important additions to the library were copies of many trade agreements in force in Canada which were kindly furnished at the request of the department by employers and employees who were parties to them.

The department is again indebted to Madame Godin, of Paris, France, for fourteen volumes of the monthly publication *Le Devoir,* which were presented by her in addition to the volumes that she gave to the department in the previous year.

A catalogue of government reports and other publications relating to industrial and labour conditions and trade and labour journals received at the department during the fiscal year is published herewith.

CATALOGUE OF REPORTS AND OTHER DOCUMENTS ADDED TO THE LIBRARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR DURING THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1907.

Part I.—Publications of Labour Departments, and Bureaus of Labour Statistics.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Dominion Government.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, OF THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT.

(*a*) *Monthly Journal.*

The 'Labour Gazette'—the Official Journal of the Department of Labour, published monthly:

	Year.
Vol. VII., from July, 1906, to March, 1907	1906–1907

(*b*) *Annual Report.*

The sixth Annual Report of the Department of Labour	1905–1906

(*c*) *Special Reports.*

Commission Royale dans l'affaire du pretendu emploi des aubains au Canada par la compagnie de chemins de fer du Père Marquette. Témoignages	1906

Provincial Government.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE BUREAU OF LABOUR OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Annual Report.

The seventh annual report of the Bureau of Labour for the year ended December 31st	1906

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE LABOUR DEPARTMENT BOARD OF TRADE.

(*a*) *Monthly Journal.*

The Labour Gazette—the Journal of the Labour Department of the Board of Trade, Published monthly:

	Year.
Volume 14, July to December	1906
" 15, January to March	1907

(b) *Annual and Special Reports.*

Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour in the United Kingdom:

Thirteenth report on..... 1905

Strikes and Lock-outs:

Eighteenth report on..... 1905

Factory Inspection:

Annual report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for the year 1904. Part II.—Tables..... 1906
Supplement—Persons employed in Workshops and Laundries..... 1904

Railway Servants (Hours of Labour):

Return of Railway Servants who were, during the month of July, 1906, on duty on the railways of the United Kingdom for more than twelve hours at a time..... 1907

Standard Time Rates:

Report on Standard Time Rates of Wages on October 1..... 1906

Trade Statistics:

Annual statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with foreign countries and British possessions, 1905, compared with the four preceding years, and Supplement to Volumes I. and II..... 1906

Emigration and Immigration:

Copy of statistical tables relating to emigration and immigration from and into the United Kingdom in the year 1905, and report to the Board of Trade thereon..... 1906

THE UNITED STATES.

The Federal Government.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, WASHINGTON, D.C.

(a) *Bi-Monthly Journal.*

Bulletin of the Bureau of Labour, Washington:

Volume 11, May to November..... 1906
" 12, January and March..... 1907

(b) *Annual Report.*

Twentieth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labour..... 1905

The State Governments.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE STATE BUREAUS OF LABOUR STATISTICS.

California—Bureau of Labour Statistics:

Twelfth biennial report.....1905-1906

Connecticut—Bureau of Labour Statistics:

Twenty-second annual report..... 1906

Illinois—Bureau of Labour Statistics

Thirty-fourth annual coal report for the year..... 1905
Seventh annual report of Illinois free employment offices for..... 1905

Indiana Labour Commission:

Fifth biennial report.....1905-1906

Iowa—Bureau of Labour Statistics:

Annual report for..... 1905

Kansas—Bureau of Labour and Industry:

Bulletin for..... 1904

Maine—Bureau of Industrial and Labour Statistics:

Twentieth annual report..... 1906

Maryland—Bureau of Statistics and Information:

Fifteenth annual report..... 1906

Massachusetts—Bureau of Statistics of Labour:

(*a*) *Monthly Journal.*

Labour Bulletin of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts:

July, 1905, to March..... 1906

(*b*) *Annual and Special Reports.*

Annual Report—

Thirty-seventh annual report..... 1906

Manufactures—

Statistics of manufactures—Massachusetts..... 1905
Report *re* Industrial Chronology (from annual report) for..... 1906

Wages—

Trained and Supplemental Employees for Domestic Service (from annual report)..... 1906

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

Apprenticeship

The Apprenticeship System (from annual report) 1906

Nebraska—Bureau of Labour and Industrial Statistics:

Bulletins Nos. 9, 10 1906

Annual Bulletin No. 2 1906

New Hampshire—Bureau of Labour:

Sixth biennial report 1905-1906

New Jersey—Bureau of Statistics of Labour and Industries:

Twenty-ninth annual report 1906

New York—Department of Labour:

Quarterly Journal—

New York Labour Bulletin (quarterly), Nos. 29 to 32, inclusive—June, 1906, to March 1907

Ohio—Bureau of Labour Statistics:

Annual Report—

Twenty-ninth annual report 1905

Pennsylvania—Bureau of Industrial Statistics:

Thirty-third annual report 1906

Virginia—Bureau of Labour Statistics:

Ninth annual report 1906

West Virginia—Bureau of Labour:

Biennial Report—

Ninth biennial report 1905-1906

AUSTRIA.

	Year.
Die Arbeitseinstellungen und Aussperrungen in Oesterreich, während des Jahres	1905
Soziale Rundschau, 7 Jahrgang, Nos. 7 to 12	1906
" 8 " Nos. 1 to 3	1907
Bericht über die Tätigkeit des K.K. Arbeitsstatischen Amtes in Handelsministerium während des Jahres	1905
Die Lage der Werkstättenarbeiter der K.K. Staatsbahnen	1906
Arbeiterverhaltnisse im Ostrau-karwiner Steinkohlenreviere. II. Teil . .	1906

BELGIUM.

PUBLICATIONS DE L'OFFICE DU TRAVAIL.

(*a*) *Monthly Journal.*

Revue du Travail (July to December) 1906

" (January to March) 1907

(*b*) *Annual and Special Reports.*

Conseil Supérieur du Travail:

Travail des Ouvriers dans les Ports. 1906

FRANCE.

PUBLICATIONS DU MINISTÈRE DE L'INDUSTRIE ET DU TRAVAIL.

(*a*) *Monthly Journal.*

YEAR.

Bulletin de *l'Office du Travail* (Nos. 7 to 12). 1906
" " (Nos. 1 to 3). 1907

(*b*) *Annual and Special Reports.*

Annuaire Statistique, Vingt-cinquième volume. 1905
Rapports annuels de l'Inspection du Travail. 1905

Special Reports.

Résultats Statistiques du recensement général de la Population Tomes II, III et IV. 1906
Monographies Industrielles XIV.—Industries du Papier. 1906

GERMANY.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE KAISERLICHE STATISTICHE AMT.

YEAR.

Beiträge zur Arbeiterstatiskik Nr. 3.—Der Tarifvertrag im Deutschen Reich, volumes, 1, 2, 3. 1906

HOLLAND.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE 'CENTRAL BUREAU VOOR DE STATISTIEK.'

Monthly Report.

YEAR.

Maandscrift van het-Centraal Bureau voor de statistiek 1e Jaargang. . 1906
Revue du Bureau Central des Statistiques du Royaume des Pays-bas, 16me livraison. 1906
Werkstakingen en uitsluttingen in Nederland gedurende. 1905

ITALY.

PUBLICATION OF THE OFFICIO DEL LAVORO.

(*a*) *Monthly Journal.*

Bulletino dell'Officio del Lavoro, Volume IV., July to December. . . . 1906
" " " " V., January to March. . . . 1907

(*b*) *Annual and Special Reports.*

Le Condizione di Lavaro nelle Risaie. 1906
Saggio Bibliografico degli Articoli contentuti in inviete Italiane e

straniere sulle Questione del Lavaro—Anno II. 1905
Inchiesta sul Lavaro Festivo in Italia e studi sulla Legislazione. . . . 1906
Inchiesta sul Lavaro notturno dei fornai. 1906
Dati Statistici sul Mercato del Lavaro in Agricoltura nel. 1905
Le Organizzazioni di Lavarotori in Italia:
I.—La Federazione dei Cappellai. 1906
II.—La Federazione Edilizia. 1906
Le Correnti Periodiche di Migrazione Interna durante il. 1905

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Annual Reports—

Industrial Arbitration Reports and Records:

Vol. V., Parts 2, 3. 1906
Factories and Shops—
Report on the working of the Factories and Shops Act, &c., during. . 1905

NEW ZEALAND.

Department of Labour:

(*a*) *Monthly Journal.*

Journal of the Department of Labour, Vol. 15 (from July to Dec.). . 1906
" " Vol. 17 (from Jan. to March) 1907

(*b*) *Annual Report.*

Fifteenth annual report, from April, 1905, to March, 1906. 1906

(*c*) *Special Report.*

Handbook to the Labour Laws of New Zealand. 1906
The Department of Labour: Its Organization and Work. 1906

PARAGUAY.

Direcion General de Estadistica:

Boletin Trimistrae ano 1 Num 1. 1906

PART II.—OTHER PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOUR.

(Excepting Trade and Labour Journals.)

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

I.—GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

(a). Publications of the Dominion Government

Miscellaneous Government Publications:

Canadian Patent Office Record, July, 1906, to March. 1907
Reports and other Blue-book publications of the several departments of Dominion Government for the year ending June 30. 1906
Report of the commission appointed to investigate the zinc resources of British Columbia. 1906

Report on the Dominion Government expedition to Hudson Bay and Arctic Islands on board the D.G.S. *Neptune*. 1906

Inland Revenue Department:

Bulletin No. 123—Canned Meats. 1906

(*b*) *Publications of Provincial Governments.*

Nova Scotia:

Returns of Expenditure and Revenue. 1906
Annual Reports on Penal Institutions. 1906
Annual Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands. 1906
Auditor's Report on Public Accounts. 1906
Annual Report of Deputy King's Printer. 1906
Provincial Secretary's Report. 1906
Annual Report of Public Health Department. 1906
Report on Public Charities. 1906
Report of Victoria General Hospital. 1906
Report of Nova Scotia Hospital. 1906

Quebec:

Mining operations for the year. 1904
" " 1905

Ontario:

Annual Report of Ontario Fairs and Exhibitions for. 1906
Report of the Bureau of Industries for. 1905
Reports of the Farmers' Institutes of Ontario for. 1906
Annual Reports of Dairymen's Associations. 1905
Tenth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Highways. Part II, III, IV and V. 1905
Department of Agriculture, Bulletins 149, 151, 152, 134, 154, 155, 156. . 1906
Special Report on Recent Developments in the Schools of the Eastern States, by A. H. Leake. 1906
Annual Archæological Report for. 1905
Twenty-sixth annual report of the Provincial Board of Health. Parts I and II. 1906
Report of Women's Institutes. 1906
Auditors' Report of Governors on Capital and Income Accounts of University of Toronto. 1906
Third Report of the Bureau of Archives. 1905
Report of the Secretary and Registrar. 1905
Annual Report on Hospital and Charities. 1906
Report of the Minister of Education.—Part I. 1906
Report of the Inspector of Insurance and Friendly Societies for the year. 1903
Abstract Report of the Inspector of Insurance for. 1904
Report of the Bureau of Mines for. 1892
" " 1894
" " 1895
" " 1896
" " 1897
" " 1899
" " 1900
" " Parts I. and II. for 1906

Report relating to the registrations of Births, Marriages and Deaths for the years.....1904–1905
Third Report of Hydro-Electric Power Commission..... 1906

Manitoba:

Report of the Department of Agriculture and Immigration..... 1905

British Columbia:

Annual Report of the Minister of Mines for..... 1896
" " " 1897
Report of Select Committee appointed to inquire into acquisition of Kaien Island..... 1906
Public Accounts for year ended June 30..... 1906

II. OTHER CANADIAN PUBLICATIONS.

Publications containing Statistical and Descriptive Information concerning Resources, and Industrial, Commercial and Labour Conditions in Canada:

Canadian Almanac..... 1907
Twelfth annual report of the Children's Aid Society, Hamilton, Ont.. 1906
Proceedings of Ontario Association of Architects..... 1906

Publications of Trade Unions and other Labour Organizations:

Report of the Proceedings of the Twenty-second Annual Convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, September..... 1906
Proceedings of the Second Annual Convention of the National Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Ottawa, September..... 1906
Labour Day, 1906, Labour Annual, issued under the auspices of the Allied Trades and Labour Association of Ottawa, September.... 1906
Procès verbaux de la première session annuelle du Congrès National des Métiers et du Travail du Canada..... 1905

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

I. GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Publications of the Home Office:

Mines and Quarries: General report and statistics for..... 1905
Part I.—District Statistics.
Part II.—Labour.
Part III.—Output.
Part IV.—Colonial and Foreign Statistics.
Reports of Inspectors of Mines for Districts Nos. 6, 12..... 1905
Annual report of H. M. Inspectors of Explosives for the year..... 1905
Annual report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for the year..... 1905
Statistics of Proceedings under the Workmen's Compensation Acts and the Employers' Liability Act for the year..... 1905
Reports on Courrières Colliery Disaster, France..... 1906
Report on Safeguards for the Prevention of Accidents in the Manufacture of Cotton..... 1906
Illustration of Methods of Dust Extraction in Factories and Workshops..... 1906

Publications of the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade:

The Board of Trade Journal, published weekly, July to December.... 1906
" " " " January to March.... 1907
Bulletin of the Imperial Institute. (Issued as a quarterly supplement to the Board of Trade Journal.) Vol. IV, Nos. 3, 4, September, December, 1906; Vol. V, No. 1.. 1907
Statistical Abstract for the several British Colonies, Possessions and Protectorates in each year from 1891 to.. 1905
Statistical Abstract for the Principal and other Foreign Countries in each year from 1894 to... 1903-1904
Diplomatic Reports (Coal).. 1906

Other Publications of the Board of Trade:

Railway Accidents—
Returns during the three months ending March 31.. 1906
Returns during the six months ending June 30.. 1906
Returns during the nine months ending September 30.. 1906
Returns during the year ending December 31.. 1906
Statistical Tables relating to Emigration and Immigration from and into the United Kingdom in the year.. 1905

Publications of the House of Commons:

Return, Coolie Labour.. 1906
Report and Special Report on Housing of the Working Classes Act Amendment Bill.. 1906

Other Government Publications:

Trade—
Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions. Vol. II.. 1905

Miscellaneous—
Memorandum on the International Conference on Labour Regulations held at Berne, September.. 1906

II. OTHER PUBLICATIONS.

Publications of Trade Unions, other Labour Organizations, etc.:

General Federation of Trade Unions—
Quarterly reports, September, December.. 1906
Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners—
Monthly reports, July, 1906, to March.. 1907
Women's Industrial Council—
Labour Laws for Women in Australia and New Zealand.. 1906
Women's Wages in England in the Nineteenth Century.. 1906
Labour Laws for Women in the United States.. 1907
Twelfth Annual Report.. 1905-6
Amalgamated Society of Engineers—
Fifty-fifth Annual Report.. 1905
Co-operative Union—
Thirty-eighth Annual Co-operative Congress.. 1906

THE UNITED STATES.

I. GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

(a) The Federal Government.

Fifteenth Annual Report on the Statistics of Railways in the United States.. 1902

Department of Agriculture—

Bulletins of the Department of Agriculture.. .. ..

SPAIN.

Legislacion des Trabayo, julio 1905-juno. 1906
Estadistica de las Huelgas. 1904-1905

SWITZERLAND.

Publications of the International Labour Office, Basle:

Bulletin de l'Office International du travail, 5ème année, Nos. 6 to 12; 6ème année, Nos. 1 to 3. 1906–1907
Rapport du Bureau Fédéral des Assurances sur les Entreprises privées en matière d'Assurances en Suisse en. 1904

PART III.—TRADE AND LABOUR JOURNALS.

Advance Advocate. Official Organ of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees. Vol. XV, Nos. 7 to 12, July to December, 1906. Vol. XVI., Nos. 1 to 3, January to March. . . . 1907
American Federationist. Vol. XIII., Nos. 7 to 12, July to December, 1906, Vol. XIV., 1 to 6, January to June. 1907
American Industries. Vols. V., and VI., July, 1906, to March. . . . 1907
Blacksmiths' Journal. Vol. VII., Nos. 7 to 12, July to December, 1906, Vol. VIII., Nos. 1 to 3, January to March. 1907
Boilermakers and Shipbuilders' Journal. Vol. XVIII., Nos. 7 to 12, July to December, 1906. Vol. XIX., Nos. 1 to 3, January to March 1907
Bookbinder, International. Vol. VII., Nos. 7 to 12, July to December, 1906; Vol. VIII., Nos. 1 to 6, January to June. 1905
Bookseller and Stationer. Vol. XXII., Nos. 7 to 12, July to December, 1906; Vol. XXIII., Nos. 1 to 3, January to March. 1907
Bricklayer and Mason. Vol. IX., Nos. 7 to 12, July to December, 1906; Vol. X., Nos. 1 to 3, January to March. 1907
Bridgemen's Magazine. Vol. IV., No. 12; Vol. V., Nos. 1 to 8, July, 1905, to March 1906
Broom Maker. Vol. VII., Nos. 9 to 12; Vol. VIII., Nos. 1 to 5, July, 1906, to March. 1907
Bulletin Mensuel, publiée par La Chambre de Commerce Francaise de Montréal, Nos. 156 to 164, July, 1906, to March. 1907
Canada Lumberman. Vol. XXVI., Nos. 7 to 12, July to December, 1906; Vol. XXVII., Nos. 1 to 3, January to March. 1907
Canadian Architect and Builder. Vol. XIX., Nos. 7 to 12, July to December, 1906. Vol. XX., Nos. 1 to 3, January to March. . . . 1907
Canadian Baker and Confectioner. Vol. XVIII., Nos. 7 to 12. Vol. XIX., Nos. 1 to 3, July, 1906, to March. 1907
Canadian Dry Goods Review. Vol. XVI., Nos. 7 to 12, July to December, 1906; Vol. XVII., Nos. 1 to 3, January to March. . . . 1907
Canadian Electrical News. Vol. XVI., Nos. 7 to 12, July to December, 1906; Vol. XVII., Nos. 1 to 3, January to March. 1907
Canadian Engineer. Vol. XIII., Nos. 7 to 12, July to December, 1906, Vol. XIV., Nos. 1 to 3, January to March. 1907
Canadian Grocer. Vol. XX., July to December, 1906; Vol. XXI., January to March. 1907
Canadian Journal of Commerce. July, 1906, to March. 1907
Canadian Journal of Fabrics. Vol. XXIII., Nos. 7 to 12, July to December, 1906; Vol. XXIV., Nos. 1 to 3, January to March. 1907

Canadian Machinery. July, 1906, to March..... 1907
Canadian Manufacturer. July, 1906, to March..... 1907
Canadian Mining Review. Vol. XXV., Nos. 7 to 12, July to December 1906
Carpenter, The. Vol. XXVI., Nos. 7 to 12, July to December, 1906, Vol. XXVII., Nos. 1 to 3, January to March..... 1907
Cigar Makers' Official Journal. Vol. XXXI., July, 1906, to March.. 1907
Coast Seamen's Journal. Vol. XIX. and XX., July, 1906, to March.. 1907
Commercial Intelligence. July, 1906, to March..... 1907
Commercial Telegraphers' Journal. Vol. IV., Nos. 7 to 12; Vol. V., Nos. 1 to 3, July, 1906, to March..... 1907
Coopers' International Journal. Vol. XV., Nos. 7 to 12, July to December, 1906; Vol. XVI., Nos. 1 to 3, January to March..... 1907
Canadian Mining Journal. Vol. I., Nos. 1 to 5, November, 1906, to March..... 1907
Dun's Review. Vo's. XIV. and XV., July, 1906, to March..... 1907
Electric Railway Motormen's Magazine, Vol. II.; Vol. III., No. 12; Vol. IV., Nos. 1 to 8, July, 1906, to March..... 1907
Electrical Worker. Vol. VI., No. 9, to Vol. VII., No. 5, July, 1906, to March..... 1907
Garment Workers' Weekly Bulletin, July, 1906, to March..... 1907
Granite Cutters' Journal. Vol. XXX., July, 1905, to March..... 1907
Hardware and Metal. Vols. XVIII. and XIX., July, 1906, to June.. 1907
Hors shoers' Monthly Magazine. Vol. VII., Nos. 7 to 12; Vol. VIII., Nos. 1 to 3, July, 1906, to March..... 1907
Industrial Banner. July, 1906, to March..... 1907
Industrial Canada. July, 1906, to March..... 1907
Insurance and Financial Review. Vol. II., Nos. 7 to 12, July to December..... 1907
International Musician. Vol. VII., No. 7, to Vol. VIII., No. 3, July, 1905, to March..... 1907
Iron Moulders' Journal. Vol. XLII., Nos. 7 to 12, July to December, 1906; Vol. XLIII., Nos. 1 to 3, January to March..... 1907
Journal des Correspondances, Organe Officiel des Syndicats du Parti Ouvrier Belge, 4ème année, July, 1906, to March..... 1907
Labour Co-Partnership. Vol. XII., No. 7, to Vol. XIII., No. 3, January, 1906, to March..... 1907
Labourers' Journal. Nos. 29 to 37, July, 1905, to March..... 1907
Lather, The. Vol. VI., Nos. 7 to 12, July to December, 1906; Vol. VII., Nos. 1 to 3, January to March..... 1907
Leather Workers on Horse Goods' Journal. Vol. VIII., Nos. 5 to 12; Vol. IX., Nos. 1 to 7, January, 1906, to March..... 1907
Le Fileur. Vol. I., Nos. 1 to 7..... 1907
Locomotive Engineers' Journal. Vol. XL., Nos. 7 to 12, July to December, 1906; Vol. XLI., Nos. 1 to 3, January to March..... 1907
Locomotive Firemen's Magazine. Vol. XLI.; Vol. XLII., July, 1906, to March..... 1907
Machinists' Monthly Journal. Vol. XVIII., Nos. 7 to 12, July to December, 1906; Vol. XIX., Nos. 1 to 3, January to March..... 1907
Marine Review. Vol. XXXIV.; Vol. XXXV., Nos. 1 to 13; July, 1906, to March..... 1907
Maritime Mining Record. July, 1906, to March..... 1907
Meat Cutters' (Amalgamated) and Butcher Workmen's Journal, July, 1906, to March..... 1907

Metal Polishers and Buffers' Journal. Vol. XV., Nos. 7 to 12; Vol. XVI., Nos. 1 to 3, July, 1906, to March. 1907
Miners' Magazine. July, 1906, to March. 1907
Mine Workers' (United) Journal. July, 1906, to March. 1907
Mixer and Server. Vol. XV., Nos. 7 to 12, July to December, 1906; Vol. XVI., Nos. 1 to 3, January to March. 1907
Monetary Times and Trade Review. July, 1906, to March. 1907
Moniteur des Syndicats Ouvriers. July, 1906, to March. 1907
Motorman and Conductor. Vol. XIV., No. 5, to Vol. XV., No. 4, July, 1906, to March. 1907
National Builder. Vol. XLIII.; Vol. XLIV., Nos. 1 to 3, July, 1906, to March. 1907
Open Shop, The. Vol. VI., Nos. 7 to 12, July to December, 1906; Vol. VII., Nos. 1 to 6, January to March. 1907
Pacific Lumber Trade Journal. Vol. XII., Nos. 3 to 11, July, 1906, to March. 1907
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers' Journal. Vol. XX., Nos. 7 to 12; Vol. XXI., Nos. 1 to 3, July, 1906, to March. 1907
Pattern Makers' Journal. Vol. XV., Nos. 7 to 12; Vol. XVI., Nos. 1 to 3, July, 1906, to March. 1907
Piano and Organ Workers' Journal. Vol. VIII., Nos. 7 to 12; Vol. IX., Nos. 1 to 3, July, 1906, to March. 1907
Plumbers, Gas and Steamfitters' Journal. Vol. VI., Nos. 7 to 12; Vol. VII., Nos. 1 to 3, July, 1906, to March. 1907
Printer and Publisher. Vol. XV., Nos. 7 to 12; Vol. XVI., Nos. 1 to 3, July, 1906, to March. 1907
Railroad Freight and Baggageman. Vol. IV., No. 11, to Vol. V., No. 7, July, 1906, to March. 1907
Railroad Station Employee. Vol. VI., Nos. 1 to 4. 1907
Railroad Telegrapher. Vol. XXIII., Nos. 7 to 12; Vol. XXIV., Nos. 1 to 3, July, 1906, to March. 1907
Railroad Trainmen's Journal. Vol. XXIII., Nos. 7 to 12; Vol. XXIV., Nos. 1 to 3, July, 1906, to March. 1907
Railway and Locomotive Engineering. Vol. XIX., Nos. 7 to 12; Vol. XX., Nos. 1 to 3, July, 1906, to March. 1907
Railway Carmen's Journal. Vol. XI., Nos. 7 to 12; Vol. XII., Nos. 1 to 3, July, 1906, to March. 1907
Railway Clerk. Vol. V., Nos. 7 to 12; Vol. VI., Nos. 1 to 3, July, 1906, to March. 1907
Railway and Shipping World. July, 1906, to March. 1907
Railway Conductor. Vol. XXIII., Nos. 7 to 12; Vol. XXIV., Nos. 1 to 3, July, 1906, to March. 1907
Retail Clerks' International Advocate. Vol. XIV., Nos. 7 to 12, July to December, 1906; Vol. XV., Nos 1 to 3, January to March . . . 1907
Shoe and Leather Journal. Vol. XIX, Nos. 7 to 12; Vol. XX., Nos. 1 to 6, July, 1906, to March. 1907
Shoe Workers' Journal. Vol. VII., Nos. 7 to 12; Vol. VIII., Nos. 1 to 3, July, 1906, to March. 1907
Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Journal. Vols. I., II., Nos. 1 to 3, January, 1906, to March. 1907
Stove Mounters' Journal. Vol. XI., Nos. 7 to 12; Vol. XII., Nos. 1 to 3, July, 1906, to March. 1907
Switchmen's Union Journal. Vol. VIII., Nos. 9 to 12; Vol. IX., Nos. 1 to 5, July, 1906, to March. 1907

Tailor, The. Vol. XVI., No. 12; Vol. XVII., Nos. 1 to 8, July, 1906, to March.. 1907
Tobacco Worker. Vol. X., Nos. 7 to 12; Vol. XI., Nos. 1 to 3, July, 1906, to March.. 1907
Trade Unionist. July, 1906, to March.. 1907
Typographical Journal. Vol. XXIV., Nos. 7 to 12; Vol. XXV., Nos. 1 to 3, July, 1906, to March.. 1907
Union Labour Advocate. Vol. VI., Nos. 11 and 12; Vol. VII., Nos. 1 to 7, July, 1906, to March.. 1907

OTHER PERIODICALS.

Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. Vol. XXVIII., July, 1906, to March.. 1907
Charities and the Commons. Vols. XVI., XVII., July, 1906, to March 1907
Economic Review. Vol. XVI., Nos. 3 and 4; Vol. XVII., No. 1 ..1906–1907
Factory Inspector, The. Vol. IV., Nos. 3 and 4; Vol. V., No. 1, July, 1906, to March.. 1907
Journal of Political Economy. Vol. XIV., No. 4 to Vol. XV., No. 3, 1906-1907
National Civic Federation Review. Vol. II., Nos. 9 to 12, July, 1906, to March.. 1907
Outlook, The. July, 1906, to March.. 1907
Political Science, Quarterly. Vol. XXI., No. 3, to Vol. XXII., No. 1, September, 1906, to March.. 1907
Publications of the American Economic Association. Third Series. Vol. VII., Nos. 3 and 4; Vol. VIII., No. 1, August, 1906, to Feb.. 1907
Quarterly Journal of Economics. Vol. XXI.. 1906–1907
Quarterly Review. July, 1906, to January.. 1907
Royal Statistical Society, Journal of. Vol. LXIX.. 1906–1907
Social Service. Vol. XIII.. 1906

XII.—THE CIRCULATION OF THE *LABOUR GAZETTE.*

The *Labour Gazette* is published in both French and English, which involves the keeping of separate records, separate mailing lists, and the printing of all notices and the reading of all proofs in both languages. The extent of the circulation of the *Gazette* necessitates a great deal of work in the nature of entries, forwarding subscription notices, acknowledging remittances, sending out renewal blanks, preparing and revising mailing lists, changing addresses of subscribers, &c., &c. In addition to mailing the *Gazette* to regular subscribers, many sample copies are also sent out from the Department.

In connection with the circulation of the *Labour Gazette* for the nine months ending March 31, 1907, 3,681 letters were received and acknowledged, 3,332 of which had reference to subscriptions to the *Labour Gazette,* 148 to a change of address on the part of subscribers, and 201 to other matters connected with the circulation.

For the same period, 15,430 pieces of mail matter were despatched from the circulation branch, representing 14,495 communications containing notices, accounts, or receipts for subscriptions; 796 other communications in connection with the circulation of the *Gazette* and 1,139 parcels.

During the fiscal year 1906-7 the average monthly circulation of the *Labour Gazette* was 11,820 copies, of which 7,771 were on account of paid circulation,* and 4,049 to persons on the free and exchange lists. The increase in the number of paid subscriptions over the preceding year was 486, while the increase in the free and exchange distribution was 118, making a total increase of 604.

The following figures will show the total circulation of the *Gazette* as it was on the last day of each of the fiscal years during the period from 1900 to 1907:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES VII. A. R. No. 31.

TABLE SHOWING CIRCULATION OF THE LABOUR GAZETTE AT THE CLOSE OF EACH FISCAL YEAR FROM 1900, TO 1907, INCLUSIVE.

Year.	Annual Subscriptions.	Free and Exchange Distribution.	Total Circulation.
1900-1	4,394	2,158	6,912
1901-2	5,648	2,722	8,370
1902-3	7,748	3,046	10,794
1903-4	7,361	3,553	10,914
1904-5	6,645	3,717	10,362
1905-6	7,547	3,987	11,534
1906-7	8,033	4,105	12,138

* The actual number of paid subscribers at the end of the fiscal year, March 31, was 8,033.

See Summary on page 164.

The following summary will show by provinces the number of paid subscriptions to the *Labour Gazette* at the end of the fiscal year, March 31, 1907:—

Nova Scotia	695
New Brunswick	280
Prince Edward Island	30
Quebec	2,064
Ontario	2,976
Manitoba	308
Saskatchewan	533
Alberta	355
British Columbia	683
The Territories	4
British and Foreign Countries	101
Total	8,033

FREE AND EXCHANGE LISTS.

Under the head of copies of the *Labour Gazette* sent as exchanges are included *Labour Gazettes* sent to public departments of the governments, both federal and provincial, in this and other countries, and to the proprietors of trade papers and labour journals in exchange for their publications. On the free list are included copies sent to members of both Houses of Parliament, commercial agents, public libraries, boards of trade, libraries of educational institutions, local newspapers and the officers of organizations supplying from time to time information requested by the department. The following summary will show the number of copies mailed monthly on account of exchange and free list:—

Exchange List.

Departments of governments (including federal, provincial, British and foreign governments and their officers)		396
Trade papers and labour journals		160
		556

Free List.

Public Libraries and Libraries of Educational Institutions		101
Members of the House of Commons		214
Members of the Senate		87
Boards of Trade		220
Newspapers		904
Labour Organizations—		
Nova Scotia	118	
New Brunswick	66	
Prince Edward Island	6	
Quebec (2 copies, English and French)	530	
Ontario	777	
Manitoba	91	
Saskatchewan	32	
Alberta	79	
The Territories	9	
British Columbia	183	
		1,891
Correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* (3 copies to each)		132
Total		4,105

Revenue from Subscriptions to the 'Labour Gazette.'

The revenue of the department is derived from the sale of the *Labour Gazette,* the subscription rate of which is 20 cents per annum. Single copies are supplied at the rate of three cents each, or 20 cents per dozen. Bound volumes of the *Gazette,* including the issues of each year, are sold at the rate of 75 cents per copy.

The following statement of receipts from subscriptions, and the sale of single and bound copies of the *Gazette* during the nine months which constituted the fiscal year 1906-7, shows that the net revenue derived by the government from this source amounted to $1,067.47.

Statement of the Revenue of the Department of Labour for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1907.

Amount received from subscriptions to *Labour Gazette*		$1,055 75
Sale of single and bound copies		64 05
Refund of commission on subscriptions		0 20
		$1,120 00
Less		
Commission on subscriptions	$51 25	
Fees paid for postal notes, transmitting amounts due as commission on subscriptions	0 48	
Refund of subscriptions	0 80	
		$52 53

XIII.—THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE *LABOUR GAZETTE* AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS.

The *Labour Gazette* is mailed from the offices of the Department of Labour. This work necessitates the preparation of a mailing list and its constant revision, also the enclosing and addressing of copies of the *Gazette* each month to names and addresses given on the mailing list. To expedite delivery, the several copies of the *Gazette* are also sorted at the Department of Labour and distributed into mail bags, suitably labelled, for their destination in the several localities throughout the Dominion. Not only is time saved in this way, but work of the employees of the city post office is considerably lessened.

In addition to copies of the *Gazette* mailed regularly each month to subscribers, or as exchanges, &c, copies of the *Gazette* are sent out from time to time as samples. Single copies are also mailed from day to day in reply to requests for the same, or in connection with answers sent by the department to inquiries on subjects which may have been dealt with, either in part or in whole, in the *Labour Gazette*. Not only does the department distribute in this way the current numbers of the *Gazette*, but a limited number of all copies already issued is kept on file for the same purpose.

During the fiscal year 1906-07, individual copies of Volume VII., of the *Labour Gazette* to the number of 113,404, 94,595 in English and 18,869 in French were distributed; also 3,476 copies in English and 689 copies in French of individual numbers of the *Gazette* of previous years, making a total distribution for the fiscal year, nine months, of 117,629 copies, or an average monthly distribution of 13,070.

In addition to copies of the *Labour Gazette* distributed there were mailed from the department 169 copies of bound volumes of the *Labour Gazette*, 2,082 copies of the Annual Report of the Department; 46 copies of the report and evidence of the Royal Commission appointed to investigate the cause of Industrial Disputes in British Columbia; 22 copies of the report and evidence of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into alleged employment of aliens by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company; 21 copies of the report and evidence of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the employment of aliens by the Père Marquette Railway Company; 21 copies of the report and evidence of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the influx of Italian labourers into Montreal and the alleged fraudulent practices of employment agencies, and 13 copies of a report on methods adopted in carrying out government clothing contracts. In addition to the distribution of these several reports, communications in the nature of circular letters having reference to investigations being made by the department and miscellaneous publications of one kind and another were mailed to the number of 14,233, making a total in all of 133,236 separate communications or publications mailed by the department through its distribution branch, in addition to the correspondence of other branches of the department, during the fiscal year of nine months ending March 31, 1907.

The following table is arranged to show by months the number and nature of the publications mailed from the distribution branch of the department during the fiscal year 1906-07:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, VII, A. R. No. 32.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF 'LABOUR GAZETTES' AND OTHER DEPARTMENT PUBLICATIONS MAILED FROM THE DISTRIBUTION BRANCH OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR DURING THE NINE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 1907, AND REPRESENTING THE FISCAL YEAR 1906-07.

Name of Publications.	Months. 1906. July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1907. Jan.	Feb.	March.	Total Number of Publications distributed 1906-7.
'Labour Gazette', (Individual copies) Vol. VI., English	10,100	10,000	10,425	10,540	10,800	10,780	10,650	10,700	10,600	94,595
" " " " VI., French	2,090	2,097	2,102	2,090	2,050	2,035	2,100	2,150	2,155	18,869
" " " " 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, English	206	1,000	98	68	200	100	204	1,400	200	3,476
" " " " 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, French	.....	40	11	20	98	30	200	200	90	689
" bound volumes	.....	.....	.....	11	28	50	30	30	20	169
Annual Reports	.....	.....	.....	10	2,000	12	40	12	8	2,082
Report and evidence of Royal Commission on Industrial Disputes in British Columbia	4	4	3	16	6	5	4	2	2	46
Report and evidence of the Royal Commission *re* employment of aliens by Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Co	4	4	3	3	4	4	.....	.....	.....	22
Report of Royal Commission *re* employment of aliens by Père Marquette Railway Co	4	5	.....	3	4	5	.....	.....	.....	21
Report and evidence of Royal Commission *re* influx of Italians at Montreal and fraudulent practices of employment agencies	4	4	.....	5	4	4	.....	.....	.....	21
Report on methods adopted in carrying out government clothing contracts	2	2	3	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
Miscellaneous publications, circular letters, &c	500	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,235	25	2,760
Indices to Vol. VI	.....	8,000	.....	3	1,688	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,691
Article on fraudulent employment of printers at Winnipeg	.....	.....	.....	8	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Article on strike of miners at Lethbridge, B.C.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,700	8	5	.....	.....	1,713
Miscellaneous, Annual Reports	4	7	2	10	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	57
Total publications, &c., mailed from the Distribution Branch during the fiscal year 1906-07										133,236

XIV.—INQUIRIES, CORRESPONDENCE AND OTHER DEPARTMENTAL WORK.

The answering of requests for information in regard to subjects connected directly or indirectly with industrial or labour questions and conditions in the Dominion, of which mention has been made in previous reports, continues to constitute an increasingly important part of the department's work. Wherever possible full and comprehensive replies have been made to all inquiries. This, in a number of cases, has involved special investigation into the subject matter of the inquiry and considerable research on the part of members of the staff. As instances of the variety of subjects upon which, and sources from which, information has been requested, the following taken from among the requests received at the department during the past nine months, may be given.

Information has been supplied to the Immigrants' Information office, London, England, in regard to strikes in Canada, and trade unions in this country; to other departments of the British government information as to retail prices and wages in certain of the cities of Canada; to Bureaus of Labour in foreign countries and other parts of the British Empire information concerning the labour laws of the Dominion, concerning inspection of boilers and apprenticeship, concerning prices and wages; labour organizations, &c.; to departments of the provincial governments of the Dominion, information concerning Dominion legislation affecting labour, technical education, the fair wages policy of the Dominion, strikes and lockouts, industrial accidents, &c.; to the Alaskan-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, Seattle, information regarding resources, industries and commerce in Canada; to consuls resident in Canada as representatives of other countries information with regard to labour legislation, and a number of minor matters. Information in regard to one or more of the following: labour legislation, wages, trade unions, employers' liability, compensation for injuries, child labour, factory Acts, industrial accidents, &c., has been supplied to local lodges of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, local unions of the Iron Moulders' Union of North America, Journeymen Carpenters' International Union, the International Typographical Union, Garment Workers' Association, Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, Leather Workers' Union, Lake Seamen's Union, the Federated Council of Building Trades, Order of Maintenance-of-way Employees, and other labour organizations, also to the Steamship Department and Law Department of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the New Jersey Commission appointed to revise the law in regard to master and servant, the Employers' Association, Toronto, the Sun Life Assurance Company, the Montreal Women's Club, and other public bodies, societies, or organizations.

The number of requests received from individuals for information with regard to one subject or another has been very large, and somewhat similar in their nature to the requests received from government departments, public bodies and societies, although the variety of subjects upon which information was sought was more extensive.

Important returns were also prepared for the Dominion Parliament, and in answer to inquiries received from the Imperial authorities.

The detailed classification of legislation of the Dominion and the several provinces on a card catalogue basis commenced in previous years, whereby immediate reference may be made to the section or sections of any Act to which it may be desired to refer, was continued. This catalogue has proved invaluable in enabling the department to supply information in regard to labour legislation promptly and generally.

A similar index in connection with the contents of reports and publications having to do with industrial and labour matters was also continued. This is a work which it is possible to continue to advantage almost indefinitely, but which is of the very greatest service and most necessary in connection with the proper answering of inquiries of a general nature, as well as a source of information and supplementary guide in connection with any investigation which may be undertaken. Several thousand cards, containing references to sources of information on subjects concerning which the department is likely to receive inquiries or which were matters of investigation, have been prepared in this way, classified and alphabetically arranged in a reference card catalogue in connection with the library of the department. A card reference catalogue of labour organizations in the Dominion commenced in previous years, has been kept revised and up to date as well as a similar reference catalogue of employers' associations added. A card reference catalogue on wages and prices in the several localities of the Dominion, covering a number of years, has also been continued.

Among other work done in the department during the year, and which has necessitated an amount of clerical labour, has been the proof-reading, in English and French, of the *Labour Gazette* and of reports, as well as the preparation of detailed indices to the current volumes of the *Labour Gazette*.

In concluding this report, I feel called upon to make mention of the faithful manner in which almost without exception members of the staff have discharged their several duties. The past year has been one which has taxed considerably the resources and industry of the department, and but for the voluntary sacrifice of time and willingness to overtake emergencies which characterized the devotion to the department's interests on the part of individual members, the periods of stress which were experienced would not have been as successfully overcome, or the net result of the year's work accomplished so satisfactorily.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
Deputy Minister of Labour.

REPORT

BY

W. L. MACKENZIE KING, C.M.G.

Deputy Minister of Labour

ON

MISSION TO ENGLAND TO CONFER WITH THE BRITISH AUTHORITIES ON THE SUBJECT OF

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA FROM THE ORIENT

AND

IMMIGRATION FROM INDIA IN PARTICULAR

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA

PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1908

[No. 36a—1908.]

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Albert Henry George, Earl Grey, Viscount Howick, Baron Grey of Howick, in the County of Northumberland, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, and a Baronet; Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, &c., &c., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

May it please Your Excellency:

The undersigned has the honour to submit to Your Excellency the report of W. L. Mackenzie King, C.M.G., Deputy Minister of Labour, on his mission to England to confer with the British authorities on the subject of immigration to Canada from the Orient, and immigration from India in particular.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) RODOLPHE LEMIEUX,
Minister of Labour.

Ottawa, May 4, 1908.

REPORT

BY

W. L. MACKENZIE KING, C.M.G., DEPUTY MINISTER OF LABOUR, ON HIS MISSION TO ENGLAND TO CONFER WITH THE BRITISH AUTHORITIES ON THE SUBJECT OF IMMIGRATION TO CANADA FROM THE ORIENT, AND IMMIGRATION FROM INDIA IN PARTICULAR.

To His Excellency the Governor General in Council:

I have the honour to submit to Your Excellency in Council, a report on my mission to Great Britain to confer with the British authorities on the subject of immigration from the Orient, and immigration from India in particular, the circumstances and objects of which mission are briefly detailed in the following copy of a report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on March 2, 1908:—

'On a memorandum dated 2nd March, 1908, from the Right Honourable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, representing that notwithstanding the regulations for the restriction of immigration from the Orient, certain classes of immigrants, in particular British East Indians, are being induced to come to Canada under circumstances which may necessitate a refusal of their admission to our shores;

'That experience has shown that immigrants of this class, having been accustomed to the conditions of a tropical climate, are wholly unsuited to this country, and that their inability to readily adapt themselves to surroundings so entirely different inevitably brings upon them much suffering and privation; also, that were such immigration allowed to reach any considerable dimensions, it would result in a serious disturbance to industrial and economic conditions in portions of the Dominion, and especially in the province of British Columbia;

'That an effective restriction of immigration from India is desirable, therefore, not less in the interest of the East Indians themselves, than in the interest of the Canadian people;

That moreover, the whole subject of Oriental immigration is one of first concern to Canada, and affecting, as it does, the relations of the Dominion with foreign powers, and the relations of our people with fellow British subjects in India, involves considerations of the highest importance, not only to Canada, but to the British Empire as a whole;

'That it is desirable that on this important question there should be as complete an interchange of views between the authorities of Great Britain and Canada as may be possible, and that in reference to it there should be a complete understanding between the governments of the two countries;

'Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, C.M.G., Deputy Minister of Labour, has recently made full enquiry under Royal Commission into the causes by which

Oriental labourers have been induced to come to Canada, and as he is familiar with the subject in its many bearings, Sir Wilfrid Laurier is of the opinion that by sending him to England to confer with the authorities of the Colonial and India Offices, and such other departments of the British Government as may be desirable, a more complete and satisfactory understanding of the situation may be reached than would be possible by the necessary limitations of official correspondence.

'Sir Wilfrid Laurier, therefore, recommends that Mr. King be commissioned to confer with the British authorities on the subject of immigration from the Orient and the immigration from India in particular, and that for that purpose he proceed to England immediately; also, that upon his return to Canada, Mr. King report to the Governor General in Council the result of his conference with the British authorities.

'The Committee submit the same for approval.

(Signed) 'RODOLPHE BOUDREAU.

'Clerk of the Privy Council.'

OUTLINE OF MISSION.

Having been commissioned as set forth in this report, I left Ottawa on March 5, and sailed for England from St. John, N.B., on the ss. *Empress of Ireland* on Friday afternoon, March 6, arriving at Liverpool on the morning of Saturday, the 14th, and at London on the afternoon of the same day.

On Monday, I called upon the Right Honourable Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, the High Commissioner for Canada, and learned that His Lordship, anticipating my arrival, had arranged for an immediate introduction at the Colonial Office. On the following day, I was received by the Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Secretary of State for the Colonies, who arranged for interviews during the course of the same week with the Right Honourable John Morley, Secretary of State for India, and the Right Honourable Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The interviews of the first week were followed by interviews with Lord Elgin, Mr. Morley and Sir Edward Grey during the three subsequent weeks, as well as by interviews with other gentlemen of the Colonial, India and Foreign Offices. Of the interest taken in the subject of my mission by the British Ministers and officials of the several departments with whom by their direction I was privileged to confer, I cannot speak too strongly, nor can I lay too great emphasis on the sympathetic manner in which the representations made on behalf of the people of Canada were received, or the frankness and fullness with which the whole subject in its many bearings was discussed. Notwithstanding that Parliament was in session, and that in some respects the pressure of their duties was exceptional, the time accorded by the Ministers was so considerable that it was possible, within the duration of four weeks, to effect such an interchange of views and to conduct such negotiations as affords reason for believing that a satisfactory understanding of the situation has been reached, in so far, at least, as an appreciation of Canada's position in regard to Oriental immigration is concerned, and as may serve to prevent such immigration from India as may not be desirable in the interests either of the natives of that country or of the people of this country. Having concluded the necessary conferences and negotiations, I returned from England to Canada by the same vessel, sailing from Liverpool on the afternoon of Friday, April 17, and arrived at Halifax on the afternoon of Thursday, the 23rd, St. John on the following day, and Ottawa on the 25th.

NATURE OF INTERVIEWS.

It is, perhaps, sufficient to direct attention to the words of the report of council above quoted, to the effect that foreign relations and considerations of high imperial

importance are involved in the question of Oriental immigration, to make it apparent that a minimum of publicity is desirable in the matter of representations bearing upon this subject. It has seemed in the public interest, therefore, that the several representations and the views of the authorities of Great Britain and Canada respectively, should be set forth, together with an account of the negotiations, in a confidential memorandum to accompany this report, and that reference should here be made to such phases only as seem deserving of explicit mention, and the results of the negotiations outlined just in so far as may be necessary to afford a satisfactory understanding of the outcome of the mission. The adoption of this course will explain the brevity of this report.

The question of the migration of peoples of the Orient, and the problems to which it gives rise, whether it be in connection with immigration or emigration as between different parts of the British Empire, or between portions of the British Empire and foreign countries, is by no means a new one to the British authorities. Australasia, South Africa and India have each forced a consideration of the subject upon the attention of British statesmen for years past. Of the outlying dominions, Canada's experience has been the most recent, though in kind, the issues and possibilities involved are much the same. As between Great Britain and Canada the effect of this is not without its advantage to the Dominion. It has afforded in England a ready appreciation of Canada's position, and an understanding of the sort of considerations of which it is necessary to take account. That Canada should desire to restrict immigration from the Orient is regarded as natural, that Canada should remain a white man's country is believed to be not only desirable for economic and social reasons, but highly necessary on political and national grounds. With this general view is also held the particular one that in matters which so vitally affect her own welfare, Canada is the best judge of the course to be adopted, and that as a self-governing dominion she cannot be expected to refrain from enacting such measures in the way of restriction as in the discretion of her people are deemed most expedient. As a corollary to this right of self-government is the understanding that British international alliances, and British connection, place no restrictions on the right of the Dominion to legislate as may be most desirable in matters affecting immigration. Whilst Canadian autonomy is thus fully conceded and respected, Canada's position as part of the British empire is regarded as affording a sufficient guarantee that the exercise of her plenary powers in this particular will not be without a due regard to the obligations which citizenship within the empire entails. The attitude of the Canadian government, as evidenced by the present mission, was regarded as affording a most welcome and opportune expression of Canada's recognition of her responsibilities. Nothing could have been more cordial than the appreciation everywhere expressed, that in a matter so vitally affecting the interests of British subjects in remote parts of the empire, Canada should have been the first to seek a conference with the parts affected, that the several policies might be brought into harmony and the wiser counsels of conciliation made to prevail.

The variegated character of the British empire is in no particular, perhaps, more fully exemplified than in the circumstance that within its confines are to be found all the features which the problem of Oriental immigration presents. This fact differentiates to a degree, as compared with countries of a single nationality, some of the factors which are of vital moment in a consideration of the best methods by which to cope with the difficulties that arise, in that whilst new obligations are encountered, opportunities of mutual arrangement and concession are afforded which are often impossible as between countries of distinct sovereignties. A recognition of the good of the whole brings with it an attitude of forbearance and restraint in the several parts, and, what is all important, a comprehensive understanding is rendered possible.

It was clearly recognized in regard to emigration from India to Canada that the native of India is not a person suited to this country, that, accustomed as many of them are to the conditions of a tropical climate, and possessing manners and customs so unlike those of our own people, their inability to readily adapt themselves to surroundings entirely different could not do other than entail an amount of privation and suffering which render a discontinuance of such immigration most desirable in

the interest of the Indians themselves. It was recognized, too, that the competition of this class of labour, though not likely to prove effective, if left to itself, might none the less, were the numbers to become considerable (as conceivably could happen were self-interest on the part of individuals to be allowed to override considerations of humanity and national well-being and the importation of this class of labour under contract permitted) occasion considerable unrest among workingmen whose standard of comfort is of a higher order, and who, as citizens with family and civic obligations, have expenditures to meet and a status to maintain which the coolie immigrant is in a position wholly to ignore.

CAUSES OF IMMIGRATION FROM INDIA.

My inquiry under Royal Commission into the methods by which Oriental labourers have been induced to come to Canada, which was conducted in the city of Vancouver during the months of November and December of last year, though not extensively pursued so far as the immigration from India is concerned, was quite sufficient to show that this immigration was not spontaneous, but owed its existence, among other influences, to—

(1) The distribution throughout certain of the rural districts of India, of glowing accounts of the opportunities of fortune-making in the province of British Columbia, visions of fields of fortune so brightly hued that many an India peasant farmer, to raise the money for the journey, had mortgaged to the lender of the village his homestead and all that it contained at a rate of interest varying from fifteen to twenty per cent.

(2) The activity of certain steamship agents who were desirous of selling transportation in the interest of the companies with which they were connected and of themselves profiting by the commissions reaped.

(3) The activity of certain individuals in the province of British Columbia, among the number one or two Brahmins, who were desirous of exploiting their fellow-subjects; and certain industrial concerns which, with the object of obtaining a class of unskilled labour at a price below the current rate, assisted in inducing a number of the natives to leave under actual or virtual agreements to work for hire.

A few of the natives may have emigrated to Canada of their own accord, or because of the desire of relatives, but had the aforementioned influences not been exerted, it is doubtful if their numbers would have been appreciable.

METHODS ADOPTED TO RESTRICT IMMIGRATION.

How these several influences have been counteracted and an effective restriction obtained by administrative measures in such a manner as to render legislative action unnecessary, will be apparent from an account of what has been accomplished, as the result, in part, of the present negotiations, and in part, of legislative enactments and regulations already in force, the application of which to this class of immigration has not been hitherto wholly apparent.

(1) The misleading effects of the distribution by interested parties of literature of the class above described has been offset by warnings which the government of India has issued, whereby the natives have become informed of the risks involved in emigration to Canada, and of the actual conditions in so far as it is desirable that such should be known to persons about to sever their connection with one country for the purpose of taking up residence in another.

(2) The steamship companies which have been in any way responsible for the recruiting of emigrants, have been given to understand that the governments of Great Britain and Canada, and the authorities in India do not view with favour any action on their part calculated to foster further emigration from India to Canada.

(3) The power of the steamship companies to ignore the wishes of the governments has been rendered largely inoperative by the application to emigration from India of the regulation of the Dominion government, prohibiting the landing in Canada of immigrants who come to this country otherwise than by a continuous journey from the country of which they are natives or citizens, and upon through tickets purchased in that country.

(4) The Indian Emigration Act (XXI. of 1883) was framed with the view of affording protection to the natives of India, who, at the instance of private individuals or corporations, might be induced to leave India to work under indenture or agreements for hire in other parts of the empire, or in foreign lands. It was found that once away from India, advantage was not infrequently taken of the necessities of this class of labour, and that individuals were subjected to great hardships and privation. To remedy this the Act provides that emigration in the sense of the departure by sea out of British India of a native of India *under an agreement to labour for hire* in some country beyond the limits of India, other than the island of Ceylon or the Straits Settlements, is not lawful except to countries specified in the schedule of the Act, 'and to such other countries as the Governor in Council from time to time by notification declares to be countries to which emigration is lawful.' Every such notification 'must contain a declaration that the Governor General in Council has been duly certified that the government of the country to which the notification refers, has made such laws and other provisions as the Governor General in Council thinks sufficient for the protection of emigrants to that country during their residence therein.'

It is, therefore, to be said that emigration (in the sense defined) to Canada from India, is not lawful under the Indian Emigration Act, and cannot be made lawful except through the action of the Canadian government in making the necessary laws, to the satisfaction of the government of India, for the protection of Indian emigrants.

It will, therefore, be seen, that of itself the Indian Emigration Act solves the problem, so far as it relates to the importation of contract labour from India to Canada, and this is the one class to be feared, since without some agreement to labour it is hardly to be expected that the number of immigrants will be large. To render this law wholly effective so far as Canada is concerned, it would be sufficient to prohibit the landing in Canada of immigrants who come in violation of the laws of their own country.

(5) With the danger of the importation of native labour under contract or agreement removed, there remains for consideration only such classes as might desire to emigrate from India of their own initiative, or as having left India and gone elsewhere, to China, for example, might be induced by agreement or otherwise, to emigrate to this country. To the immigration of the latter class the regulation of the Canadian government requiring a continuous passage from the country of which they are natives or citizens and upon through tickets, should prove an effective bar, whilst as to the former the same regulation, the warnings issued by the government of India, and the greater care which it may reasonably be expected the steamship companies will exercise in the future, should prove a real deterrent. It will be apparent, moreover, that having regard for the policy of the India government in the protection of the natives as set forth in the Indian Emigration Act, the government of Canada is fully justified in requiring, as has been its policy, of persons coming to Canada, without a knowledge of conditions, and with manners and customs wholly different from our own, especially where such persons are ignorant of our language and are without any agreement guaranteeing work, that they should, for their own protection, be in possession of a sum of money sufficient to ensure their not being reduced to a condition of mendicancy or becoming a public charge. The regulation at present in force, requiring all immigrants to have in their possession a sum of at least $25 constitutes a requirement which for the protection of the Indians themselves, is an obvious necessity. Should this amount prove inadequate it could be increased.

There is thus, in the last analysis, a dovetailing, so to speak, of Great Britain's well-known policy in the protection of the native races of India, and Canada's policy in the matter of immigration.

A HARMONY OF POLICIES.

Whilst effective as a means of restricting a class of immigration unsuited to Canada, it will be apparent that the arrangement as herein set forth is one which finds its justification on grounds of humanity as strong as are the economic reasons by which it is also supported. The liberty of British subjects in India is safegnarded rather than curtailed, the traditional policy of Britain in respect to the native races of India has been kept in mind, and the necessity of enacting legislation either in India or in Canada which might appear to reflect on fellow British subjects in another part of the empire has been wholly avoided. Nothing could be more unfortunate or misleading than that the impression should go forth that Canada, in seeking to regulate a matter of domestice concern, is not deeply sensible of the obligations which citizenship within the empire entails. It is a recognition of this obligation which has caused her to adopt a course which by removing the possibilities of injustice and friction, is best calculated to strengthen the bonds of association with the several parts, and to promote the greater harmony of the whole. In this, as was to be expected, Canada has had not only the sympathy and understanding, but the hearty co-operation of the authorities in Great Britain and India as well.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sd.) W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
Deputy Minister of Labour.

Ottawa, May 2, 1908.

REPORT

BY

W. L. MACKENZIE KING, C.M.G.
DEPUTY MINISTER OF LABOUR

ON

THE NEED FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE OPIUM TRAFFIC IN CANADA

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA
PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1908

[No. 36b—1908.]

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Albert Henry George, Earl Grey, Viscount Howick, Baron Grey of Howick, in the County of Northumberland, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, and a Baronet; Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, &c., &c., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to submit to Your Excellency, a report by W. L. Mackenzie King, C.M.G., Deputy Minister of Labour, on the need for the suppression of the opium traffic in Canada.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) RODOLPHE LEMIEUX,
Minister of Labour.

Dated at Ottawa, July 3, 1908.

REPORT BY W. L. MACKENZIE KING, C.M.G., ON THE NEED FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE OPIUM TRAFFIC IN CANADA.

To the Honourable Rodolphe Lemieux, K.C., LL.D., F.R.S.C.,
Minister of Labour.

Sir,—In the report recently presented, of the settlement of the claims of the Chinese residents of the City of Vancouver, B.C., for losses occasioned by the Anti-Asiatic riots of September last, I drew attention to a part of the evidence before the commission, disclosing the existence of opium manufacturing on a considerable scale in the Province of British Columbia, and respectfully submitted that the operations of the opium industry should receive the immediate attention of parliament, and of the legislatures, with a view to the enactment of such measures as would effectually suppress the opium traffic in Canada, and wholly eradicate this evil and its baneful effects.

While in Vancouver, I received the following communication from the Secretary of the Anti-Opium League, an organization composed of Chinese residents of the province:—

'Wa-Ying Yat-Po,
The Chinese Daily Newspaper Publishing Co., Ltd.,
Vancouver, B.C., May 29, 1908.

'Mackenzie King, Esq.,
'Government Commissioner.

'Dear Sir,—The Chinese of this city were patiently waiting for your coming, and no doubt your present investigation will bring about the equitable adjustment of the claims and satisfactory settlement.

'Besides the international and financial questions that you are dealing, we sincerely wish that you would have interest in the social condition of the Chinese.

'Opium is a social evil in this world. Last week we met the Rev. Dr. Chown, of the Moral Reform Association of Canada. Having instruction from Sir Wilfrid Laurier, he is trying his very best to suppress the use of this poisonous drug in Canada. Anti-opium leagues are being formed among the Chinese in British Columbia, with the object of trying to check the use of opium voluntarily, but we desire to have the co-operation of the Canadian Government.

'Whilst you, being a Commissioner of the Laurier Government, are in the city investigating into the Chinese affairs; we do hope that you would give some attention to this opium question.

'If your valuable time permits, we should like to meet you before your return to Ottawa.

'Hoping that the result of your commission will be friendly, just and beneficial, I am,

Yours truly,
(Sgd.) PETER HING.'

To this communication I sent the following reply:—

VANCOUVER, May 30, 1908.

'DEAR SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th instant, in which you kindly mention that, while engaged on my present investigation, you wish I would also take some interest in the social condition of the Chinese, and refer more particularly to the evil of the opium habit.

'I am pleased to learn from your letter, that anti-opium leagues are being formed among the Chinese in British Columbia, with the object of trying to check the use of opium voluntarily. Among the well-wishers of mankind, there can be, I think, but one opinion as to the attitude which should be assumed toward this evil, which, once existent, does so much to destroy not only the lives of individuals, but the manhood of a nation. As a government official, I have no special authority to deal with this question in an official way, but as a citizen, I shall certainly deem it a privilege to look into the question while here, and will gladly do my part to obtain the co-operation of the public authorities here and elsewhere in the suppression of this evil.

'I would be pleased indeed to meet either yourself personally, or any number of Chinese who may wish to see me in reference to the question. Should you desire a special meeting, I will be pleased to confer with you as to the fixing of a suitable place and time.

'Yours very truly,

(Sgd.) W. L. MACKENZIE KING.

'PETER HING, ESQ.,
Chinese Daily Newspaper Publishing Co.,
100 Hastings St., cor. Abbott, Vancouver.'

Subsequent to the receipt of the above coumunication, a deputation of three from the Chinese Anti-Opium League called upon me, and strongly urged my assistance to obtain the government's help in their efforts to discourage and prevent the manufacture and sale of opium. Mr. Tung Cheng-Ling, the attaché of the Chinese Legation at London, England, who came to Vancouver to be present at the enquiry into the Chinese claims, also spoke to me upon the subject, and expressed the hope that in the interests of his fellow countrymen, measures might be enacted which would lead to the suppression of this vice. I promised these gentlemen that I would give the matter attention, and took occasion to make a personal investigation of the factories in Vancouver, and to visit a number of so-called 'dens' where opium was being smoked. I also made enquiries from reliable sources as to the extent of the practice among Chinese and other people in the province.

Since my return to Ottawa, I have received a communication from the Anti-Opium League, containing the following resolution passed at its last meeting:—

'Seeing that the use of opium is a social evil and the drug a destroyer of the lives of the individuals and a detriment to the welfare of the community, the Chinese Anti-Opium League of British Columbia humbly prays

that the Federal Government of Canada will decisively exercise its authority and powers to prohibit the importation, manufacture and sale of the opium into and in Canada, so that the social physical and moral conditions of both the Chinese and the Europeans who indulge in the use of and the abuse of the drug may in consequence be vastly improved.'

The reference to the opium evil contained in my report as commissioner to adjust the Chinese claims, was limited, necessarily, to such facts as were brought out in evidence before the commission, while ascertaining business losses of certain of the claimants. It is hardly sufficient to convey an adequate conception of the extent to which this traffic has developed in the province of British Columbia, or to show how urgent is the need of prohibitory legislation. That the government may be more fully advised, I beg respectfully to submit a few facts and considerations which have an immediate bearing on the subject.

In the coast cities of Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster, there are at least seven factories carrying on an extensive business in opium manufacture. It is estimated that the annual gross receipts of these combined concerns amounted, for the year 1907 to between $600,000 and $650,000. The crude opium is imported from India in coconut shells, it is 'manufactured' by a process of boiling into what is termed 'powdered' opium and subsequently into opium 'prepared for smoking.' The returns show that large amounts of crude opium have been imported annually, and that the value of the crude opium imported in the nine months of the fiscal year 1906-7 was greater than the value of the amount imported in the twelve months of the preceding year; the figures for these periods being $262,818, and $261,943, respectively.

The factories are owned and the entire work of manufacture is carried on by Chinese, between 70 and 100 persons being employed. One or two of the factories have been in existence for over twenty years, but the majority have been recently established. It is asserted by the owners of these establishments that all the opium manufactured is consumed in Canada, by Chinese and white people, but there are strong reasons for believing that much of what is produced at the present time is smuggled into China and the coast cities of the United States. However, the amount consumed in Canada, if known, would probably appal the ordinary citizen who is inclined to believe that the habit is confined to the Chinese, and by them indulged in only to a limited extent.

The Chinese with whom I conversed on the subject, assured me that almost as much opium was sold to white people as to Chinese, and that the habit of opium smoking was making headway, not only among white men and boys, but also among women and girls. I saw evidences of the truth of these statements in my round of visits through some of the opium dens of Vancouver. The following item which appeared in a Vancouver paper at the time the Commission was in session, speaks for itself. It is entitled,

'Awful Effects of Opium Habit.

'In the police court this morning, while Vancouver lay in the beauty and brightness of early sunshine, there emerged into the light, ugly and horrible evidence of the dire influence which the opium traffic is exercising

among the ranks of British Columbia womanhood. May Edwards, pretty and young, had been found in a Chinese den. She said she had a husband in Victoria, and if allowed to go would return to him. She was allowed to go.'

'Much the sadder of the cases, however, was that of Belle Walker. A terrible record of the effects of indulgence in opium was written upon her appearance this morning. She was found by the police in an opium den. She had been there for three weeks. Magistrate Williams sent her to prison for six months.'

It is almost inconceivable that such a story should have found a place on any of the court records of this country, and yet I was told by one of the leading physicians of Vancouver that he has been shocked at the number of cases of women addicted to the habit which have come to his notice in the regular course of his practice during the past year. As for the Chinese, the casual visitor to their quarter of the city may see them in numbers at any hour of the night or day indulging in and under the influence of this drug.

What is hardly less surprising than the manufacture of opium is that its sale should be permitted, and this, in some districts without safeguards of any kind. It is true there is provincial legislation which to appearances should restrict the sale, but for some reason best known to the authorities, it seems to be openly ignored. Sections 16 to 18 of the Revised Statutes of British Columbia, 1897, Chap. 27, contain the following provisions:—

'Section 16. No person shall, within the limits of any incorporated city city or town in this province, keep open shop for the retailing, dispensing or compounding poisons, *or sell, or attempt to sell any of the articles mentioned in Schedule 'A'* or Schedule 'B' to this Act, *unless such person is registered as a licentiate of pharmacy* under the Act, under the penalty set forth in section 20 in this Act. . . . .

'Section 17. Articles named or described in Schedule 'A' or Schedule 'B' shall be *deemed to be poisonous* within the meaning of this Act. . . .

'Section 18. No person shall sell any poison named in Schedule 'A' either by wholesale or retail, unless the box, bottle, vessel, wrapper or cover in which such poison is contained, is distinctly labelled with the name of the article and the word 'poison,' and if sold by retail, then also with the name and address of the proprietor of the establishment in which such poison is sold; and no person shall sell any poison mentioned in Schedule 'A' to any person unknown to the seller unless introduced by some person known to the seller; and on every sale of such article the person actually selling the same shall, before delivery, make an entry in a book to be kept for that purpose in the form set forth in Schedule 'C' to this Act, stating the date of the sale, the name and address of the purchaser, the name and quantity of the article sold, the purpose for which it is stated by the purchaser to be required, and the name of the person, if any, who introduced him, to which entry the signature of the purchaser shall be affixed, under the penalty set forth in section 20 of this Act: Provided the person actually selling the poison shall be liable to the penalty mentioned in this Act.'

Schedule 'A' to the Act, to which reference is made in the above section, includes 'Opium and its preparations, except paregoric and syrup of poppies.'

Notwithstanding these provisions, sales of opium are made daily at certain of the Chinese shops without a single precaution being taken as prescribed in section 15, and without the person making the sale being 'a licentiate of pharmacy' as required by section 16. I witnessed several individuals come and make their purchases of opium, and have in my possession at the present time, a quantity of the drug which I obtained across the counter of one of these shops. The vessel containing it is without label, name or address. I was not requested to enter a signature or answer a single question, and feel quite sure that no entry of its sale was ever made.

In the face of open violation or neglect of the law of this kind, it is not so much a matter of wonder that the evil is gaining a foothold, and that as other countries are making it increasingly difficult for the drug to be obtained in any form, its importation, manufacture and sale should be growing apace in this land. The only effective remedy is to prohibit the importation, manufacture and sale alike, and this absolutely save in so far as an exception may be necessary for medicinal purposes only.

In enacting legislation to this end, the Parliament of Canada will not only effect one of the most necessary of moral reforms so far as the Dominion is concerned, but will assist in a world movement which has for its object the freeing of a people from a bondage which is worse than slavery. It is well known that the government of China, during recent years has been taking active measures to suppress the opium evil within the Chinese Empire. Referring to this action of the Chinese authorities the *Times* of India, of May 9, of the present year, has the following editorial reference:—

> 'Edicts emanating from the Chinese Government have not always fulfilled their purpose and Chinese promises have frequently fallen far short of performances. There was some reason, therefore, for regarding Great Britain as Quixotic in sacrificing a large portion of Indian revenue to meet the wishes of China in respect to the opium traffic. Impartial and unbiassed reports from many different quarters leave no margin for doubt, however, that China is thoroughly in earnest, and that already the consumption of the drug has been greatly restricted. It is this fact that has caused opinion at home to veer round. The Chinese authorities have closed all the opium dens under their control, and it would be little short of a scandal if after all the sympathy expressed for a people struggling to free themselves from the habit, the indiscriminate sale of opium were to be permitted in British settlements. Presumably, a clean sweep of these dens will shortly be made, not only in Hong Kong, but also in the Malay Straits and Ceylon.'

The allusion to England's sacrifice of Indian revenue will be understood from the following paragraph from the report of the '*Moral and Material Progress and Conditions of India* during the year 1906-7,' ordered printed by the House of Commons on May 18 of the present year. At page 71, the report reads:—

> 'Towards the end of the year 1906, edicts were issued by the Government of China having for their object the suppression within ten years of the habit of consuming opium, and of the growth of opium, in China. Proposals were

made for the co-operation of the Government of India in this object by the gradual restriction of the amount of opium exported from India to China. At the beginning of 1908 an arrangement was entered into by which the total quantity of opium (including Malwa opium) exported from India beyond seas will be limited to 61,900 chests in the calendar year 1908, 56,800 chests in 1909, and 51,700 chests in 1910. The question of making still further reductions after the year 1910 will depend upon whether China has, in the interval, effected a proportional reduction in its own production and consumption of opium.'

In effect the step taken by the British Government, if continued, will mean an annual diminution of the Indian export of opium to China until the tenth reduction brings it to the vanishing point.

The whole subject was fully discussed in a debate in the British House of Commons as recently as May 6, at which time the House adopted without a division a resolution to terminate the licensing of opium dens in the Crown Colonies, licensing having been, until recently, the method adopted of 'regulating' the traffic in those parts. The resolution was as follows:—

'That this House, having regard to its resolution unanimously adopted on May 30, 1906, that the Indo-Chinese opium trade is morally indefensible, welcome the action of His Majesty's Government in diminishing the sale of opium for export, and thus responding to the action of the Chinese Government in their arrangements for the suppression of the consumption of the drug in that Empire; and this House also urges His Majesty's Government to take steps to bring to a speedy close the system of licensing opium dens now prevailing in some of our Crown Colonies, more particularly Hong Kong, the Straits Settlements and Ceylon.'

Colonel Seely, the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, speaking on behalf of the Government, informed the House that on Monday, the 4th of May, the Government had telegraphed to the Governor of Hong Kong as follows:—'His Majesty's Government have decided that steps must be taken to close opium dens in Hong Kong, as they recognize that it is essential in dealing with the opium question in Hong Kong, that they must act up to the standard set by the Chinese Government.' In regard to Ceylon, a Commission which had sat had concluded its labours, and its recommendations were drastic. The Commission had recommended that the present system of renting and licensing opium houses should be abandoned; that all opium shops should be closed on the expiration of the existing license; that the importation, distribution and sale of the crude drug should be made a government monopoly; that for every opium shop closed, the nearest Government dispensary should be made available for the distribution of the drug to habitual adult users, if they come forward to register their names, for a certain quantity to be periodically paid for in cash; that the use of the drug, except for medical purposes should be absolutely prohibited after a definite period, and that a system of inspection should be introduced by the appointment of special officers for the purpose. The Governor of Ceylon had proposed, subject to the Secretary of State's approval, to accept and put in force all the recomemndations, except that which urged prohibition after a definite time. The Secretary of

State had that morning telegraphed to the Governor, sanctioning his proposals. As for the Straits Settlements, a Commission had been appointed to deal with the subject and was expected to report early in the autumn. On their report the Government proposed to take action. He could promise that in the Federated Malay States action would be taken which would lead with certainty in the direction of the ultimate extinction of the use of opium.

During the course of the debate, the Right Honourable Sir Edward Grey, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, reminded the House that in 1901, the Secretary of State for India had declared that the government would agree with China in any plan for the restriction of the consumption of opium brought forward in good faith, even if it caused some sacrifice, and drew attention to the following decree issued by the Chinese Government on the 24th of March of the present year:—

> 'We have already directed by Imperial Decree, that regulations should be issued under which the use of opium, both foreign and native, should be totally suppressed within the period of 10 years. The British Government have now agreed to effect an annual reduction in the amount of opium exported to China, and other friendly powers are willing to assist. This enlightened policy on their part has greatly impressed us. Under the agreement with the British Government, the reduction of the exports is to be continued for three years, and if it is found at the expiration of that period, that China has effectively decreased the consumption and production of opium, the policy of reducing the exports will still be carried on. To allow these three years to slip by without taking measures for the abolition of the drug, would be a poor return for the benevolent policy of a friendly power, and a deep disappointment to philanthropists of all nations.'

Replying to a question in the House of Commons two days previously, Sir Edward Grey had said:—'No opium dens exist at present in any of the British concessions in China.'

During the course of the debate on the above resolution the Right Honourable Alfred Lyttleton, former Secretary of State for the Colonies, congratulated the Government upon having taken a step which seemed to be entirely reasonable in the circumstances.

The attitude of Japan towards the opium evil is both instructive and profitable. To quote from a report of a committee appointed by the Philippines Commission to investigate the use of opium and the traffic therein, 'the opium law of Japan, in the words of a government official of Tokyo, is "prohibitive and effective." . . The opium law of Japan forbids the importation, the possession, and the use of the drug, except as a medicine, and it is kept to the letter in a population of 47,000,000, of whom 8,000 are Chinese. So rigid are the provisions of the law, that it is sometimes, especially in interior towns, almost impossible to secure opium or its alkaloids, in cases of medical necessity, and the government is determined to keep the opium habit strictly confined to what it deems to be its legitimate use, which use, even, it seems to think, is dangerous enough to require special safeguarding.'

Article 159 of the Japanese law lays it down that any one manufacturing, having for sale, or growing opium in any form, shall be punished with penal servitude not

exceeding seven years; and further, any person eating or smoking opium shall be punished with penal servitude not exceeding three years.

In 1895 China ceded to Japan the Island of Formosa. The bulk of the population of that island is still Chinese, numbering about two and a half million. Prior to the Japanese occupation, the Formosans were not restricted in their importation and use of the drug. It was a commercial matter only. It was estimated that seven per cent of the entire population were smokers of opium. Little time was lost by Japan in grappling with the question. In 1897 a law was put into effect regulating the system with a view to the gradual suppression of the use of opium. The system adopted was one of government monopoly, and the method one of 'progressive prohibition.'

Strikingly similar has been the action of the United States Government in dealing with the opium evil in the Philippines. Under the Spanish law the right to sell opium for smoking and other purposes, was farmed out in the various provinces to a wholesale dealer, who purchased the privileges at a public auction. In 1903, the Philippine Commission appointed the committee to which reference has been made. There were three members of this committee, one of whom a former Canadian, was the Right Reverend Charles H. Brent, Episcopal Bishop to the Philippines. They were authorized to visit the various oriental countries to investigate the measures taken by the different governments for the purpose of suppressing the use of opium. One of the results of the investigations by this committee was the adoption by Congress in 1905, of an Act fixing a duty on crude and manufactured opium imported into the Philippine Islands, giving powers to the Philippine Commission to enact measures to restrict or prohibit the importation of opium, and providing that after March 1, 1908, 'It shall be unlawful to import into the Philippine Islands opium, in whatever form, except by the government, and for medicinal purposes only, and at no time shall it be lawful to sell opium to any native of the Philippine Islands except for medicinal purposes.' At the present time, therefore, all importation of opium into the Philippine Islands has ceased, except for medicinal purposes, and the importation for that purpose is made by the government only.

In the United States the importation of opium by the Chinese and trafficking in opium in China by United States citizens are prohibited by Act of February 23, 1887—An Act to provide for the execution of the provisions of Article 2 of the treaty concluded between the United States and the Emperor of China on November 17, 1880. The section of the Act forbidding the importation of opium by Chinese is as follows:—

> 'The importation of opium into any of the ports of the United States by any subject of the Emperor of China, is hereby prohibited. Every person guilty of a violation of the preceding provision shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars nor less than fifty dollars, or by imprisonment for a period of not more than six months nor less than thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.'

By an Act of 1890, such opium as is manufactured in the United States is manufactured under the surveillance of officers and agents appointed by the government, and by American citizens only. They are obliged to give bonds and sureties for com-

pliance with the many regulations of the Act. The sale of the drug is also carefully safeguarded.

In Great Britain, opium, and all preparations of opium or of poppies are classified as 'poison,' and their sale is regulated by the Pharmacy Act of 1868, which makes it unlawful for any person to sell poisons unless such person is a pharmaceutical chemist, registered under the Act, and complies with the restrictions and safeguards which the law imposes.

Other instances of legislative enactments to suppress the opium evil, and to protect individuals from the baneful effects of this drug, might be given, if further examples were necessary. What is more important, however, than the example of other countries, is the good name of our own. To be indifferent to the growth of such an evil in Canada would be inconsistent with those principles of morality which ought to govern the conduct of a Christian nation.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) W. L. MACKENZIE KING,

Deputy Minister of Labour.

Dated at Ottawa, July 1, 1908.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

OF THE

TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILWAY

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31

1907

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA
PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1908

[No. 39*a*—1908.]

REPORT

(39a)

Of the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

The Honourable
Acting Minister of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa.

SIR,—We have the honour to transmit through you to His Excellency the Governor General in Council our third annual report, being for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907, setting forth the receipts and expenditures in connection with the eastern division of the National Transcontinental Railway, and such other matters in relation to the said railway as appear to be of public interest.

Information in detail as to the progress of the work will be found in the report of the chief engineer and in the reports of the district engineers hereto annexed.

SURVEYS.

A first location of the entire line from Moncton, N.B., to St. Boniface, Man., with the exception of about fifty miles in District 'C,' has been completed, and a large proportion of this has been revised; and our chief engineer anticipates that the line shall have been finally located by the end of August.

CONSTRUCTION.

Contracts for construction, after having been duly advertised, as required by the National Transcontinental Railway Act, have been awarded in each case to the lowest tenderer, as follows, viz.:—

Steel superstructure for highway span, 90 feet over all, over the Cap Rouge viaduct, District 'B,' to the Dominion Bridge Company, Limited, Montreal.

33,000 gross tons 80-lb. steel rails: 23,000 gross tons for delivery on dock alongside vessel at the city of Quebec, for the price of $34 per gross ton; 10,000 gross tons for delivery at Fort William or Port Arthur, for the price of $34.50 per gross ton, free on dock—to the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, Limited, Sydney, C.B.

32,000 gross tons 80-lb. steel rails, delivered at Fort William or Port Arthur, for the price of $34 per gross ton, free on dock—to the Algoma Steel Company, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

1,217 gross tons splice bars, for delivery at the city of Quebec, for the price of $47.04 per gross ton, free on dock—to the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, New Glasgow, N.S.

2,241 gross tons splice bars, for delivery at Fort William, for the price of $43.68 per gross ton, free on dock—to the Hamilton Steel and Iron Company, Limited, Hamilton, Ont.

202,800 lbs. track bolts and nuts, for delivery at Fort William, for the price of $3.60 per 100 lbs., free on dock—to the Toronto Bolt and Forging Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont.

310,100 lbs. track bolts and nuts, for delivery as follows:—

107,200 lbs. f.o.b. cars or free on dock alongside vessel at the city of Quebec, and

202,900 lbs. f.o.b. cars or free on dock alongside vessel at Fort William, for the price of $3.41 per 100 lbs.—to the Gananoque Bolt Company, Gananoque, Ont.

426,300 lbs. track bolts and nuts, for delivery as follows:—

223,500 lbs. f.o.b. cars or free on dock alongside vessel at the city of Quebec, for the price of $3.57½ per 100 lbs., and

202,800 lbs. free on dock alongside vessel at Fort William, for the price of $3.65 per 100 lbs.—to the Montreal Rolling Mills Company, Montreal, P.Q.

1,188,200 lbs. track spikes, for delivery free on dock alongside vessel at the city of Quebec, for the price of $2.50 per 100 lbs.—to the Peck Rolling Mills, Limited, Montreal, P.Q.

728,900 lbs. track spikes, for delivery free on dock at Fort William, for the price of $2.55 per 100 lbs.—to the Toronto Bolt and Forging Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont.

728,900 lbs. track spikes, for delivery free on dock at Fort William, for the price of $2.55 per 100 lbs.—to the Montreal Rolling Mills Company, Montreal, P.Q.

729,000 lbs. track spikes, for delivery free on dock at Fort William, for the price of $2.55 per 100 lbs.—to the Hamilton Steel and Iron Company, Limited, Hamilton, Ont.

210,000 railway ties, for the price of 50c. per tie for 1st class and 46c. per tie for 2nd class, and

268,050 ft. b.m. railway switch ties, for the price of $25 per M ft. b.m.—to John G. Hearn, Quebec, P.Q.

335,000 railway ties, for the price of 57c. per tie for 1st class and 44c. per tie for 2nd class—to John G. Hearn, Quebec, P.Q.

Steel superstructures for bridges over rivers Aux Pommes, Portneuf, St. Anne and Noir, for the price of 4.04c., 4.09c., 4.09c. and 4.18c. per lb., respectively—to the Locomotive and Machine Company, Montreal, P.Q.

100,000 railway ties, for the price of 40c. for 1st class and 35c. for 2nd class—to Robert Bates, Kenora, Ont.

Steel superstructures for bridges at Jacques Cartier river, Charest river and Batiscan river, for the price of 4.19c. per lb., 3.95c. per lb. and 4.23c. per lb., respectively; price for timber and floor system $50 per M ft. b.m.—to the Dominion Bridge Company, Limited, Montreal, P.Q.

50,000 railway ties, for the price of 67c. per tie for 1st class and 60c. per tie for 2nd class, delivered f.o.b. cars at junction between National Transcontinental Railway and Canadian Northern Railway, St. Boniface, Man.—to Edward Guilbault, St. Boniface, Man.

For construction Districts 'C' and 'D,' from a point designated on the plans of the Commissioners, about eight miles west of the Abitibi river crossing easterly, a distance of about 150 miles—to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, Montreal, P.Q.

District 'B.'—From a point designated on the plans of the Commissioners, about 150 miles west of the Quebec bridge, westerly to a point known as Weymontachene, a distance of about 45 miles, to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, Montreal.

District 'B.'—From a point designated on the plans of the Commissioners at or near the Quebec bridge, easterly for a distance of about 150 miles—to M. P. & J. T. Davis, Quebec, P.Q.

District 'A.'—From a point designated on the plans of the Commissioners at or near the town of Grand Falls, N.B., westerly to the boundary between the provinces of New Brunswick and Quebec, a distance of about 62 miles—to Lyons & White, Ottawa.

District 'A.'—From a point designated on the plans of the Commissioners at

or near the city of Moncton, N.B., westerly for a distance of about 50 miles,—to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, Montreal.

The contracts for the mill and shop inspection of the material and workmanship for bridges have been awarded to the Canadian Inspection Company, of Montreal, for the price of 45 cents per ton of 2,000 lbs. This company has also been awarded contracts for the inspection of the steel rail fastenings for the price of 20 cents per ton.

The contract for the inspection of the 65,000 gross tons of 80 lb. steel rails was awarded to the Standard Inspection Bureau, of Toronto, for the price of 5 cents per ton.

Statement of expenditure and the report of the purchasing department are annexed hereto. The former shows a total expenditure for the nine months ended March 31, 1907, of $5,537,867.50; of this amount our purchasing department expended for supplies, &c., $224,880.49.

An agreement dated March 1, 1907, respecting joint terminals at Winnipeg was entered into between the Canadian Northern Railway Company, the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, and His Majesty the King, acting in respect of the Dominion of Canada, and therein represented and acting by the Honourable the Minister of Railways and Canals, and the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway.

The whole respectfully submitted.

C. F. McISAAC,
ROBT. REID,
C. A. YOUNG,
S. N. PARENT.
Chairman.

The Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway, Ottawa, Ont.

SIRS,—I have the honour to submit the following report of work done by the engineering staff of the Transcontinental Railway from the 1st of July, 1906, to the 31st March, 1907.

DISTRICT 'A.'

It having been determined to make a first location of the 'river' route, in order that a closer comparison of cost of construction might be made between it and the 'back' or 'central' route (over which a first location had already been made), this was done, and the district engineer reported on the same under date of December 31, 1906.

The accompanying report of Mr. Guy C. Dunn, district engineer, gives full details of the work done, and from this it will be seen that he strongly recommended the adoption of the central route pusher grade, it being shown to be 46.4 miles shorter and $1,850,076.59 less costly to construct than the river route, and when constructed and its operating value taken into consideration it shows a balance in all in its favour of $5,832,191.09, and in this I concur.

In March, 1907, contracts were awarded for 50 miles from Moncton westerly to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, and 62 miles from a little west of Grand Falls to the boundary of the province of Quebec to Messrs. Lyons & White, but no work is likely to be begun before the snow goes.

HUGH D. LUMSDEN, Esq.,
Chief Engineer, Transcontinental Railway,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—In conformity with instructions, I herewith beg to submit general report of work done on this district from 30th of June, 1906, to the end of the fiscal year, the 31st of March, 1907.

DESCRIPTION OF WORK DONE.

On the 1st of July, 1906, eight parties were in the field, three of these being on preliminary location on the river route, one on preliminary location between Edmunston and the Quebec boundary, one on revised location between Grand Falls and the Quebec boundary, one on preliminary location west of Chipman, and one on revised location east of Chipman on line common to both routes. One small party was also engaged taking borings of the Salmon river at Chipman.

WORK DONE BY PARTIES.

Party No. 2 on the 1st of July was engaged on revised location on line common to both routes west of Grand Falls. This party ran revised location until September, and was also engaged on final location from the Quebec boundary towards Grand Falls until it was disbanded on the 29th October, 1906.

Party No. 3 was engaged on revised location east of Chipman on line common to both routes, and in September commenced final location from Moncton westward towards Chipman until disbanded on October 12, 1906.

Party No. 4 on the 1st of July was engaged on preliminary location west of Chipman on the central route. Early in July this party was transferred to Moncton and ran revised and final location until disbanded on the 15th of October, 1906.

Party No. 5 on the 1st of July was engaged on preliminary location between Fredericton and Chipman on the river route, and on completion of this work was disbanded on August 6, 1906.

Party No. 6 was running preliminary location on the river route between Woodstock and Fredericton until disbanded on the 13th of July, 1906.

Party No. 7 was placed in the field in October, 1906, on right of way surveys, and completed same between Moncton and the 50th mile, after which they were transferred to the fifth division, between Grand Falls and the Quebec boundary, and are still in commission.

Party No. 8 was engaged on preliminary location and alternative locations on the river route around Chipman, and was disbanded on September 5, 1906.

Party No. 9 on the 1st of July was engaged on preliminary location between Quebec boundary and Edmunston. In August it commenced on final location from Grand Falls westward until disbanded on November 2, 1906.

Party No. 12, with a steam power core drill, was taking borings at Chipman on July 1, and was disbanded on the 16th October, 1906. It was re-assembled in February and since then had been engaged with hand drills taking borings of the streams on division No. 5.

Total Mileage of Surveys run by Parties, District 'A,' June 30, 1906, to March 31, 1907.

	Miles.
Exploration	70·49
Preliminary lines	82·29
Abandoned preliminary lines	0·50
Preliminary location	93·60
Abandoned preliminary location	21·68
Revised location	111·44
Abandoned revised location	42·89
Final location	117·51
Total	540·40

ALTERNATIVE ROUTES.

All surveys on alternative routes between Chipman and Grand Falls having been completed and estimates of cost and operation made on same, I had the honour under

date December 31, 1906, to submit an interim report, extracts from which I herewith embody in this report, as follows:

'Results of Alternative Lines,' distances, Chipman to Grand Falls :

Via Central Route Standard Grade	155·51
" " " Pusher "	138·30
" River Route Standard Grade	184·74

COMPARISON OF CURVATURES.

	6 Curves.	Other Curves.	All Curves.
Central Route Standard Grade	393 20′	5499 46′	5893 06′
" " Pusher "	393 20′	4406 50′	4800 10′
River Route Standard Grade	399 00′	5177 11′	5576 11′

COMPARISON OF COST.

Chipman-Grand Falls, River Route Standard Grade.	$8,217,745 65
" " Central Route Pusher Grade.	6,367,669 06
Amount in favour Central Route Pusher Grade	$1,850,076 59
Chipman-Grand Falls, Central Route Standard Gr.	$8,227,072 29
" " River Route Standard Gr.	8,217,745 65
Amount in favour River Route Standard Grade	$ 9,326 64
Chipman-Grand Falls, Central Route Standard Gr.	$8,227,072 29
" " " " Pusher Grade.	6,367,669 06
Amount in favour Central Route Pusher Grade	$1,859,403 23

The above estimate of cost includes all grading, structures, track-laying, and track material, sidings, switches, interlocking systems where necessary, semaphores, &c., ties, timber, telegraph line, clearing, grubbing, right of way, fencing, tanks, but no buildings or equipments, nor is there any amount included for terminals, which if included would slightly increase the cost per mile of the River Route over the Central Route Pusher Grade and Standard Grade lines.

COMPARATIVE VALUE OF LINES.

Having made the above comparisons of cost of construction I will now submit the relative values of these three lines, including cost of operating.

River Route and Central Route Standard Grades.

(River Route—29·2 miles longer than Central Route Standard Grade.)

Difference in distance—29·2 miles, capitalized value of which on a basis of 20 daily trains is	$3,095,200 00
Plus capitalized value of two bridge draws and one extra railway grade crossing on River Route	150,000 00
	$3,245,200 00

		$3,245,200 00
Less capitalized value of excess of rise and fall on Central Route	330,688 50	
Less excess curvature on Central Route	25,360 00	
Less cost of transportating plant, supplies and material to Central Route Standard Grade line	200,000 00	
Less excess cost of constructing Central Route Standard over River Route	9,326 64	
		565,375 14
Balance in favour Central Route Standard Grade		$2,679,824 86

River Route and Central Route Pusher Grade.

(River Route—46·4 miles longer than Central Route Pusher Grade.)

Difference in distance—46·4 miles. Capitalized value of which on a basis of 20 daily trains is		$4,918,400 00
Excess in cost of construction River Route over Central Route Pusher Grade		1,850,076 59
Excess of curvature on River Route		62,080 00
Plus capitalized value of two bridge draws and one extra railway grade crossing on River Route		150,000 00
		$6,980,556 59
Less capitalized value of one Pusher for 6 months	$486,000 00	
Less capitalized value of excess of Rise and Fall on Central Route Pusher	502,365 50	
Less cost transporting plant supplies and material to Central Route Pusher Grade line	160,000 00	
		1,148,365 50
Balance in favour Central Route Pusher Grade		$5,832,191 09

Central Route Standard and Pusher Grades.

(Standard Grade—17·2 miles longer than Pusher Grade.)

Difference in distance—17·2 miles, capitalized value of which, on a basis of twenty daily trains, is		$1,823,200 00
Excess in cost of construction of Standard Grade over the Pusher Grade Line		1,859,403 23
Excess in curvature of Standard Grade over Pusher Grade		87,440 00
Excess in cost of transporting plant, supplies and material to Standard over Pusher Grade Line		40,000 00
		$3,810,043 23
Less capitalized value of excess of rise and fall on Pusher Grade	$171,677 00	
Less capitalized value of one Pusher for 6 months	486,000 00	
		$657,677 00
Balance in favour of Pusher over Standard Grade		$3,152,366 23

ROUTE RECOMMENDED.

I will now refer you to the National Transcontinental Railway Act, 3 Ed. VII., chapter 71, clause 2, which very clearly defines the route through New Brunswick, and reads as follows:—

'The eastern division shall comprise the portion of the said railway to be constructed from its eastern terminus through the central part of the province of New Brunswick and through the province of Quebec, by the shortest available line, to the city of Quebec.'

By the reading of this Act, by the instructions received from yourself and the late Chairman of the Commission, together with the results obtained from the preliminary location surveys between Chipman and Grand Falls, I most emphatically recommend the adoption of the central route, pusher grade. From an engineering and operating point of view there is no question as to the superiority of the central route, standard grade, over the river route, and of the central pusher grade over the central route standard grade, and the only argument that could possibly be used against the adoption of the pusher grade would be that, as a matter of sentiment, it might be a mistake to make a break in the 0.4 per cent grade rising eastward. I think, however, that in a work of this magnitude all sentimental arguments can be dismissed and the merits of the lines discussed from a strictly business basis, and it would not be out of place here to point out that by the adoption of the line as mentioned, that for all passenger traffic, and mail and express delivery, the distance between the city of Moncton and the city of Quebec, or points west thereof, would be reduced by one hour over the river route, that all freight delivery would be reduced by nearly two hours, and also that all passenger trains and all light freight trains could be operated over the pusher grade without assistance.

CASUALTIES.

No fatal accident or death has so far occurred on this district, and the health of the men engaged on the work has been exceptionally good.

CONCLUSION.

The following contracts have been let on this district:—

From Moncton westward for 50 miles, to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company; and 60.8 miles from the vicinity of Grand Falls to the Quebec boundary, to Messrs. Lyons & White, and although this past winter has been a severe one in New Brunswick, the fall of snow being very great, I hope to see actual construction on the above two sections commenced about the 1st of May.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GUY C. DUNN,
District Engineer, 'A.'

DISTRICT 'B.'

In this district the surveys have practically been completed, except at the extreme east and west ends, where in all three parties are still engaged.

The work of construction on the contracts awarded in 1906 is progressing steadily, and a contract for the construction of 150 miles easterly from the Quebec bridge was awarded to Messrs. M. P. & J. T. Davis on the 9th of March, 1907, and another contract for the construction of about 45 miles from the 150th mile westerly from the Quebec bridge westerly to the 195th mile, to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company on the 14th of March, 1907.

The following is a report from Mr. A. E. Doucet, district engineer, District 'B.':—

HUGH D. LUMSDEN, Esq.,
Chief Engineer, Transcontinental Railway,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—In conformity with your instructions to prepare a report of the work of location and construction done in District 'B' since the 30th of June, 1906, up to the 31st of March, 1907, I beg to report as follows:—

Our location parties have been steadily at work in the field since the former date and our final location throughout the whole district is complete, with the exception of the short gap between the New Brunswick boundary at Lake Baker and the end of the 150-mile contract lately let east of the Quebec bridge. This gap, some 30 miles in length, will be completed about September. Party 5A is attending to this work. Party 2 is rechaining and restaking the final location from the Quebec bridge easterly, as most of this work was done during the winter, and we will have to keep another party in the field to restake the final location from the Vermilion river, north of La Tuque, to Weymontachene, at the westerly end of District 'B,' as this location was also done during the winter of 1906-7. The other location parties are disbanded.

The final length of line through the district is as follows:—

	Miles.
From boundary line of New Brunswick to the north abutment of Quebec bridge	202
From the north abutment of the Quebec bridge to Weymontachene	198·77
Total length	400·77

We have one land surveying party at work on the south shore of the St. Lawrence river getting the plans ready so that the work of buying the several properties through which our line runs may not delay the contractors' work, and, in order to make assurance doubly sure, it is our intention to place still another party of the same description in the field for the same purpose.

TRANSPORT.

The work performed by our storekeeper and commissaries has been entirely satisfactory. As the location parties have practically finished their field work, the commissaries' services have been utilized in provisioning the parties on construction.

GENERAL.

I am happy to state that there have been no fatal accidents in District 'B' during the year.

CONSTRUCTION.

As 300 miles out of the 400 in District 'B' are now under construction, it has been found advisable to divide at once the whole of the district into divisions and residencies, the former comprising from 34 to 65 miles in length, according to the difficulties of transportation; and the residencies from 11 to 16 miles. There are 11 divisions and 36 residencies. It has been found practicable to fill all the positions of division and resident engineers, with very few exceptions indeed, from amongst the members of the several survey parties formerly employed on the location of the line, and the younger members, such as topographers, draughtsmen and rodmen, have been appointed as instrumentmen.

Owing to the farms in the settled portions of the province of Quebec being so narrow and consequently so numerous, we have had to organize a regular staff of land agents, whose duty it is to visit the different localities and endeavour to come to

arrangements with the various proprietors as to the purchase price of their land. This department is now working smoothly, and the greater majority of the proprietors have accepted our terms, which, compared with the previous purchases through the same localities, appear to be most just and fair.

The construction has progressed steadily and satisfactorily, although, owing to the loss of the winter months of 1905-6, the contractors were not in a position to haul their supplies to those portions of the work far removed from settlement, particularly from La Tuque westerly, and consequently I am certain that the whole of the 150 miles west of the Quebec bridge will not be completed within the time specified.

At the end of March the contractors had the following men, horses and plant on the work:—

Men	3,297
Horses	839
Carts	146
Wagons	244
Dump cars	123
Rock drills	261
Derricks	3
Steam shovels	1
Pile drivers	5

During the season of 1906 we received at Quebec several consignments of steel rails and other track material, which we redistributed to Belair, St. Basile and Hervey Junction, and which will enable the contractors to go on with their track-laying as soon as the snow is off the ground.

I attach hereto a statement showing the mileage of different descriptions of line run to the end of March, 1907:—

	Miles.
Exploration lines	1,400·64
Preliminary lines	2,791·65
First location lines	635·94
Revised location lines	686·30
Final location lines	369·37

A. E. DOUCET,
District Engineer, 'B.'

DISTRICT 'C.'

The survey work on this district has been continued and a first location throughout the entire district completed, with the exception of a few miles near the headwaters of the Gatineau river.

The accompanying report of Mr. A. N. Molesworth, district engineer, gives details of the work done by the several survey parties.

A contract for the construction of the westerly 42 miles in this district was awarded to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company in March, 1907, but work cannot be started until the spring.

HUGH D. LUMSDEN, Esq.,
Chief Engineer, Transcontinental Railway,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—Herein I have the honour to submit a report of the progress of preliminary and location surveys on District 'C,' from the 1st of July, 1906, to the 31st of March, 1907.

The engineers in the field have, during the past year, done very good work. Several preliminary lines have been run over the whole district, and first location over all but a few miles between the Soucie river and the east fork of the Gatineau river. Revised location has been run over 90 miles, and a party under Mr. W. D. Robertson is now engaged in running final location, and has run 25 miles to date. We hope to have all our surveys completed this season.

Our line when finally located will be very good, all coming within the maximum grades and curvature, and the work on two-thirds of the district is not at all heavy.

Party No. 1 in charge of Mr. A. L. McDougall finished close preliminary line through a connection with party No. 2 near the northeast fork of the Gatineau river, after which they made a first location over this division. They found a very good line considering the rough country and cut off several miles in distance on their location.

Party No. 2 in charge of E. B. Haycock after running several preliminary lines over the east end of his division, and after a great deal of hard work, found a line through in a more direct course than any line run during the previous surveys.

He started location last January and has run up to date about 20 miles. This is the only division on the district which has not had first location completed, owing to the great difficulties in getting from the Oskaleano waters over to the Gatineau. A great many preliminary lines had to be run before one was found which proved satisfactory. The line as now laid out will cut off several miles in distance and is very much superior to any of the lines run last year.

Party No. 4, in charge of I. J. Steel, after making connection with party No. 2's survey on June 30, 1906, moved west about 20 miles and ran preliminary lines both to the north and south of the former survey in an endeavour to improve the line, after which he ran first location over his division, and is now engaged in revising line located by W. H. Maher in charge of party No. 5.

Party No. 5A, which had just arrived on the ground and got well started on the 1st July, continued their location eastward from the Megiskan river until they connected with party No. 4. They made this connection on the 29th of December, when the party was called in and disbanded. They also did very good work and improved the preliminary line to a very considerable extent.

Party No. 6, in charge of R, F. Davy, had just commenced revising location eastward from the Hurricanaw river when last report was made. He continued this revision eastward until he made connection with party No. 5A near Millie lake, which point he reached on December 28, 1906, when his party was called in and disbanded. Mr. Davy made some very important improvements on his revision of W. P. Wilgar's location, particularly in the vicinity of Bell river, where there was a big bend in the former location. He managed to locate just as good a line in a more direct course, saving two miles in distance.

Mr. W. D. Robertson reorganized party 6 on January 17, 1907, and proceeded via Grand Lake Victoria to a point near Millie lake to run final location through from that point to the west end of District 'C.' He had a great deal of trouble in getting his outfit and supplies forwarded to his starting point on account of bad weather, arriving there about the middle of February, and has up to date run 25 miles of final location, improving the old location in places materially.

Party No. 8, in charge of W. D. Robertson, which had just moved south of Lake Makamik on the 30th of June last to try another line from west end of district to a common point about 50 miles eastward—this preliminary line was pushed through and as it would make a much more direct route than the line further north, it was considered advisable to locate it. This, Mr. Robertson proceeded to do and completed the first location by October 18, 1906. His party was then called in and disbanded for a time.

Party No. 8 was reorganized January 10, 1907, in charge of Noel Tooker, and sent out to revise location of line south of Lake Makamik. They had great difficulty

in reaching their starting point as the weather was exceptionally bad, but they finally arrived early in February with their outfit and a month's supplies. This party has up to date revised about 20 miles, making some important improvements in the line.

TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

The transport department on District 'C' has done very efficient work during the past year, and all the parties in the field have at all times been well supplied with provisions, &c. During the winter just passed we cut new roads further in towards the line, so that our supplies could be delivered so much nearer their destination by teams during the winter months. From the end of these roads they are distributed to the various caches we have along the proposed line, they being on an average of about 25 miles apart.

CASUALTIES.

I am glad to say that I have no deaths to report on District 'C' during the past year, and we have had very little sickness considering the hardships the men, under the best circumstances, have had to endure.

I attach herewith a report and description of lines run from July 1, 1906, to March 31, 1907.

TOTAL MILEAGE OF SURVEYS RUN JUNE 30, 1906, TO MARCH 31, 1907.

Party.	Exploration Lines.	Preliminary Lines.	1st Location Lines.	Rev. Location Lines.	Final Location Lines.	Total.
1A	6·50	73·70	40·00			120·20
2	21·03	90·82	20·60			132·45
4	27·70	76·10	16 25	19·50		139·55
5A	38·00	54·75	51·25			144·00
6	29·40	27·70	22·56	50·35	15·00	145·01
8	23·20	75·75	28·66	15·94		143·55
Total	145·83	398·82	179·32	85·79	15·00	824·76

A. N. MOLESWORTH,
District Engineer—'C.'

DISTRICT 'D.'

From the following report of Mr. S. R. Poulin, district engineer, it will be seen that the surveys on this district are nearly completed, with the exception of the final location, and it is expected that this will be completed early in September. A contract for the construction of say 108 miles from the western boundary of this district to a point about 8 miles westerly from the crossing of the Abitibi river was awarded in March to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, but as yet no work has been done on it.

HUGH D. LUMSDEN, Esq.,
Chief Engineer, Transcontinental Railway,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the work done in my district from the 1st of July, 1906, to the 31st of March, 1907:—

On the 1st of July, 1906, six parties, Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, were in the field and did the following work on the present adopted middle route:—

Party No. 2 completed the alternative first location south of Makamik lake from mile zero, at the east end of District 'D,' to mile 50 by the 10th of October, and according to your instructions, Mr. Moberley, engineer in charge, was instructed to revise the location of party No. 4, Mr. Goodwin, from mile 50 to mile 98, the Abitibi river crossing. This he completed on March 12, and being on the ground at the time, I advised Mr. Moberly to run 10 miles of final location eastward from the said crossing, and then come out and disband temporarily his party. This was done, himself and party arriving at McDougall's chutes on the last day of March.

Party No. 4 completed the alternative first location on the middle route from mile 50 to mile 98, and on October 12 Mr. Goodwin was also instructed to revise the location of party No. 5, Mr. G. F. Hanning, from mile 98, the Abitibi river crossing, to mile 134, Mattagama river. Mr. Goodwin completed this, and also ran an alternative line from mile 120 westward to connect with a new location of party No. 6, which passes north of Departure lake and crosses the Mattagama river some 4 miles north.

Mr. Goodwin and party returned to the Abitibi river crossing at the beginning of March. According to instructions he finally located the line from Abitibi river crossing eastward as far as th eboundar yline between the districts of Nipissing and Algoma. This he completed by the 30th of March. The same party will continue the final location from the 88th mile eastward.

Party No. 5, under Mr. G. F. Hanning, completed the first location from mile 112 to 144, or to a point west of Poplar river, the line passing south of Departure lake. On September 12, 1906, Mr. Hanning was instructed to revise the alternative first location of party No. 2 south of Makamik lake, mile zero to mile 50. This was completed January 20, 1907. The same party then revised Mr. Moberly's first location on the line north of Makamik lake from mile zero to the junction of these two lines at mile 25. This latter revision was done at your suggestion in order to reach a final decision as to the respective merits of the two locations, the one north and the other south of lake Makamik. Mr. Hanning completed this work and returned to McDougall's chutes with his party on March 28. He proceeded at once to Abitibi river crossing, and will continue the final location west of the boundary between the districts of Nipissing and Algoma.

Party No. 6, under Mr. A. F. Cotton, completed a preliminary line on the middle route from mile 160 to mile 175, and ran the first location from mile 144 to mile 165. Mr. J. Aylen, assistant district engineer, suggested a line from the Ground Hog river, passing north of Departure lake. This line was also run by Party No. 6 and completed in November. It proved a better line than the one south of Departure lake.

Mr. Robert Laird then took charge of the party for the revision. He revised the location of party No. 6 from mile 165 eastward to the Mattagama river, adopting the location north of Departure lake. He ran a location from the north end of Departure lake to the south location, joining it at the crossing of the Muskego river by the said location. He also ran a location from the north end of Departure lake to the Mattagama river, crossing the latter river at the first rapid below the mouth of the Muskego river. He produced this line east of the Mattagama river and connected it with that of Mr. Goodwin's party (4) on the 25th of March. According to instructions he then brought his party out, which was disbanded at the end of March.

Party No. 7, Mr. Robert Laird, engineer in charge, completed the preliminary line on the present route from mile 165 to 175. Mr. Laird also ran the first location over the same distance. Mr. Butler and Mr. Cummings at different intervals then took charge of the party and revised the location from mile 165 to mile 213. Mr. Butler, who was then in charge, was instructed to come out and disband the party as soon as the revision would be completed. This was done, and the party arrived at North Bay on the 3rd of April, 1907, and was disbanded.

Party No. 8, under Mr. Butler, completed the first location from mile 199 eastward to the Kapuskasing river, mile 175. This was finished in October. The party was then instructed to move back to mile 213 and do the revision. Mr. Cotton took charge

of the said party for the revision, and he moved to the western end of the district and started from the location of party No. 8, District 'E.' His instructions were also to come out with the party as soon as the work of revision was done. He completed his revision from the western end of the district to mile 213 on the 25th of March, and arrived at North Bay on April 3, when the party was disbanded.

The result of all these surveys proves that the country in District 'D' has been thoroughly examined from one end to the other, and we have now, what I consider the best line obtainable in this district. The great quantity of snow makes it impracticable to lay down the final location, as it would involve the necessity of going over the whole of it in the summer, hence my recommendation to disband these four parties at the present time. We have all the necessary data for the final location which will follow almost all the revised locations, or at a very little distance from the same. We have kept well within the required gradients of 0·4 per cent adverse to eastbound traffic and 0·6 per cent adverse to westbound traffic, while we have no curvature over a 3° curve in the whole district. The alignment is very direct, the distance being under 4 per cent over an air line from one end of the district to the other.

The work of grading throughout the whole district may be classified as medium, but the bridging, on account of the numerous branches of the Moose river, will be pretty heavy. The timber along the revised location is the same as described in previous reports.

TRANSPORT.

As all our supplies were mostly delivered in the winter months of 1907, we have experienced no difficulty with transportation. I have received some complaints from the west end of the district with regard to some of the meats, a certain quantity being tainted and discarded. This I am trying to investigate as to whether it was the fault of the shipper or of the contractor for the transportation of supplies. We have had sufficient supplies delivered this winter to complete the final location from mile zero to mile 145, except in the line of meat, which was reduced on account of the greater facility we have now to forward same in the summer months.

CASUALTIES.

I regret to have to report the death of one of my transport officers, the late Mr. Geo. H. Starnes, who died from injuries received in a railway accident on the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway on the 6th of July, 1906.

Also the death of Mr. Adelard Laviolette, of L'Orignal, Ontario, by drowning on the 17th of November, 1906, in the Kapuskasing river.

For your information I attach to this report a table giving the description and mileage of various lines run from the 1st of July, 1906, to the 31st March, 1907, and also a progress sketch of the preliminary surveys, first location, revised and final location done during the year.

TOTAL MILEAGE OF SURVEYS RUN JUNE 30, 1906 TO MARCH 31, 1907.

Party.	Exploration Lines.	Preliminary Lines.	1st Location Lines.	Rev. Location Lines.	Final Location Lines.	Total.
2	.....	91·0	91·5	57·7	10·0	250·2
4	.....	56·0	62·1	16·0	11·0	145·1
5	1·3	34·0	.....	75·3	.....	110·6
6	28·8	49·5	19·0	18·0	.....	115·3
7	3·0	29·5	29·7	45·0	.....	107·2
8	2·5	21·8	28·2	35·0	.....	87·5
Total	35·6	281·8	230·5	247·0	21·0	815·9

S. R. POULIN,
District Engineer 'D.'

DISTRICT 'E.'

Four survey parties were working in this district until the end of February when party No. 2 was disbanded. The first location and revision is about completed, and it is expected the final location of the line throughout this district will be completed by September.

The following report of Mr. T. S. Armstrong, district engineer, gives the details of the work done by the several parties.

HUGH D. LUMSDEN, Esq.,
Chief Engineer, Transcontinental Railway,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR.—I have the honour to submit the following report of the work carried on in District 'E' from the 1st of July, 1906, to the 31st of March, 1907.

This district begins at a point 5 miles east of the Kebinakagami river and runs west to the height of land, which divides the waters flowing into Nepigon lake from those running north into Hudson Bay.

The length of District 'E' is 258·4 miles.

On July 1, 1906, there were four parties in the field:—

Party No. 1, moved to Pegatchewan river July 1, working east on first location, Mr. W. H. Mitchell in charge. In August he came out and was replaced by Mr. A. McLellan. On October 4 the party met party No. 2 at Negogami branch and continued eastward revising the location of party No. 2. On January 3 party No. 1 started west on final location and reached Pegatchewan river, mileage 60, on March 31, 1907.

Party No. 2 started first location under Mr. R. D. Fry at east end of district on July 1, 1906, and met party No. 1 on October 4 at Negogami branch, 33·75 miles west from zero, and continued westward revising first location of party No. 1 until February 28, when the party was disbanded on the 100th mile. They reached Jackfish station on the Canadian Pacific Railway on March 8, 1907.

Party No. 3, under Mr. H. M. Balkam, started at the Red Paint Summit on July 1, running first location westerly. Several weeks were spent on trial lines in the vicinity of Kawakashkagama river until the present line was adopted and location run to Robinson lake and connected with party No. 4. Mr. Wilgar succeeded Mr. Balkam in August, and the party turned and ran east revising line previously run, until within 7 miles of Jackfish lake, when the party was moved west to Robinson lake, commencing revision westward on first location line of Party No. 4. On January 21, 1907, several weeks were spent around Grassy creek and improvements made. The party reached mile 23 west of Robinson lake, March 31, 1907.

Party No. 4 under Mr. J. S. Tempest, on July 1 was at Grass Creek, mile 78, running easterly on first location from the west end of district to Robinson lake, which point was reached July 31, 1906. The party then moved west and ran several preliminary lines at Grassy creek, securing information which was useful to party No. 3 on revision, then from there to the west end of district, and on August 23 commenced running preliminary lines into District 'F' to make a good connection with their surveys, and then finished a location of 10 miles on October 3 on these lines which was an improvement on south line connecting with this district. October 10 to November 30 was spent in making alternative location mile 9 to 23. The party, then moved to White Sand and Mud rivers and ran preliminary lines with a view to improving first location, and a projected location shows considerable improvement and work will be utilized by party No. 3 on revision. Revision on party No. 3's work commenced February 6, east of Robinson lake, and on March 31 had made a revision of 11 miles, showing considerable saving.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39a

WORK DONE BY PARTIES.

Party.	Exploration Lines.	Preliminary Lines.	1st Location Lines.	Rev. Location Lines.	Final Location Lines.	Total.
1	36·9	24·7	34·6	44·3	60·0	200·5
2		37·8	34·0	74·5		146·3
3	21·4	168·0	52·1	30·4		271·9
4	8·0	69·5	42·1	26·1		145·7
Total	66·3	300·0	162·8	175·3	60·0	764·4

The country between the east end of district and English, or Kenogami, rivers consists principally of clay or loam, and grading is light; from Kenogami to Red Paint Summit the work is heavier, with some rock, the most important part of the work being the bridges. From Red Paint Summit to Robinson lake considerable rock occurs. From Robertson lake west the work is principally rock to the west end of district, the country being cut up by rock ridges and innumerable lakes, requiring considerable curvature and more broken grades. A good line has been located over the whole of the district, and I hope on final location to show considerable improvement.

Grades do not exceed 0·4 per 100 feet, or 21·12 feet per mile against eastbound traffic, and 0·5 per 100 feet, or 26·4 feet per mile against westbound traffic, except in a few instances where it is 0·6 per 100 feet, or 31·6 feet per mile.

Grades on curves are compensated at the rate of four hundredths of a foot per degree of curvature.

Curves on located line will not exceed 4° or 1,433 feet radius.

The following is a list of bridges required over rivers and streams in this district, as shown on first location:—

Name.	Length. Feet.	Height. Feet.
St. Joseph river	50	7
Kebinakagami river	250	34
Leonard lake	200	20
River	45	10
White river	200	28
Skunk river	710	76
Negogami river	325	61
Negogami branch	80	30
Bad river	270	20
Pegatchewan river	400	48
Dof river	75	14
Moose river	75	16
Flint river	100	11
Black river	50	6
English river	380	49
River	50	7
River	45	13
Braggan creek	60	33
Twin river	40	12
River	40	6
River	24	12
Kawakashkagama river	125	7
Johnson river	25	7
Johnson river	24	7
Creek	615	4

Name.	Length. Feet.	Height. Feet.
Spruce creek	24	15
Ombabika river	80	13
Sapasoose creek	30	8
Sapasoose creek	24	8
Camp creek	585	62
Roaring creek	510	84
Jackfish river	480	50
Seymour creek	100	25
Mud river	490	74
White Sand river	100	20
Burnt creek	305	30

TRANSPORT.

There are thirteen caches on this district, and these were provisioned for one year last June. The transport of these supplies was let by contract, and has given satisfaction.

The supplies for the coming year have been received and transported by sleighs to the different depots by the contractors ready for distribution, and on opening of navigation will be forwarded to destination.

CASUALTIES.

The only death during the year was that of the caretaker of the district office, who was accidentally shot and killed while in one of the stores in Nepigon.

Last winter there were two cases of frozen feet caused by slush on the lake:

H. R. Gullivan, going into Party No. 4, and D. Ward, mail-carrier for Party No. 1, Both of these men are now at work.

H. Nesbit, Party No. 2, shot himself through the hand, necessitating his leaving the party and going to his home.

Mr. J. S. Tempest, engineer in charge, Party No. 4, cut himself with an axe and was laid up two or three weeks, but is now recovered.

The medical officer has attended to all ailments, and the health of the district generally has been very satisfactory.

From July 1, 1906, to the middle of November the district was in charge of Mr. C. F. Hanington, acting district engineer, and on November 13 I was notified by you of my appointment by the Commissioners to the position of district engineer, and took charge November 18.

T. S. ARMSTRONG,
District Engineer, 'E.'

DISTRICT 'F.'

Four parties were employed on the surveys from Lake Superior junction to a point 136 miles easterly until early in March, when they were disbanded. Parties will be sent out again as soon as the snow goes, and the final location should be completed in three or four months.

The construction of the 244 miles from near Peninsula crossing westerly to near St. Boniface, which was awarded to Mr. J. D. McArthur in 1906, has been proceeded with, but the progress so far made has not been satisfactory, and I have been pressing the contractor to largely increase his force.

The accompanying report of Major A. E. Hodgins, district engineer, gives details of the work done on his district.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39a

HUGH D. LUMSDEN, Esq.,
Chief Engineer, Transcontinental Railway,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of work on construction and location on District 'F,' from the 1st of July, 1906, to the 31st of March, 1907.

CONSTRUCTION.

The work under contract to Mr. J. D. McArthur has been divided into 5 divisions, and subdivided into 21 residences. Residences are about 20 miles on the prairie, and 10 miles on the heaviest portions.

Log houses for resident engineers and division engineers have been built. In most cases these houses were built by axemen on parties during the time they were waiting for contractors to clear the right of way. Supplies for engineers have been stocked until after the spring break-up.

I have been able to show a reduction in cost from revision surveys since my last report. In some instances the soundings shown on location profiles of bay crossings were found to be deeper when sounding rods were put down through ice, soundings from canoes or rafts being very difficult in deep water.

Revision has made it necessary to add a few tunnels. Revision shows a saving over previous estimated cost of $1,041,116.

Work on the first 40 miles west of Peninsula Crossing (mile 0) has been sub-let since the first of this year, but from mile 0 to mile 20, only one cutting has been opened up, the balance has been opened up in places. From mile 40 to mile 50 very little work has been done. From mile 50 to mile 80 has been fairly well covered by men.

PRAIRIE SECTION.

The prairie section from St. Boniface to the Canadian Pacific Railway overhead crossing, mile 180, near Lake Moultrie was not completed last fall, and no track laying (except 2 miles of sidings) has been done. I expect to have 70 or 80 miles of track laid this year from St. Boniface east. Slow progress has been due chiefly to the lack of labour in the country.

I understand Mr. McArthur has now sub-let the whole of his contract.

PROGRESS ESTIMATES.

During the months of February and March there has been a very satisfactory increase in the amount of work done by contractors, as shown by the progress estimates, and a large amount of contractors' supplies have been hauled to sub-contractors' camps over sleigh roads.

MOULTRIE SPUR.

A spur track connecting the Canadian Pacific Railway with our main line has been put in near the overhead crossing, and a material yard for rails, ties and bridge timber will be made in the spring. This connection will save the haul on rails over the Canadian Pacific Railway to St. Boniface and back over our line to the overhead crossing. The distance from this spur to St. Boniface via Canadian Pacific Railway is about 80 miles; via Transcontinental Railway about 65 miles.

Supplies for residencies have, in most cases, been hauled by contractors' teams. Dog teams used last winter have been transferred to location parties east of Lake Superior junction. In summer supplies will be forwarded by steamboats on the Winnipeg river and Mannitaki lake, and by canoes where there are no wagon roads.

As construction caches are now located at or near engineers' camps, the position of assistant cache-keeper has been done away with.

CONSTRUCTION CACHES.

Ingolf cache was destroyed by fire on March 4 last, the supposed cause being defective stove pipe. The cache keeper had gone to the section house a short distance away, and reports that he left the stove damper closed. Owing to the heat he was unable to save anything. The building was built of timber covered by vulcanite.

POLICE.

Since the proclamation prohibiting the sale of liquor within a limit of 20 miles of the line a commissioner of police and six constables have been appointed.

Liquor is still being shipped from Kenora to individuals on the line in gallon jars, or by the case, and it is impossible for our constables to stop this, owing to the difficulty in proving that it is sold within the 20-mile limit. Kenora is inside the limit, but it is not included in the proclamation, as it is an incorporated town.

LOCATION.

Four parties have been working on first location and revision between Lake Superior Junction and a point 136:15 miles east. Revision was completed, and parties disbanded until spring.

Revision shows a very direct line and quantities for fairly light work. One party was disbanded in February, and three others in March.

TABLE OF WORK DONE ON LOCATION.

Party.	Exploration Lines.	Preliminary Lines.	1st Location Lines.	Rev. Location Lines.	Final Location Lines.	Total.
2	....	10·52	19·73	16·04	....	46·29
2	....	25·44	25·47	13·31	2·36	66·58
5	18·00	21·10	25·95	34·40	....	99·45
10	29·50	24·51	35·20	31·64	18·27	139·12
Total	47·50	81·57	106·35	95·39	20·63	351·44

The distance between Lake Superior junction and end of these surveys is 136·15 miles. Revision as far as Lookout river, mile 105. From Lookout river east to mile 136:15, two lines have been run and submitted for your approval.

Alteration in the position of Lake Superior Junction has been suggested by the Grand Trunk Pacific engineers. From our estimates this will increase the cost of construction on 27:7 miles of our main line an additional $14,000 per mile, or a total additional cost of $386,000, and also add one mile to the length of our line. We have already shortened the Grand Trunk Pacific branch 11 miles, and eliminated two heavy crossings of the English river, Had I not found a cheaper and shorter route via Peninsula crossing I would not have abandoned the route via Sioux Lookout the Grand Trunk Pacific now propose we should take.

My objections to Sioux Lookout crossing are not only on account of the expensive crossing, but also on account of the bad alignment, there being a 6° reverse curve at the river.

An alternative line has been run which will do away with the Sioux Lookout crossing and join our line east of Peninsula crossing. I am having another line run to ascertain if there is a possible crossing between the two lines referred to.

LOCATION TRANSPORT.

Owing to the longer distances to transport supplies to location parties, transport was more difficult than on the portion under construction.

There are two main transport routes to location parties, one via Minnitaki lake from Dinorwic station, and the other via Sturgeon lake from Osquan station.

On the former route steamboats in summer and teams in winter transported supplies to Abram's chute, and from there to Pelican falls and Dog lake caches, forwarding was done by canoes or dog teams.

On the latter route supplies for the Grand Trunk Pacific branch and for some mining companies on Sturgeon lake, as well as ours, were being transported by the same contractors, the result being that it was necessary for me to put on our own canoes during the last month of navigation to assist the contractors, and four dog teams in winter to get the supplies stored in Trapper's Cabin and Allan Water caches. Supplies are now stored in all location caches to enable parties on location to resume work after navigation opens about May 28.

The health of the men on construction and location has been good, and there have been fewer accidents and less sickness than during the previous year.

CASUALTIES.

There have been a considerable number of accidents to labourers in contractors' camps, mainly due to the carelessness of the men themselves in handling dynamite, and to some extent on account of liquor being in the camps.

You will see by the attached list that there have been 17 men killed and 26 injured since April, 1906.

Date.	Division.	Killed.	Injured.	Cause of Accident.
1906-07.				
April 14....	No. 8.....	3	.....	Premature explosion.
Nov. 18....	6.....	.....	1	" "
" 23....	7.....	.....	1	" "
Jan. 4....	8.....	1	.....	Falling rock.
" 9....	7.....	.....	1	Struck by stone boat.
" 12....	7.....	.....	1	Premature explosion.
" 16 ...	7.....	4	3	" "
" 24 ...	7.....	.....	1	Felling trees.
Feb. 1....	7.....	.....	1	Premature explosion.
" 1....	8.....	1	.....	Falling rock.
" 7....	6.....	.....	1	Premature explosion.
" 13....	6.....	.....	1	" "
" 18 ..	7.....	.....	1	Falling rock.
" 19....	5.....	2	.....	Premature explosion.
" 23 ...	7.....	.....	1	" "
" 28....	7.....	1	.....	Flying rock.
" 28 ...	6.....	.....	2	Derrick broke.
Mar. 1....	8.....	1	.....	Drill falling on dynamite.
" 1 ...	9.....	1	.....	Premature explosion.
" 7 ...	9.....	.....	1	" "
" 8....	6.....	.....	2	" "
" 8....	5.....	1	3	" "
" 9. ..	9.....	1	.....	Blasting.
" 15....	7.....	.....	1	Premature explosion.
" 21....	7.....	.....	1	Crushed by rock.
" 28....	7.....	.....	2	Premature explosion.
" 29....	7.....	1	1	" "
	Total.....	17	26	

A. E. HODGINS,
District Engineer, 'F.'

A first location has now been completed throughout the entire distance from Moncton, N.B., to St. Boniface, Man. (with the exception of about 50 miles in District 'C,' where we have a number of preliminary lines), and over a very large proportion of this a revised location has also been made, and by the end of August I hope to be in a position to submit for the approval of the Governor General in Council a route map covering all the portions not yet approved.

The portions approved, and covering which contracts for construction have been awarded up to the 31st of March, 1907, being as follows:—

	Miles.	Total Miles.
New Brunswick—		
Moncton westerly	50	
Quebec boundary easterly	62	
		112
Quebec—		
Quebec bridge easterly	150	
Quebec bridge westerly	195	
Westerly boundary Quebec easterly	72.25	
		417.25
Ontario—		
Easterly boundary westerly	77·75	
Westerly boundary easterly	160·39	
		238·14
Manitoba—		
Easterly boundary westerly	84·61	84·61
Total		852·00

CONSTRUCTION.

In regard to the progress made on construction under the first contracts awarded in 1906 to Messrs. Hogan & Macdonell for the 150 miles westerly from the Quebec bridge, the progress of the grading has been fairly good, and a large proportion of concrete work for bridges and the pedestals of the Cap Rouge viaduct have been completed, and though the obtaining of suitable foundations for the larger spans crossing the Cap Rouge river has been the cause of considerable extra work and the cost over what was originally estimated, I do not anticipate they should delay the erection of the steel superstructure by the Dominion Bridge Company to any great extent, as a large proportion of the steelwork is already prepared.

In regard to the contract for the 245 miles awarded to Mr. J. D. McArthur in May, 1906, the progress has not been satisfactory. This is, no doubt, partially due to the scarcity of labour and the difficulty in obtaining a sufficient number of men experienced in rock excavation, but there also seems to have been a lack of supervision on the part of the contractor. The force of men and equipment for the carrying out of a work of this magnitude by the date stipulated is altogether insufficient.

Great difficulty has been experienced in obtaining the necessary ties for these contracts, especially in western Ontario and Manitoba. In September last we had, in response to advertisement, received offers for 750,000 ties for delivery between Peninsula crossing and the Manitoba boundary, but owing to the action of the Ontario government in declining to issue permits to cut ties, only one of the four parties tendering found themselves in a position to carry out their offer. This party was Robert Bates, of Kenora, Ont., whose offer covered 100,000 ties for delivery west of the Winnipeg river crossing, at a price of 40c. for 1st class and 35c. for 2nd class ties, and a contract was awarded to him accordingly.

For the 150 miles westerly from the Quebec bridge a contract was made with Mr. John C. Hearn for the delivery of 210,000 ties during the year 1906 at various points for the sum of 50 cents each for 1st and 46 cents for 2nd class ties. Another

contract was made with him for the delivery of 335,000 during 1907 at 57 cents for 1st and 44 cents for 2nd class ties.

As a first location has been practically completed throughout the entire length of line from Moncton to Winnipeg I am now in a position to give an approximate table of distances throughout. This table will be found attached.

From this it will be seen that if my recommendation in regard to the adoption of two pusher grades, one from near the Tobique river easterly, and the other from near Lake Pohenegamook westerly, be approved of, the total dstance from Moncton to St. Jean Chrysostome will be 453·65 miles, as against 487·5 by the Intercolonial Railway, and the through distance from Moncton to Winnipeg will be 1,817·6 miles, as against 1,890 miles originally estimated. These distances may be somewhat reduced at various points by the final location, but I do not anticipate any very great change from the above figures.

In conclusion I regret to have to report the following casualties during the past year :

Mr. Geo. H. Starnes, district transport officer, District 'D,' was killed in a railway accident on the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway on July 6, 1906, while travelling on the business of the commissioners.

Adelard Laviolette of L'Orignal, Ont., employed as packer on party No. 8, District 'D,' was upset out of a canoe and drowned in the Kapuskasing river on November 17, 1906.

Shang (Chinaman) employed as caretaker of district offices at Nepigon was accidentally shot and killed in one of the stores at Nepigon on March 22, 1907.

I have the honour to be, sirs, your obedient servant,

HUGH D. LUMSDEN,
Chief Engineer.

NATIONAL TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILWAY.

TABLE OF DISTANCES BETWEEN MONCTON AND WINNIPEG.

Taking Centre Route Standard Grade in New Brunswick.

	St. John River Route.	Mileage between Points.	Through Mileage.	Mileage from Quebec Bridge	District Totals
A	Thro Mileage.				
Moncton	0	0	0		
Chipman Jcn	55·96	55·96	55·96		
(a) Tobique River		125·41	181·37		
Fredericton	102·90				272·31
Grand Falls Jcn	240·71	30·10	211·47		
New B. & Que. Bdy	301·55	60·84	272·31		
B					
(b) Lake Pohenegamook		28·76	301·07		
R. du Loup Crossing		54·18	355·25		
St. Chrysostome I. C. R. Station		134·40	489·65		
N. abut. Quebec Bridge		5·60	495·25		421·44
La Tuque		124·	619·25	124·	
Weymontachene		74·50	693·75	198·5	
C					
Gatineau River East Br		48·3	742·05	246 8	
Kekek River		74·8	816·85	321·6	
Bell River		71·3	888·15	392·9	276·
Harricanaw River		44·8	932·95	437·7	
District Bdy. C. & D		36·8	969·75	474·5	
D					
Que. & Ont. Bdy		29·95	999·70	504·45	
Nipissing & Algoma Bdy		78·3	1078·	582·75	249·05
District 'D' & 'E' Bdy		140·8	1218·80	723·55	
E					
English River		87·5	1306·30	811·05	
Robinson Lake		91·	1397·30	902 05	248·25
Mattice Lake		69.75	1467·05	971·80	
F					
Peninsula Crossing		136·76	1603·81	1108·56	
Superior Junction		2·6	1606·41	1111·16	
St. Boniface (E. limit)		244·2	1850·61	1355·36	386·56
Winnipeg		3·	1853·61	1358·36	

NOTE.—

(a) Possible saving of 17·2 miles by use of $1\frac{1}{10}\%$ comp. grade adverse to east bound traffic.

(b) Possible saving of 18·8 miles by use of $1\frac{1}{10}\%$ comp. grade adverse to west bound traffic.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39a

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILWAY.

STATEMENT of Cash Disbursements for the nine months ended 31st March, 1907.

	Contracts.	Accounts Payable.	Pay Rolls.
July		36,543 01	9,492 21
August	239,292 89	87,639 93	74,498 63
September	192,975 34	42,495 16	69,234 83
October	397,608 74	74,705 71	71,809 39
November	531,496 74	94,866 37	65,803 54
December	817,114 30	81,435 86	65,983 44
January	361,092 87	234,409 86	78,793 27
February	339,771 82	130,211 08	70,894 57
March	471,917 86	89,930 95	76,175 07
April, for 1906-07	629,950 08	57,316 16	61,273 48
May, for 1906-07	12,419 42	25,138 29	2,966 12
	3,993,640 06	954,692 38	646,924 55

SUMMARY.

Cheques issued for contract account	$3,993,640 06	
Cheques issued for accounts payable	954,692 38	
Cheques issued for pay rolls	646,924 55	
	5,595,256 99	
Less amount deposited to credit of Receiver General	57,389 49	$5,537,867 50

D. HOCTOR,
Chief Acct.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILWAY.

STATEMENT of Expenditure for the nine months ended March 31, 1907.

Summary—Detailed Statements attached.

Headquarters, Ottawa	$ 166,191 03	$ 166,191 03
Location—District 'A'	48,647 54	
" " 'B'	152,768 15	
" " 'C'	107,505 74	
" " 'D'	94,980 05	
" " 'E'	64,155 71	
" " 'F'	87,839 05	555,896 24
Transport service—District 'A'	000 00	
" " " 'B'	8,042 85	
" " " 'C'	80,477 19	
" " " 'D'	29,316 88	
" " " 'E'	88,588 79	
" " " 'F'	19,494 88	225,920 59
Construction—District 'A'	123 90	
" " 'B'	2,726,137 73	
" " 'F'	1,863,598 01	4,589,859 64
Total expenditure		$5,537,867 50

D. HOCTOR,
Chief Accountant.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILWAY.

STATEMENT of Liabilities on March 31, 1907.

Ten per cent reserved on contracts:—		
District 'B'	$222,999 68	
" 'F'	129,193 06	
		$352,192 74
Outstanding time cheques	$ 704 67	
		$ 704 67
Wages advanced to employees, collected from pay-rolls, not yet claimed by the officers making such advances	$ 78 55	
		$ 78 55
CONTINGENT LIABILITIES.		
Amount of unclaimed cheques of 1904-5 deposited to the credit of the Receiver General	$ 170 35	
" " " 1905-6	168 85	
		$ 339 20
		$353,315 16

D. HOCTOR,
Chief Accountant.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILWAY.

STATEMENT of Expenditure for the nine months ending March 31, 1907.

Headquarters, Ottawa.

Commissioners and staff	$23,624 82
Accounting department	9,922 95
Purchasing "	7,934 65
Engineering "	29,355 88
Transport "	3,067 70
Travelling expenses	3,325 37
Rent	7,823 25
General expenses	33,122 17
Supplies	4,902 67
Furniture and fixtures	929 37
Freight and express	1,683 07
Telegraph and telephone	2,259 55
Insurance—Fire and Fidelity	282 21
Legal expenses	3,528 80
Advance account	34,428 57
	$166,191 03

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39a

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILWAY.

STATEMENT of Expenditure for Location and Construction for the nine months ended March 31, 1907.

District 'A.'	
Engineering	$40,240 65
Supplies	3,895 89
General expenses	3,368 46
Freight and express	535 85
Camp outfit	354 89
Furniture	119 07
Medical fees	43 00
Transportation	13 93
Shop machinery and tools	75 80
	$48,647 54
Construction.	
Right of way and station grounds	$123 90
District 'B.'	
Engineering	$110,790 11
Supplies	17,491 00
General expenses	12,093 83
Freight and express	3,748 75
Camp outfit	6,031 36
Furniture	2,014 27
Medical fees	253 49
Instruments	291 46
Shop machinery and tools	53 88
	$152,768 15
Transport Service.	
Transport	$ 6,592 60
Supplies	165 03
General expenses	301 11
Freight and express	643 39
Travelling expenses	317 94
Camp outfit	16 78
Medical fees	6 00
	$ 8,042 85
District 'C.'	
Engineering	$ 73,073 07
Supplies	20,459 37
General expenses	1,292 82
Freight and express	1,473 22
Camp outfit	9,737 94
Furniture	90 40
Medical fees	789 80
Instruments	589 12
	$107,505 74

STATEMENT of Expenditure for Location and Construction—*Continued.*

Transport Service.

Transport	$ 32,932 30
Supplies	14,450 32
General expenses	3,781 64
Freight and express	22,714 30
Travelling expenses	2,240 10
Camp outfit	3,090 51
Medical fees	1,268 02
	$80.477 19

District 'D.'

Engineering	$74,207 13	
Supplies	10,615 24	
General expenses	2,303 23	
Camp outfit	5,102 72	
Furniture	78 75	
Medical fees	1,271 20	
Transportation	814 05	
Shop machinery and tools	587 73	
		$94,980 05

Transport Service.

Transport	$17,189 00	
Supplies	2,429 95	
General expenses	2,563 68	
Freight and express	2,436 56	
Travelling expenses	1,369 55	
Camp outfit	3,070 37	
Medical fees	257 77	
		$29,316 88

District 'E.'

Engineering	$51,753 47	
Supplies	3,636 27	
General expenses	2,639 62	
Camp outfit	4,476 39	
Medical fees	1,070 80	
Transportation	579 16	
		$64,155 71

Transport Service.

Transport	$14,499 55	
Supplies	26,424 54	
General expenses	1,201 84	
Freight and express	43,922 93	
Travelling expenses	1,399 55	
Camp outfit	1,006 93	
Medical fees	133 45	
		$88,588 79

STATEMENT of Expenditure for Location and Construction—*Continued.*

District 'F.'

Engineering	$58,977 37	
Supplies	16,241 10	
General expenses	5,417 00	
Freight and express	156 46	
Camp outfit	4,278 73	
Furniture	547 50	
Medical fees	1,092 74	
Transportation	706 10	
Shop machinery and tools	372 05	
Legal expenses	50 00	
		$87,839 05

Transport Service.

Transport	$9,605 15	
Supplies	1,519 85	
General expenses	1,815 79	
Freight and express	4,410 79	
Travelling expenses	1,049 95	
Camp outfit	1,082 05	
Medical fees	11 30	
		$19,494 88

1907.

District 'B.—(Quebec.)

Engineering	$ 69,072 73	
Supplies	9,812 22	
General expenses	8,484 16	
Freight and express	1,540 59	
Camp outfit	4,170 46	
Furniture	878 54	
Medical fees	95 75	
Legal expenses	51 00	
Instruments	9 00	
Right of way and station grounds	87,942 07	
Steel rails	431,246 74	
Track fastenings	88,632 37	
Ties	25,617 23	
Clearing	38,512 70	
Grubbing	11,607 00	
Grading	1,382,917 12	
Track laying and surfacing	2,034 88	
Frogs and switches	5,395 09	
Bridges, trestles and culverts	767,952 69	
Fencing right of way	5,556 50	
Cattle guards, signs and crossings	537 51	
Tunnels	3,487 65	
Miscellaneous structures	1,821 18	
	$2,947,375 18	
Less 10 per cent reserve on contracts	221,237 45	
		$2,726,137 73

STATEMENT of Expenditure for Locatlon and Construction—*Continued.*

1907.

District 'F.'

Engineering	$ 86,474 72	
Supplies	17,397 46	
General expenses	5,738 20	
Freight and express	1,813 46	
Camp outfit	5,506 11	
Furniture	101 42	
Medical fees	171 75	
Right of way and station grounds	235,771 61	
Steel rails	311,311 86	
Track fastenings	60,797 04	
Ties	12,277 42	
Clearing	60,967 80	
Grubbing	9,310 72	
Grading	1,119,723 44	
Track laying and surfacing	1,602 15	
Frogs and switches	4,452 60	
Bridges, trestles and culverts	51,421 77	
Tunnels	2,551 15	
Miscellaneous structures	1,469 39	
	$1,988,860 07	
Less 10 per cent reserve on contracts	125,262 06	
		$1,863,598 01

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILWAY.

Statement of the total expenditure for the work done under this commission up to March 31, 1907.

Expenditure from September, 1904 to June 30, 1905	$ 778,363 63	
Expenditure for the year ended June 30, 1906, including the amount paid by Finance Department to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, for the surveys east of Winnipeg taken over by the commissioners, viz: $352,191.73	1,831,263 50	
Expenditure for the nine months ended March 31, 1907	5,537,867 50	
Total expenditure to March 31, 1907		$8,147,494 63

D. HOCTOR,
Chief Accountant.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39a

To the Commissioners of the National Transcontinental Railway.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit the following statement of purchases made in the different provinces and also Great Britain and United States during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1907.

Province of Ontario	$107,176 91
" Quebec	88,933 57
" Manitoba	22,556 20
" New Brunswick	2,376 59
" Nova Scotia	505 91
" Prince Edward Island	134 40
" British Columbia	553 60
" Alberta	208 36
" Saskatchewan	157 44
Great Britain	1,833 28
United States	444 23
	$224,880 49

Yours respectfully,

A. L. OGILVIE,
Purchasing Agent and Storekeeper.

RETURN

(54)

To Parliament by the Minister of the Interior of:—

(1). *Copy of Articles of Convention* of the 21st August, 1906, between the United States and Great Britain, as to the demarcation of the boundary line between Alaska in the United States, and the British possessions in North America;

(2). *Copy of First Joint Report* of the Commissioners under such articles of Convention;

(3). *Copy of* His Majesty's Commissioners *letter* of the 14th October, 1907, transmitting such Report to the Minister of the Interior;

(4). *Copy of the Order in Council* of the 23rd July, 1906, nominating Mr. W. F. King Chief Astronomer of the Department of the Interior to be His Majesty's Commissioner, under such Articles of Convention;

(5). *Copy of Dispatch* of the 7th December, 1906, from the Imperial Government; and

(6). *Copy of Enclosure* therein mentioned.

GREAT BRITAIN—ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

CONVENTION between the United States and Great Britain providing for the surveying and marking out upon the ground of the 141st degree of west longitude where said meridian forms the boundary line between Alaska and the British possessions in North America.

Signed at Washington, April 21, 1906.
Ratification advised by the Senate, April 25, 1906.
Ratified by the President, July 10, 1906.
Ratified by Great Britain, June 9, 1906.
Ratifications exchanged at Washington, August 16, 1906.
Proclaimed, August 21, 1906.

By the President of the United States of America

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a Convention between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, providing for the surveying and marking out upon the ground of the 141st degree of west longitude where said meridian forms the boundary line between Alaska and the possessions in America of His Britannic Majesty, was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at Washington, on the twenty-first day of April, one thousand nine hundred and six, the original of which Convention is word for word as follows:

Whereas by a treaty between the United States of America and His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, for the cessation of the Russian possessions in North America to the United States, concluded March 30, 1867, the most northerly part of the boundary line between the said Russian possessions and those of His Britannic

Majesty, as established by the prior convention between Russia and Great Britain, of February 28/16, 1825, is defined as following the 141st degree of longitude west from Greenwich, beginning at the point of intersection of the said 141st degree of west longitude with a certain line drawn parallel with the coast, and thence continuing from the said point of intersection, upon the said meridian of the 141st degree in its prolongation as far as the Frozen Ocean; And whereas, the location of said meridian of the 141st degree of west longitude between the terminal points thereof defined in said treaty, is dependent upon the scientific ascertainment of convenient points along the said meridian and the survey of the country intermediate between such points, involving no question of interpretation of the aforesaid treaties but merely the determination of such points and their connecting lines by the ordinary processes of observation and survey conducted by competent astronomers, engineers and surveyors;

And whereas such determination has not hitherto been made by a joint survey as is requisite in order to give complete effect to said treaties;

The United States of America and His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, Emperor of India, being equally desirous to provide for the surveying and making out upon the ground of the said astronomical line established by existing treaties, and thus to remove any possible cause of difference between their respective governments in regard to the location of the said 141st meridian of West Longitude, have resolved to conclude a convention to that end, and for that purpose have appointed their respective plenipotentiaries:

The President of the United States of America, The Honourable Elihu Root, Secretary of State of the Unites States, and His Britannic Majesty, The Right Honourable Sir H. Mortimer Durand, G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, which were found in due and proper form, have agreed to and concluded the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

Each Government shall appoint one Commissioner with whom may be associated such surveyors, astronomers and other assistants as each Government may elect.

The Commissioners shall at as early a period as practicable ascertain by the telegraphic method a convenient point on the 141st meridian of West Longitude and shall then proceed under joint direction and by their joint operations in the field, to trace and mark so much of a north and south line passing through said point as is necessary to be defined for determining the exact boundary line as established by the said Convention of 28/16 February, 1825, between the possessions in America of His Britannic Majesty, and the adjacent possessions in America formerly belonging to His Majesty The Emperor of all the Russias and ceded to the United States by the said Treaty of 30th March, 1867.

ARTICLE II.

The location of the 141st meridian as determined hereunder shall be marked by intervisible objects, natural or artificial, at such distances apart as the Commissioners shall agree upon and by such additional marks as they shall deem necessary, and the line when and where thus marked, in whole or in part, and agreed upon by the Commissioners, shall be deemed to define permanently for all international purposes the 141st meridian mentioned in the treaty of February, 28/16, 1825, between Great Britain and Russia.

The location of the marks shall be described by such views, maps and other means as the Commissioners shall decide upon, and duplicate records of these descriptions shall be attested by the Commissioners jointly and be by them deposited with their respective Governments, together with their final report hereinafter mentioned.

ARTICLE III

Each Government shall bear the expenses incident to the employment of its own appointees and of the operations conducted by them, but the cost of material used in permanently marking the meridian, and of its transportation and erection in place, shall be borne equally and jointly by the two Governments.

ARTICLE IV.

The Commissioners shall diligently prosecute the work to its completion and they shall submit to their respective Governments from time to time, and at least once in every calendar year, a joint report of progress, and a final comprehensive report upon the completion of the whole work.

ARTICLE V.

The present convention shall be duly ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by His Britannic Majesty, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington or at London as soon as possible.

In faith whereof, we the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this convention and have hereunto affixed our seals.

Done in duplicate at Washington this twenty-first day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.

ELIHU ROOT.
H. M. DURAND.

And whereas the said Convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two Governments were exchanged at the City of Washington, on the sixteenth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and six;

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Convention to be made public, to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Done at Washington, this twenty-first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirty-first.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

By the President:
ALVEY A. ADEE,
Acting Secretary of State.

First Joint Report of the Commissioners for the demarcation of the 141st degree of west longitude.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed in virtue of the first Article of the Convention between the United States and Great Britain, signed at Washington on the 21st April, 1906, have the honour to present their first report upon the progress of the demarcation of the one hundred and forty-first meridian of west longitude where it forms the boundary line between the United States and Canada.

By Article I of the Convention it was provided that the survey of the line should be based upon a telegraphic determination of the longitude at some convenient point. When the undersigned became aware that the terms of the Convention had been

agreed upon, they were met by the consideration that the refined astronomical observations requisite for this determination could not properly be made except during the summer, while the reduction of the observations would require a considerable time. In order that full advantage of the summer season of 1907 should be taken in the survey of the line, with a view especially to meeting urgent demands which had been made for an early demarcation of that portion which extends southward from the Yukon River to the St. Elias Alps, it appeared desirable that the astronomical observations which were a necessary preliminary to the operations should be completed during 1906.

The undersigned, having these circumstances in mind, decided to utilize, in advance of the formal ratification and proclamation of the Convention, the organizations which are under their direction, namely, the Astronomical Branch of the Department of the Interior of Canada and the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, in performing the astronomical work. Accordingly, observers were sent out about the end of July, who completed the necessary observations in August and September. The computations were made during the winter.

The only point of the 141st meridian which is in telegraphic communication with outside points is the crossing of the Yukon River. This point, therefore, was necessarily chosen for the astronomical determination. The telegraphic connection is by the lines of the Canadian Government and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company with Vancouver, B. C.; and also by the United States Government line, with Ft. Egbert, Alaska.

The longitudes at Vancouver and Ft. Egbert, as reckoned from Greenwich, had already been determined by operations carried on under the two Governments and by the most approved methods. Hence a determination of the meridian by two telegraphic routes was possible, and as such double determination would result in increased accuracy it was resolved upon, and observers were sent to each of the three stations, Vancouver, Ft. Egbert and the meridian.

When the observations had been reduced, the records and computations were examined by both Commissioners who, at a conference held in Ottawa in March last, agreed upon instructions to the line surveyors that the final and agreed longitude of the observing pier at the Yukon River was $9^h\ 24^m\ 0^s,027$ west of Greenwich, or seventeen feet ,approximately, to the west of the true meridian of one hundred and forty-one degrees west of Greenwich.

In pursuance of instructions prepared by the Commissioners at the conference above mentioned, a joint party was sent out in search for the purpose of establishing the initial point and determining the direction of the meridian. At the opening of navigation on the Yukon River in May, a joint survey party followed.

Two aluminum-bronze monuments have been placed to mark the meridian at the crossing of the Yukon, one on each bank, and at this date the tracing out of the line southward, and the triangulation and topographical work of the survey, are in active progress.

W. F. KING,
H. B. M. Commissioner.

O. H. TITTMANN,
U. S. Commissioner.

Ottawa, August 27, 1907.

Ottawa, Canada, October 14, 1907.

Hon. Frank Oliver, M. P.,
Minister of the Interior,
City.

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit a joint report made upon the provisions of the Convention of 1906, by Mr. O. H. Tittmann and myself as Commissioners for

the demarcation of the 141st Meridian of West Longitude, where it forms the boundary line between Canada and the United States.

I would recommend that this report be laid before Parliament at the coming session.

W. F. KING,
H. B. M. Commissioner.

To the Honourable
The Minister of the Interior.

Extract from a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by the Governor General on the 23rd July, 1906.

The Minister of the Interior submits that Article 1 of the Convention which has been recently ratified between Great Britain and the United States, providing for the survey of the Alaskan-Canadian Boundary along the 141st meridian of west longitude, makes provision for the appointment by each Government of one Commissioner for the carrying on of the work.

The Minister recommends that Mr. W. F. King, Chief Astronomer of the Department of the Interior, be nominated for the position of His Majesty's Commissioner.

The Committee advise that His Excellency be moved to advise the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies accordingly.

All which is respectfully submitted for approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

DOWNING STREET,
7th Dec., 1906.

CANADA.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to transmit to you, for the information of your Ministers, with reference to your despatch, No. 259, 11th August, the papers noted in the subjoined schedule.

ELGIN.

The Officer Administering
The Government of Canada.

Date	From	To	Subject.
7th Nov	Sir H. M. Durand . .	Sir E. Grey....	Demarcation of the Alaska boundary line along the 141st meridian.

BRITISH EMBASSY,
WASHINGTON, 7th Nov., 1906.

SIR,—With reference to your despatch No. 151 of August 10th last, I have now the honour to report that I have received a note from the Acting Secretary of State informing me that Mr. O. H. Tittmann, Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey has been appointed Commissioner of the United States for the demarcation of the Alaska Boundary line along the 141st Meridian under Article I of the Alaskan Boundary Convention of April 1st, 1906.

H. M. DURAND.

A TREATY

(54a)

Between Great Britain and the United States providing for the more complete definition and demarcation of the international boundary between the Dominion of Canada and the United States, signed at Washington on April 11, 1908.

His Majesty Edward the Seventh, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, and Emperor of India, and the United States of America, being desirous of providing for the more complete definition and demarcation of the international boundary between the Dominion of Canada and the United States, have for that purpose resolved to conclude a treaty, and to that end have appointed as their plenipotentiaries:

His Britannic Majesty, Right Honourable James Bryce, O.M., his Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Washington; and

The President of the United States of America, Elihu Root, Secretary of State of the United States;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, which were found to be in due and proper form, have agreed to and concluded the following articles:—

ARTICLE I.

THE BOUNDARY THROUGH PASSAMAQUODDY BAY.

The high contracting parties agree that each shall appoint, without delay, an expert geographer or surveyor to serve as commissioners for the purpose of more accurately defining and marking the international boundary line between the Dominion of Canada and the United States in the waters of Passamaquoddy bay, from the mouth of the St. Croix river to the Bay of Fundy, and that in defining and marking said boundary line the commissioners shall adopt and follow, as closely as may be, the line surveyed and laid down by the commissioners appointed under Article II. of the treaty of July 22, 1892, between Great Britain and the United States, so far as said commissioners agreed upon the location of said line, namely:—

(1) From a point at the mouth of the St. Croix river defined by the ranges established by them, by a connected series of six straight lines defined by ranges and cross ranges, to a point between Treat island and Friar Head, likewise defined by ranges and cross ranges established by them; and also

(2) From a point in Quoddy roads, defined by the intersection of the range passing through the position of the beacon of 1886 and Lubec channel light, with a range established by them on the west shore of Quoddy roads along the course of this latter range, which is about 80° 35′ east of through south, into the Bay of Fundy.

In ascertaining the location of the above described line, the commissioners shall be controlled by the indications of the range marks and monuments established along its course by said former commissioners and by the charts upon which the said commissioners marked the line as tentatively agreed upon by them.

The remaining portion of the line, lying between the two above described sections, and upon the location of which said former commissioners did not agree, shall pass

through the centre of the Lubec narrows channel between Campo Bello island and the mainland, and, subject to the provisions hereinafter stated, it shall follow on either side of the said narrows such course as will connect with the parts of the line agreed upon as aforesaid, and such boundary shall consist of a series of straight lines defined by distances and courses; but inasmuch as differences have arisen in the past as to the location of the line with respect to Pope's Folly island above Lubec narrows and with respect to certain fishing grounds east of the dredged channel below Lubec narrows, it is agreed that each of the high contracting parties shall present to the other, within six months after the ratification of this treaty, a full printed statement of the evidence, with certified copies of original documents referred to therein which are in its possession, and the arguments upon which it bases its contentions, with a view to arriving at an adjustment of the location of this portion of the line in accordance with the true intent and meaning of the provisions relating thereto of the treaties of 1783 and 1814 between Great Britain and the United States, and the award of the commissioners appointed in that behalf under the treaty of 1814, it being understood that any action by either or both governments, or their representatives authorized in that behalf, or by the local governments on either side of the line, whether prior or subsequent to such treaties and award, tending to aid in the interpretation thereof, shall be taken into consideration in determining their true intent and meaning. Such agreement, if reached, shall be reduced to writing in the form of a protocol and shall be communicated to the said commissioners, who shall lay down and mark this portion of the boundary in accordance therewith and as herein provided.

In the event of a failure to agree within six months after the date of exchanging the printed statements aforesaid, the question of which government is entitled to jurisdiction over such island and fishing grounds under treaty provisions, and proceedings thereunder, interpreted in accordance with their true intent and meaning as above provided, and by reason of any rights arising under the recognized principles of international law, shall be referred forthwith for decision upon the evidence and arguments submitted as aforesaid, with such additional statement of facts as may be appropriate, and an argument in reply on each side, to an arbitrator to be agreed upon by the two governments, or, in case of a failure to agree to be appointed by a third power selected by the two governments by common accord, or, if no agreement is thus arrived at, each government shall select a different power and the choice of the arbitrators shall be made by the powers thus selected. The decision of such arbitrator shall be final, and the line shall be laid down and marked by the said commissioners in accordance therewith and as herein provided.

The arbitrator shall be requested to deliver, together with his award, a statement of all the costs and expenses incurred by him in connection with the arbitration, which shall forthwith be repaid by the two governments in equal moieties.

It is further agreed that if, under the foregoing provisions, the boundary be located through the channel to the east of the dredged channel above mentioned, the latter shall be equally free and open for the passage of ships, vessels, and boats of both parties.

The entire boundary shall be marked by permanent range marks established on land, and, if desirable in the opinion of commissioners, by buoys in the water, so far as practicable, and by such other boundary marks and monuments and at such points as the commissioners may determine to be necessary; but the said commissioners shall proceed to define and mark and chart the portion of the line agreed upon by the former commissioners under the treaty of 1892 aforesaid without waiting for the final determination of the location of the remaining portion of the line.

The course of the said boundary line as defined and marked as aforesaid shall be laid down by said commissioners on quadruplicate sets of accurate modern charts prepared or adopted by them for that purpose, which charts shall be certified and signed by the commissioners, and two duplicate originals thereof shall be filed by them with each government; and they shall also prepare in duplicate and file with each

government a joint report or reports under their hands and seals describing in detail the course and location of the boundary line and the range marks and monuments and buoys marking it.

The line so defined and laid down shall be taken and deemed to be the international boundary from the Bay of Fundy to the mouth of the St. Croix River as established by treaty provisions and the proceedings thereunder.

ARTICLE II.

THE BOUNDARY FROM THE MOUTH TO THE SOURCE OF THE ST. CROIX RIVER.

Whereas Article II of the treaty of 1783 between Great Britain and the United States provides that a line drawn along the middle of the River St. Croix from its mouth in the Bay of Fundy to its source shall be, between those points, the international boundary between the British possessions in North America and the United States, and the identity of the River St. Croix has been determined by the commissioners appointed for that purpose under Article V of the treaty of 1794 between Great Britain and the United States and the location of the mouth and the source of said river has been duly established, and the course of said river has been described, surveyed, and charted by said commissioners as appears from their joint report dated the 25th day of October, 1798 and from the chart of plan of said river prepared and filed by them with said report, but said line of boundary along the middle of said river was not laid down by them on said chart or plan and was not marked or monumented by them along the course of said river; and whereas, pursuant to an additional article, dated March 15, 1798, supplementing the provisions of the treaty of 1794 above referred to a monument was erected by joint action of the two governments marking the source of the River St. Croix, but said line of boundary through the River St. Croix has not otherwise been monumented and has never been laid down on charts by joint action of the two governments; therefore, in order to complete and render thoroughly effective the demarcation of the boundary described and established as aforesaid.

It is agreed that each of the high contracting parties shall appoint, without delay, an expert geographer or surveyor as a commissioner, and the commissioners so appointed shall jointly lay down upon accurate modern charts, to be prepared or adopted by them for that purpose, the line of boundary along the middle of the River St. Croix from its mouth to its source as defined and established by the existing treaty provisions and the proceedings thereunder, above referred to, with the agreed understanding, however, that the line of boundary through said river shall be a water line throughout and shall follow the centre of the main channel or thalweg as naturally existing, except where such course would change, or disturb, or conflict with the national character of an island as already established by mutual recognition and acquiescence, in which case the line shall pass on the other side of any such island, following the middle of the channel nearest thereto, or, if the commissioners find that the national character of any island is in dispute, the question of its nationality shall be submitted by them to their respective governments, with a chart or map certified jointly by said commissioners, showing the depth and volume of the water at its high and low stages between such island and the river banks on each side and indicating the course of the main channel of the river as it passes such island, together with a descriptive statement by said commissioners showing the reasons for selecting such channel as the main channel; and in all such cases the high contracting parties agree that the location of the boundary with respect to each island in dispute shall be determined and settled in accordance with the following rules :

1. The nationality of each island in dispute shall be determined by the predominance of the claims established on either side to such island, arising from the exer-

cise of jurisdiction and sovereignty over it, including such exercise of jurisdiction by the local governments on either side of the line.

2. The burden of proving the nationality of any such island shall be upon the party seeking to change the general course of the boundary as above prescribed so as to include such island on its own side of the boundary.

(3). The selection by the commissioners of the main channel passing such island shall not be conclusive upon the parties hereto and is subject to review, but the burden of proving the main channel to be other than the one selected shall be upon the party proposing the change.

The government proposing such change in the prescribed course of the boundary shall, upon the submission of the question of the nationality of any island or islands by the commissioners as aforesaid, promptly present to the other government a printed statement, with certified copies of any original documents in its possession referred to therein, showing the grounds and arguments upon which its claim of jurisdiction and ownership with respect to such island rests. Unless an agreement is reached upon the presentation of such statement, the government to which such statement is presented shall within six months after its receipt present in reply a similar statement showing the grounds and arguments upon which the claims of the other government are contested. If an agreement is reached between the two governments, it shall be reduced to writing in the form of a protocol and shall be communicated to the said commissioners, who shall proceed to lay down and mark the boundary so as to leave such island on the side of the boundary to which it is shown it belongs, in accordance with the determination of its nationality arrived at as aforesaid.

In the event of a failure by the two governments to come to an agreement within six months after the presentation of the printed statements in reply herein above provided for, then the question of the nationality of the islands in dispute shall be referred forthwith for decision under the rules herein above set for the determination of that question, and under the recognized principles of international law not inconsistent therewith, and upon the evidence and arguments submitted as aforesaid, with such additional statement of facts as may be appropriate, and such further printed argument on each side as may be desired, to an arbitrator to be agreed upon by the two governments, or, in case of a failure to agree, to be appointed by a third power selected by the two governments by common accord, or, if no agreement is thus arrived at, each government shall select a different power and the choice of the arbitrator shall be made in concert by the powers thus selected. The decision of such arbitrator shall be final, and the line shall be laid down and marked by the said commissioners in accordance therewith and as herein provided.

The arbitrator shall be requested to deliver, together with his award, a statement of all the costs and expenses incurred by him in connection with the arbitration, which shall forthwith be repaid by the two governments in equal moieties.

It is further agreed that so far as practicable the said commissioners shall establish boundary monuments and ranges and buoys marking the course and location of the said line, and showing on which side of the boundary the several islands lying in said river belong wherever in their judgment it is desirable that the boundary be so marked.

The charts upon which the boundary is marked as aforesaid shall be in quadruplicate, and shall be certified and signed by said commissioners, and two duplicate originals thereof shall be filed by them with each government, and it shall also be the duty of said commissioners to prepare in duplicate, and file with each government, a joint report under their hands and seals describing the line so marked by them and the monuments and range marks and buoys marking it.

The line so defined and laid down shall be taken and deemed to be the international boundary from the mouth to the source of the St. Croix river as established by treaty provisions and the proceedings thereunder as aforesaid.

ARTICLE III.

THE BOUNDARY FROM THE SOURCE OF THE ST. CROIX RIVER TO THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER.

Whereas the remonumenting of the course of the boundary defined and laid down under the provisions of Articles I. and VI. of the treaty of August 9, 1842, between Great Britain and the United States has already been undertaken without a formal treaty agreement, but by the joint and concurrent action of the governments of Great Britain and the United States, certain monuments between Canada and Vermont having been relocated in 1849, and the portion of said boundary extending between Hall's stream and the St. Lawrence river in part having been remonumented in recent years and in part is now being remonumented under such action on both sides; and whereas the commissioners appointed under Article VI. of the treaty of 1842 aforesaid were required to and did mark by monuments the land portion only of said line, and were not required to and did not mark by monuments the portions of the boundary extending along water courses, with the exception that the nationality of the several islands in the St. John river was indicated by monuments erected thereon, and a series of monuments was placed by them along the edge of certain of the water courses to fix the general direction of the boundary, most of which monuments have since disappeared, but the entire boundary, including its course through the waterways as well as on land, was charted and marked on maps by said commissioners under the provisions of Article VI. above referred to, and the nationality of the respective islands in the St. John river was determined by them, as appears from the joint report filed by said commissioners, dated June 28, 1847, and the series of maps signed by said commissioners and filed with their joint report; and whereas the portion of the line through said waterways has not since been monumented or marked along its course by joint action of the two governments, and the monuments placed by said commissioners along the land portion of said boundary require repairing and renewing where such work has not already been done in recent years, and additional or supplementary intermediate monuments at convenient points are required under modern modifications; therefore, in order to carry on and complete the work already undertaken as aforesaid, and to re-establish the location of said boundary and render thoroughly effective the demarcation of the said boundary as existent and established;

It is agreed that each of the high contracting parties shall appoint, without delay, an expert geographer or surveyor as a commissioner, and under the joint direction of such commissioner the lost or damaged boundary monuments shall be relocated and repaired, and additional monuments and boundary marks shall be established wherever necessary in the judgment of the commissioners to meet the requirements of modern conditions along the course of the land portion of said boundary, and where the said boundary runs through waterways it shall be marked along its course, so far as practicable, by buoys and monuments in the water and by permanent ranges established on the land, and in such other way and at such points as in the judgment of the commissioners it is desirable that the boundary be so marked; and it is further agreed that the course of the entire boundary, as described in Article I. of the treaty of 1842 and as laid down as aforesaid under Article VI. of that treaty, shall be marked by said commissioners upon quadruplicate sets of accurate modern charts prepared or adopted by them for that purpose, and that said charts so marked shall be certified and signed by them and two duplicate originals thereof shall be filed with each government, and said commissioners shall also prepare in duplicate and file with each government a joint report or reports describing in detail the course of the boundary so marked by them and the character and location of the several monuments and boundary marks and ranges marking it.

The line so defined and laid down shall be taken and deemed to be the international boundary as defined and laid down under Articles I. and VI. of the said treaty of 1842.

ARTICLE IV.

THE BOUNDARY FROM ITS INTERSECTION WITH THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER TO THE MOUTH OF PIGEON RIVER.

The high contracting parties agree that the existing International Waterways Commission, constituted by concurrent action of the Dominion of Canada and the United States, and composed of three commissioners on the part of the Dominion of Canada and three commissioners on the part of the United States, is hereby authorized and empowered to ascertain and re-establish accurately the location of the international boundary line, beginning at the point of its intersection with the St. Lawrence river near the forty-fifth parallel of north latitude, as determined under Articles I. and VI. of the treaty of August 9, 1842, between Great Britain and the United States, and thence through the great lakes and communicating waterways to the mouth of Pigeon river, at the western shore of Lake Superior, in accordance with the description of such line in Article II. of the Treaty of Peace between Great Britain and the United States, dated September 3, 1783, and of a portion of such line in Article II. of the treaty of August 9, 1842, aforesaid, and as described in the joint report, dated June 18, 1822, of the commissioners appointed under Article VI. of the treaty of December 24, between Great Britain and the United States, with respect to a portion of said line, and as marked on charts prepared by them and filed with said report, and with respect to the remaining portion of said line as marked on the charts adopted as treaty charts of the boundary under the provisions of Article II. of the treaty of 1842 above mentioned, with such deviation from said line, however, as may be required on account of the cession by Great Britain to the United States of the portion of Horse Shoe Reef, in the Niagara river, necessary for the lighthouse erected there by the United States in accordance with the terms of the protocol of a conference held at the British Foreign Office December 9, 1850, between the representatives of the two governments and signed by them, agreeing upon such cession; and it is agreed that wherever the boundary is shown on said charts by a curved line along the water the commissioners are authorized in their discretion to adopt, in place of such curved line, a series of connecting straight lines defined by distances and courses, and following generally the course of such curved line, but conforming strictly to the description of the boundary in the existing treaty provisions, and the geographical co-ordinates of the turning points of such line shall be stated by said commissioners so as to conform to the system of latitudes and longitudes of the charts mentioned below, and the said commissioners shall, so far as practicable, mark the course of the entire boundary line, located and defined as aforesaid, by buoys and monuments in the waterways and by permanent range marks established on the adjacent shores or islands, and by such other boundary marks and at such points as in the judgment of the commissioners it is desirable that the boundary should be so marked; and the line of the boundary defined and located as aforesaid shall be laid down by said commissioners on accurate modern charts prepared or adopted by them for that purpose, in quadruplicate sets, certified and signed by the commissioners, two duplicate originals of which shall be filed by them with each government; and the commissioners shall also prepare in duplicate and file with each government a joint report or reports describing in detail the course of said line and the range marks and buoys marking it and the character and location of each boundary mark. The majority of the commissioners shall have power to render a decision.

The line so defined and laid down shall be taken and deemed to be the international boundary as defined and established by treaty provisions and the proceedings thereunder as aforesaid from its intersection with the St. Lawrence river to the mouth of Pigeon river.

ARTICLE V.

THE BOUNDARY FROM THE MOUTH OF PIGEON RIVER TO THE NORTHWESTERNMOST POINT OF THE LAKE OF THE WOODS.

In order to complete and perfect the demarcation of the international boundary line between the Dominion of Canada and the United States from the mouth of the Pigeon river, at the western shore of Lake Superior, to the northwesternmost point of the Lake of the Woods, which boundary is defined in Article II of the treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States dated September 3, 1783, and in Article II of the treaty of August 9, 1842, between Great Britain and the United states, wherein is defined also the location of the said northwesternmost point of the Lake of the Woods, and the greater part of the said boundary is marked on charts covering that section of the boundary adopted as treaty charts of the boundary under the provisions of Article II of the treaty of 1842 aforesaid, but has never been actually located or monumented along its course by joint action of the two governments, and no joint survey of its course has been made since the survey under the direction of the commissioners appointed under Article VII of the treaty of December 24, 1814, between Great Britain and the United States, under whose direction the charts above mentioned were prepared.

It is agreed that each of the high contracting parties shall appoint, without delay, an expert geographer or surveyor as commissioners, who shall re-establish and fix the actual location of said entire boundary described and charted as aforesaid, and designate the side of the boundary upon which each island adjacent to the boundary belongs, it being mutually understood that the boundary so far as practicable, shall be a water line and shall intersect islands lying along its course, and the commissioners shall so far as practicable mark such boundary along its course by monuments and buoys and range marks, and such other boundary marks as the commissioners may determine, and at such points as in their judgment it is desirable that the boundary shall be so marked; and it is further agreed that the course of the entire boundary as described and laid down as aforesaid and as monumented by said commissioners shall be marked by them upon quadruplicate sets of accurate modern charts prepared or adopted by them for that purpose, and that said charts so marked shall be certified and signed by them and two duplicate originals thereof filed with each government, and said commissioners shall also prepare in duplicate and file with each government, a joint report or reports describing in detail the course of the boundary so marked by them and the character and location of the several monuments and boundary marks and ranges marking it.

The line so defined and laid down shall be taken and deemed to be the international boundary as defined and established under the aforesaid treaties from the mouth of Pigeon river to the northwesternmost point of the Lake of the Woods.

ARTICLE VI.

THE BOUNDARY FROM THE NORTHWESTERNMOST POINT OF THE LAKE OF THE WOODS TO THE SUMMIT OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN.

In order to complete and render thoroughly effective the demarcation of the international boundary between the Dominion of Canada and the United States from the northwesternmost point of the Lake of the Woods to the summit of the Rocky Mountains, which boundary, according to existing treaties, runs due south from said northwesternmost point to the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude and thence along that parallel to the summit of the Rocky Mountains, and has been surveyed and charted and monumented as appears from the series of twenty-four sectional maps covering this portion of the boundary prepared and filed by the joint commission appointed for that purpose by joint action of the two governments in 1872.

It is agreed that each of the high contracting parties shall appoint, without delay, an expert geographer or surveyor as a commissioner, and under the joint direction of such commissioners lost or damaged monuments along the course of said boundary shall be relocated and repaired, and additional monuments and boundary marks shall be established wherever necessary, in the judgment of the commissioners, to meet the requirements of modern conditions and to render more effective the demarcation of the existent boundary established under the treaty provisions and proceedings thereunder as aforesaid; and it is further agreed that in carrying out these provisions the said commissioners shall observe the agreement stated in the protocol of the final meeting, dated May 29, 1876, of the joint commission aforesaid, which is as follows:—

'2. In the intervals between the monuments along the parallel of latitude, it is agreed that the line has the curvature of a parallel of 49° north latitude; and that such characteristic shall determine all questions that may hereafter arise with reference to the position of the boundary at any point between neighbouring monuments.

'3. It is further agreed that, in the event of any of the said three hundred and eighty-eight monuments or marks being obliterated beyond the power of recognition, the lost site or sites shall be recovered by their recorded position relatively to the next neighbouring unobliterated marks or marks.'

It is further agreed that the said commissioners shall mark upon quadruplicate sets of accurate modern charts prepared or adopted by them for that purpose the entire course of said boundary and the location of the boundary monuments and marks established along the course of said boundary, and two duplicate originals thereof shall be filed with each government, and said commissioners shall also prepare in duplicate and file with each government a joint report describing in detail the work done by them in replacing and repairing lost or damaged monuments and the character and location of the several monuments and boundary marks placed by them along said boundary.

The line so laid down and defined shall be taken and deemed to be the international boundary as defined and established by treaty provisions and the proceedings thereunder as aforesaid from the northwesternmost point of the Lake of the Woods, to the summit of the Rocky Mountains.

ARTICLE VII.

THE BOUNDARY FROM THE SUMMIT OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS TO THE GULF OF GEORGIA.

Whereas, by concurrent action of the government of Great Britain and the government of the United States in 1902 and 1903, commissioners were designated to act jointly for the purpose of renewing lost or damaged monuments and placing additional monuments, where such were needed, throughout the course of the boundary along the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, from the summit of the Rocky mountains westward to the eastern shore of the Gulf of Georgia, as defined in Article I. of the treaty of June 15, 1846, between Great Britain and the United States, and as marked by monuments along its course and laid down on a series of charts, seven in number, by a joint commission organized in 1858 for that purpose, and composed of two commissioners appointed, one by each government, which charts, duly certified and authenticated in duplicate by said commissioners, where approved and adopted by the two governments, as appears from the declaration in writing to that effect signed on February 24, 1870, at Washington, by duly authorized plenipotentiaries of the respective governments, and it appearing that the remonumenting of this line by the commissioners first above referred to is now approaching completion;

It is hereby agreed by the high contracting parties that when such work is completed the entire course of said boundary, showing the location of the boundary monuments and marks established along the course of the boundary, shall be marked upon quadruplicate sets of accurate modern charts prepared or adopted for that purpose,

and the said commissioners, or their successors, are hereby authorized and required to so mark the line and designate the monuments on such charts, two duplicate originals of which shall be filed with each government; and the said commissioners, or their successors, shall also prepare in duplicate and file with each government a joint report describing in detail the work done by them in replacing and repairing lost or damaged monuments and the character and location of the several monuments and boundary marks placed by them along said boundary.

The line so laid down and defined shall be taken and deemed to be the international boundary as defined and established by treaty provisions and the proceedings thereunder as aforesaid, from the summit of the Rocky Mountains to the eastern shore of the Gulf of Georgia.

ARTICLE VIII.

THE BOUNDARY FROM THE FORTY-NINTH PARALLEL TO THE PACIFIC OCEAN.

The high contracting parties agree that each shall appoint, without delay, an expert geographer or surveyor to serve as commissioners for the purpose of delineating upon accurate modern charts, prepared or adopted by them for that purpose, the international boundary line between the Dominion of Canada and the United States from the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude along the middle of the channel which separates Vancouver's island from the mainland and the middle of the Haro channel and of Fuca's straits to the Pacific Ocean, as defined in Article 1 of the treaty of June 15, 1846, between Great Britain and the United States, and as determined by the award made on October 21, 1872, by the Emperor of Germany as arbitrator pursuant to the provisions of Articles XXXIV-XLII of the treaty of May 8, 1871, between Great Britain and the United States, and as traced out and marked on a quadruplicate set of charts prepared for that purpose and agreed upon and signed by the duly authorized representatives of the respective governments, as appears from the protocol of a conference at Washington on March 10, 1873, between such representatives which was signed by them on that date, and as defined by them in a written definition of said boundary signed by them and referred to in and attached to said protocol, and it is agreed that the said commissioners shall adopt in place of the curved line passing between Saturna island and Patos island as shown on said charts a straight line running approximately north and south through a point midway between the eastern point of Saturna island and the western point of Patos island and intersecting the prolongations of the two straight lines of the boundary now joined by a curved line. The entire line thus laid down shall consist of a series of connecting straight lines defined by distances and courses; and the commissioners are authorized to select and establish such reference marks on shore as they may deem necessary for the proper definition and location on the water of the boundary aforesaid. A quadruplicate set of such charts, showing the lines so laid down and marked by them and the location of the several marks or monuments selected or established by them along its course, shall be signed by them and two duplicate originals thereof shall be filed by them with each government, and the commissioners shall also prepare in duplicate and file with each government a joint report, or reports, describing in detail the course of said line and the boundary marks and their location along its course.

The line so defined and laid down shall be taken and deemed to be the international boundary, as defined and established by treaty provisions and the proceedings thereunder as aforesaid, from the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude along the middle of the channel which separates Vancouver's island from the mainland and the middle of Haro channel and of Fuca's straits to the Pacific Ocean.

ARTICLE IX.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

The commissioners appointed under the provisions of this treaty shall proceed without delay to perform the duties assigned to them, but each commissioner shall, before entering upon his duties, make oath in writing that he will impartially and faithfully perform his duties as such commissioner.

In case a vacancy occurs in any of the commissions constituted by this treaty, by reason of the death, resignation, or other disability of a commissioner, before the work of such commission is completed, the vacancy so caused shall be filled forthwith by the appointment of another commissioner by the party on whose side the vacancy occurs, and the commissioner so appointed shall have the same powers and be subject to the same duties and obligations as the commissioner originally appointed.

If a dispute or difference should arise about the location or demarcation of any portion of the boundary covered by the provisions of this treaty and an agreement with respect thereto is not reached by the commissioners charged herein with locating and marking such portion of the line they shall make a report in writing jointly to both governments, or severally each to his own government, setting out fully the questions in dispute and the differences between them, but such commissioners shall, nevertheless, proceed to carry on and complete as far as possible the work herein assigned to them with respect to the remaining portions of the line.

In case of such a disagreement between the commissioners, the two governments shall endeavour to agree upon an adjustment of the questions in dispute, and if an agreement is reached between the two governments it shall be reduced to writing in the form of a protocol, and shall be communicated to the said commissioners, who shall proceed to lay down and mark the boundary in accordance therewith, and as herein provided, but without prejudice to the special provisions contained in Articles I and II regarding arbitration.

It is understood that under the foregoing articles the same persons will be appointed to carry out the delimitation of boundaries in the several sections aforesaid, other than the section covered by Article IV, unless either of the contracting powers finds it expedient for some reason which it may think sufficient to appoint some other person to be commissioner for any one of the above-mentioned sections.

Each government shall pay the expenses of its own commissioners and their assistants, and the cost of marking and monumenting the boundary shall be paid in equal moieties by the two governments.

ARTICLE X.

This treaty shall be ratified by His Britannic Majesty and by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof; and the ratifications shall be exchanged in Washington as soon as practicable.

In faith whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this treaty in duplicate and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done at Washington the 11th day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eight.

CORRESPONDENCE

(54b)

ORDERS IN COUNCIL AND DESPATCHES IN CONNECTION WITH THE NEGOTIATION OF A TREATY BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES FOR THE DEFINITION AND DEMARCATION OF INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY BETWEEN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

1506 M.—O. C. 25th Nov., 1907. Approving Report of Minister of the Interior dealing with draft Treaty attached and suggesting certain amendments.

1842 M.—O.C. 9th March, 1908. Nationality of Islands along St. Croix River. Certain suggested amendments accepted by United States. Draft Treaty amended

1945 M.—O. C. 1st April, 1908. Proper person to nominate Arbitrators, &c.

810.—O. C. 14th April, 1908. Dealing with proposed reservation of strip of land on each side boundary line.

1722 M.—O. C. 25th Nov., 1907. (On same subject).

P. C. 1506 M.

CERTIFIED copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 25th November, 1907.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had under consideration a despatch, dated 17th May, 1907, from His Majesty's Ambassador to the United States, referring to the question of the Fresh Water Fisheries in the Great Lakes and other boundary waters, that of the uses of International waters, and that of the delimitation of the Boundaries between Canada and the United States.

The Minister of the Interior to whom the said despatch was referred, submits with respect to the last mentioned question, the following remarks upon the United States draft (copy of which is enclosed by the ambassador) of a treaty for the delimitation of boundaries between Canada and the United States.

That in the draft, the boundary line between Canada and the United States is divided into six sections, each of which is dealt with in a separate article, and as to each of which provision is made for the appointment by the High Contracting Parties of expert geographers or surveyors as Commissioners who shall accurately define and mark that section of the boundary line.

The Minister further submits that, in his judgment, it would be preferable to have, instead of six separate Commissioners, one only, which should be composed of two expert geographers or surveyors, one to be appointed by each party, and which should be empowered to deal with the whole boundary line from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. In his, the Minister's view, the reasons which rendered it necessary that the boundary line, with respect to its definition and demarcation, should, at the time of the treaties of 1814, 1818, 1842 and 1846, be considered in separate parts, do not any longer apply with their original force, since the larger questions of interpretation of the intention of the treaty of 1783 have been determined, and since, under modern conditions, ready access is to be had to all parts of the line. For this last reason, centralized management of all the boundary surveys seems now possible, and

this, the Minister of the Interior believes, will be advantageous, at least from the Canadian standpoint, as tending to economical management of the surveys and to utilization of the topographical information, which will be acquired, for the general survey of Canada, now in progress. At the same time, he believes that a distinct advantage would be gained by both countries in the uniform treatment, by one Commission, of like questions, on whatever section of the boundary line they present themselves.

The Minister further states that there does not appear to be need of haste in the demarcation of every point of the line. Once the guiding principles for the settlement of questions of disputed jurisdiction have been fixed by the treaty, the determination of the boundary line can be carried on systematically, first marking it in the places where it is most needed. Carried on in such a way, the work should not prove too extensive for management by one commission.

The Minister observes that it should be pointed out that one section of the boundary line is not provided for in the draft, namely, that part of the 49th parallel which lies west of the summit of the Rocky Mountains. This line was agreed upon as the boundary line in that quarter by the treaty of 1846, and was surveyed in part, by a joint Commission in 1859 and following years. In 1902, under an executive agreement between the two governments, a commission was appointed to re-survey it, to renew the monuments and to place additional monuments where such were needed but had not been placed in the original survey, from Lake Superior to the Pacific Ocean. This Commission has almost completed the necessary operations on the section west of the Rocky Mountains to the Straits of Georgia.

The Minister recommends that provision should be made in the treaty for the ratification of this determination when it has been completed and that, in order to complete the marking of the boundary line to the Pacific Ocean, provision should be made for the marking, where necessary and practicable, and for the delineation upon the most recent charts, of the boundary line from the 49th parallel along the middle of the channel which separates Vancouver Island from the mainland and of Haro and Tuca Straits, to the Pacific Ocean, in accordance with the treaties of 1846 and 1871, and the agreement entered into in that behalf at Washington in 1878.

The Minister would further suggest some changes in the wording of the Articles relating to the different sections of the line, as follows:—

In Article 1, the definition of the remaining portion of the line lying between the two sections marked by the former Commissioners, should, he, the Minister thinks, be amended to read thus,—

'The remaining portion of the line, lying between the two above described sections, and upon the location of which, said former commissioners did not agree shall pass through the centre of the Lubec Narrows channel between Campobello Island and the mainland, and, subject to the provisions hereinafter stated, it shall follow, on either side of said Narrows, such courses as will connect with the part of the line agreed upon as aforesaid, and such boundary shall consist of a series of straight lines defined by distances and courses; but inasmuch as differences have arisen in the past as to the location of the line with respect to Pope's Folly Island above Lubec Narrows and with respect to certain fishing grounds east of the dredged channel, it is agreed that each of the High Contracting Parties . . . . .' and then, a few lines further on, for the words 'in accordance with the established claims and rights of possession, both equitable and legal, on either side, over such islands and fisheries' should be substituted 'in accordance with the true meaning of the treaty of 1783 and the award of the Commissioners appointed in that behalf under the treaty of Ghent, 1814.'

1. It does not appear essential that the line should follow the centre of a channel. The fishing grounds referred to are, at ordinary tides, covered by the sea, and it might be found by survey that the middle line between the opposite shores would cross them.

2. In the draft, the fishing grounds are described as lying 'between the dredged channel and the old channel.' For these words it is proposed to substitute 'east of the dredged channel,' for it is contended on the part of Canada that the dredged channel is the old channel.

3. As to the words which it suggested to substitute for 'in accordance with the established claims and rights of possession . . . . .' it is submitted that private ownership, or claim to ownership, cannot establish sovereignty, which must be determined in accordance with the existing treaties.

In Article 11, with reference to the line along the St. Croix River, it is provided that 'the line of boundary through said river shall be a water line throughout and shall follow the centre of the main channel, or thalweg, as now existing.' The Minister of the Interior would suggest the substitution of the work 'naturally' instead of 'now' before 'existing,' as the proper location of the boundary line would appear to be determined by the natural course of the river, abstracting the effect of the artificial diversions of the channel which it is possible may exist.

Again, in the same Article, the first rule for the location of the boundary with respect to islands in dispute, it is suggested should read as follows:—

'The nationality of each island in dispute shall be determined by the predominance of the claims established on either side to such island, arising from the exercise of jurisdiction and sovereignty over it.'

The Minister further submits that the occupation and possession of an alien owner of land in either country might be an undisturbed as that of a citizen owner.

Along the St. John River and other boundary waters there may possibly exist islands the sovereignty over which has not been determined by previous Commissions. It is suggested that provision be made for dealing with such islands in the same manner as the islands in the St. Croix River.

It is further suggested—whenever the Commissioners are required, in lakes or rivers, to define the line by buoys, monuments or range marks—that proper discretion be given to the Commissioners by the insertion of the words 'as far as practicable,' since the conditions in any such case might be such that the expenses of marking would be disproportionately great.

The Committee advise that your Excellency be moved to communicate the substance of this minute to His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington, as an expression of the views of the Government of Canada.

All which is respectfully submitted for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

1506—M. (c.)

CANADIAN QUESTIONS.—NORTHERN BOUNDARY OF THE UNITED STATES.

DRAFT TREATY.

The United States of America and His Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, being desirous of providing for the more complete definition and demarcation of the International boundary between the United States and the Dominion of Canada, have for that purpose resolved to conclude a treaty, and to that end have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries :

The President of the United States of America, Elihu Root, Secretary of State of the United States; and His Britannic Majesty, Right Honourable James Bryce, O.M., His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Washington ;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, which were found to be in due and proper form, have agreed to and concluded the following articles :—

Article I.—The Boundary Through Passamaquoddy Bay.

The High Contracting Parties agree that each shall appoint without delay an expert geoprapher or surveyor to serve as Commissioners for the purpose of more accurately defining and marking the international boundary line between the United States and the Dominion of Canada in the waters of Passamaquoddy Bay from the mouth of the St. Croix River to the Bay of Fundy, and that in defining and marking the said boundary line the Commissioners shall adopt and follow, as closely as may be, the line surveyed and laid down by the Commissioners appointed under Article II of the Treaty of 1892, so far as said Commissioners agreed upon the location of said line, namely :—

(1) From a point at the mouth of the St. Croix River defined by the ranges established by them, by a connected series of six straight lines defined by ranges and cross ranges, to a point between Treat Island and Friar Head, likewise defined by ranges and cross ranges established by them; and also

(2) From a point to Quoddy Roads, defined by the intersection of the range passing throuugh the position of the Beacon of 1886 and Lubec Channel Light, with a range established by them on the west shore of Quoddy Roads along the course of this latter range, which is about 80° 35′ east of true south, into the Bay of Fundy.

In ascertaining the location of the above-described line, the Commissioners shall be controlled by the indications of the range marks and monuments established along its course by said former Commissioners and by the charts upon which the said Commisioners marked the line as tentatively agreed upon by them.

The remaining portion of the line, lying between the two above-described sections, and upon the location of which said former Commissioners did not agree, shall pass through the centre of the Lubec Narrows Channel between Campobello Island and the mainland, and, subject to the provisions hereinafter stated, it shall follow the centre of the most direct channel above Lubec Narrows and of the most direct channel below Lubec Narrows connecting with the parts of the line agreed upon as aforesaid, and such boundary shall consist of a series of straight lines defined by distances and courses; but inasmuch as differences have arisen in the past as to the location of the line with respect to Pope's Folly Island above Lubec Narrows and with respect to certain fishing grounds between the dredged channel and the old channel to the east of it below Lubec Narrows, it is agreed that each of the High Contracting Parties shall present to the other within months after the ratification of this treaty a full printed statement of the evidence, with certified copies of original documents referred to therein which are in its possession, and the arguments upon which it bases its contentions, with a view to arriving at an adjustment of the location of this portion of the line in accordance with the established claims and rights of possession, both equitable and legal, on either side over such island and fisheries. Such agreement, if reached, shall be reduced to writing in the form of a protocol and shall be communicated to the said Commissioners, who shall lay down and mark this portion of the boundary in accordance therewith and as herein provided.

In the event of a failure to agree within months after the date of exchanging the printed statements aforesaid, the question of which government is entitled to jurisdiction over such island and fishing grounds under treaty provisions, and by reason of any rights arising under the recognized principles of international law, shall be referred forthwith for decision upon the evidence and arguments submitted as aforesaid, with such additional statement of facts as may be appropriate, and an

argument in reply on each side, to an arbitrator to be agreed upon by the two governments, or, in case of a failure to agree, to be appointed by the

, whose decision shall be final, and the line shall be laid down and marked by the said Commissioners in accordance therewith and as herein provided.

The arbitrator shall be requested to deliver, together with his award, a statement of all the costs and expenses incurred by him in connection with the arbitration, which shall forthwith be repaid by the two governments in equal moieties.

It is further agreed that if, under the foregoing provisions, the boundary be located through the channel to the east of the dredged channel above-mentioned, the latter shall be equally free and open for the passage of ships, vessels and boats of both parties.

The entire boundary shall be marked by permanent range marks established on land and, if desirable in the opinion of Commissioners, by buoys in the water, and by such other boundary marks and monuments and at such points as the Commissioners may determine to be necessary; but the said Commissioners shall proceed to define and mark and chart the portion of the line agreed upon by the former Commissioners under the treaty of 1892 aforesaid without waiting for the final determination of the location of the remaining portion of the line.

The course of the said boundary line as defined and marked as aforesaid shall be laid down by said Commissioners on quadruplicate sets of accurate modern charts prepared or adopted by them for that purpose, which charts shall be certified and signed by the Commissioners, and two duplicate originals thereof shall be filed by them with each government; and they shall prepare in duplicate and file with each government a joint report or reports under their hands and seals describing in detail the course and location of the boundary line and the range marks and monuments and buoys marking it.

The line so defined and laid down shall be taken and deemed to be the international boundary from the Bay of Fundy to the mouth of the St. Croix River, as established by treaty provisions and the proceedings thereunder.

Each government shall pay the expenses of its own Commissioner and his assistants, and the cost of marking and monumenting the boundary shall be paid in equal moieties by the two governments.

Article II.—The boundary from the mouth to the source of the St. Croix River.

Whereas Article II of the treaty of 1783 between the United States and Great Britain provides that a line drawn along the middle of the River St. Croix from its mouth in the Bay of Fundy to its source shall be, between these points, the international boundary between the United States and the British possessions in North America, and the identity of the River St. Croix has been determined by the Commissioners appointed for that purpose unde Article V of treaty of 1794 between the United States and Great Britain, and the location of the mouth and the source of the said river has been duly established, and the course of said river has been described, surveyed, and charted by said Commissioners, as appears from their joint report, dated the 25th day of October, 1798, and from the chart or plan of said river prepared and filed by them with said report, but said line of boundary along the middle of said river was not laid down by them on said chart or plan, and was not marked or monumented by them along the course of said river: and whereas, pursuant to an additional article, dated March 15th, 1798, supplementing the provisions of the treaty of 1794, above referred to, a monument was erected by joint action of the two governments marking the source of the River St. Croix, but said line of boundary through the River St. Croix has not otherwise been monumented and has never been laid down on charts by joint action of the two Governments; therefore, in order to com-

plete and render thoroughly effective the demarcation of the boundary described and established as aforesaid.

It is agreed that each of the High Contracting Parties shall appoint, without delay, an expert geographer or surveyor as a Commissioner, and the Commissioners so appointed shall jointly lay down upon accurate modern charts, to be prepared or adopted by them for that purpose, the line of boundary along the middle of the River St. Croix from its mouth to its source as defined and established by the existing treaty provisions and the proceedings thereunder, above referred to, with the agreed understanding, however, that the line of boundary through said river shall be a water line throughout and shall follow the centre of the main channel or thalweg as now existing, except where such course would change, or disturb, or conflict with the national character of an island as already established by mutual recognition and acquiesence in which case the line shall pass on the other side of any such island, following the middle of the channel nearest thereto, or, if the Commissioners find that the national character of any island is in dispute, the question of its nationality shall be submitted by them to their respective governments, with a chart or map certified jointly by said Commissioners, showing the depth and volume of the water at its high and low stages between such island and the river banks on each side and indicating the course of the main channel of the river as it passes such island, together with a descriptive statement by said Commissioners showing the reasons for selecting such channel as the main channel; and in all such cases the High Contracting Parties agree that the location of the boundary with respect to each island in dispute shall be determined and settled in accordance with the following rules:—

(1) The nationality of each island in dispute shall be determined by the predominence of the property rights on either side in such island and of the claims established on either side to such island, arising from the exercise of jurisdiction and sovereignty over it or growing out of undisturbed occupation or possession.

(2) The burden of proving the nationality of any such island shall be upon the party seeking to change the general course of the boundary as above prescribed so as to include such island on its own side of the boundary.

(3) The selection by the Commissioners of the main channel passing such island shall not be conclusive upon the parties hereto and is subject to review, but the burden of providing the main channel to be other than the one selected shall be upon the party proposing the change.

The government proposing such change in the prescribed course of the boundary shall, upon the submission of the question of the nationality of any island or islands by the Commissioners as aforesaid, promptly present to the other government a printed statement, with certified copies of any original documents in its possession referred to therein, showing the grounds and arguments upon which its claim of jurisdiction and ownership with respect to such island rests. Unless an agreement is reached upon the presentation of such statement, the government to which such statement is presented shall within months after its receipt present in reply a similar statement showing the grounds and arguments upon which the claims of the other government are contested. If an agreement is reached between the two governments, it shall be reduced to writing in the form of a protocol and shall be communicated to the said Commissioners, who shall proceed to lay down and mark the boundary so as to leave such island on the side of the boundary to which it is shown to belong, in accordance with the determination of its nationality arrived at as aforesaid.

In the event of a failure by the two governments to come to an agreement within months after the presentation of the printed statements in reply herein above provided for, then the question of the nationality of the islands in dispute shall be referrred forthwith for decision under the rules herein above set forth for the determination of that question, and under the recognized principles of international law not inconsistent therewith, and upon the evidence and arguments submitted as

aforesaid, with such additional statement of facts as may be appropriate, and such further printed argument on each side as may be desired, to an arbitrator to be agreed upon by the two governments, or, in case of a failure to agree, to be appointed by the , whose decision shall be final, and the line shall be laid down and marked by the said Commissioners in accordance therewith and as herein provided.

The arbitrator shall be requested to deliver, together with his award, a statement of all the costs and expenses incurred by him in connection with the arbitration, which shall forthwith be repaid by the two governments in equal moieties.

It is further agreed that the said Commissioners shall establish boundary monuments and ranges and buoys marking the course and location of the said line, and showing on which side of the boundary the several islands lying in said river belong, wherever in their judgment it is desirable that the boundary should be so marked.

The charts upon which the boundary is marked as aforesaid shall be in quadruplicate, and shall be certified and signed by said Commissioners, and two duplicate originals thereof shall be filed by them with each government and it shall also be the duty of said Commissioners to prepare in duplicate, and file with each government, a joint report under their hands and seals describing the line so marked by them and the monuments and range marks and buoys marking it.

The line so defined and laid down shall be taken and deemed to be the international boundary from the mouth to the source of the St. Croix River as established by treaty provisions and the proceedings thereunder as aforesaid.

Each government shall pay the expenses of its own Commissioner and his assistants, and the cost of monumenting and marking the boundary shall be paid in equal moieties by the tgo governments.

Article III.—The boundary from the source of the St. Croix River to the St. Lawrence River.

Whereas the remonumenting of the course of the boundary defined and laid down under the provisions of Articles I and IV of the treaty of August 9, 1842, between the United States and Great Britain has already been undertaken without a formal treaty agreement, but by the joint and concurrent action of the governments of the United States and Great Britain certain monuments between Vermont and Canada having been relocated in 1849, and the portion of said boundary extending between Hall's Stream and the St. Lawrence River in part having been remonumented in recent years and in part is now being remonumented under such action on both sides; and whereas the Commissioners appointed under Article VI. of the treaty of 1842 aforesaid were required to and did mark by monuments the land portion only of said line, and were not required to and did not mark by monuments the portions of the boundary extending along water courses, with the exception that the nationality of the several islands in the St. John River was indicated by monuments erected thereon and a series of monuments was placed by them along the edge of certain of the water courses to fix the general direction of the boundary, most of which monuments have since disappeared, but the entire boundary, including its course through the waterways as well as on land, was charted and marked on maps by the Commissioners under the provisions of Article VI above referred to, and the nationality of the respective islands in the St. John River was determined by them, as appears from the joint report filed by said Commissioners dated June 28, 1847, and the series of maps signed by said Commissioners and filed with their joint report, and whereas the portion of the line through the said waterways has not since been monumented or marked along its course by joint action of the two governments, and the monuments placed by said Commissioners along the land portion of the said boundary require repairing and renewing where such work has not already been done in recent years, and additional or supplementary intermediate monuments at convenient points are

required under modern conditions: therefore, in order to carry on and complete the work already undertaken as aforesaid, and to re-establish the location of said boundary and render thoroughly effective the demarcation of the said boundary as existent and established.

It is agreed that each of the High Contracting Parties shall appoint an expert geographer or surveyor as a Commissioner, and under the joint direction of such Commissioners the lost or damaged boundary monuments shall be relocated and repaired, and additional monuments and boundary marks shall be established wherever necessary in the judgment of the Commisioners to meet the requirements of modern conditions along the courses of the land portion of the said boundary, and where the said boundary runs through waterways it shall be marked along its course by buoys and monuments in the water and by permanent ranges established on the land, and in such other way and at such points as in the judgment of the Commissioners it is desirable that the boundary be so marked; and it is further agreed that the course of the entire boundary, as described in Article 1 of the treaty of 1842, and as laid down as aforesaid under Article 6 of that treaty, shall be marked by said Commissioners upon quadruplicate sets of accurate modern charts prepared or adopted by them for that purpose and that said charts so marked shall be certified and signed by them and two duplicate originals thereof shall be filed with each government, and said Commissioners shall also prepare in duplicate and file with each government a joint report or reports describing in detail the course of the boundary so marked by them, and the character and location of the several monuments and boundary marks and ranges marking it.

The line so defined and laid down shall be taken and deemed to be the international boundary as defined and laid down under Articles 1 and 6 of the said treaty of 1842.

It is further agreed that each government shall pay the expenses of its Commissioner and his assistants and the cost of marking and monumenting the boundary shall be paid in equal moieties by the two governments.

Article IV.—The boundary from its intersection with the St. Lawrence River to the mouth of Pigeon River.

The High Contracting Parties agree that without delay they will each appoint an expert geographer or surveyor to serve as Commissioners for the purpose of accurately ascertaining and re-establishing the location of the International boundary line, beginning at the point of its intersection with the St. Lawrence River near the forty-fifth parallel of north latitude, as determined under Articles 1 and 6 of the treaty of August 9th, 1842, between the United States and Great Britain, and thence through the Great Lakes and communicating waterways to the mouth of the Pigeon River, at the western shore of Lake Superior, in accordance with the description of such line in Article 2 of the Treaty of Peace between the United States and Great Britain, dated September 3, 1783, and a portion of such line in Article 2 of the Treaty of August 9, 1842, aforesaid, and as described in the joint report, dated 18th June, 1822, of the Commissioners appointed under Article 6 of the treaty of December 24, 1814, between the United States and Great Britain, with respect to a portion of said line and as marked on charts prepared by them and filed with said report, and with respect to the remaining portion of said line as marked on the charts adopted as treaty charts of the boundary under the provisions of Article 2 of the treaty of 1842, above mentioned, with such deviation from said line, however, as may be required on account of the cessation by Great Britain to the United States of the portion of Horse Shoe Reef in the Niagara River necessary for the lighthouse erected there by the United States in accordance with the terms of the protocol of a conference held at the British Foreign Office, December 9, 1850, between the representatives of the two Governments and signed by them agreeing upon such cession, and it is agreed that wherever the

boundary is shown on said charts by a curved line along the water the Commissioners are authorized in their discretion to adopt, in place of such curved line a series of connecting straight lines defined by distances and courses and following generally the course of such curved line, but conforming strictly to the description of the boundary in the existing treaty provisions, and the geographical co-ordinates of the turning points of such line shall be stated by the Commissioners so as to conform to the system of latitudes and longitudes of the charts mentioned below, and the said Commissioners shall mark the course of the entire boundary line located and defined as aforesaid by buoys and monuments in the waterways and by permanent range marks established on the adjacent shores or islands, and by such other boundary marks and at such points as in the judgment of the Commissioners it is desirable that the boundary should be so marked; and the line of boundary defined and located as aforesaid shall be laid down by said Commissioners on accurate modern charts prepared or adopted by them for that purpose, in quadruplicate sets, certified and signed by the Commissioners, two duplicate originals of which shall be filed by them with each government; and the Commissioners shall also prepare in duplicate and file with each government a joint report or reports describing in detail the course of said line and the range marks and buoys marking it, and the character and location of each boundary mark.

The line so defined and laid down shall be taken and deemed to be the international boundary as defined and established by treaty provisions and the proceedings thereunder as aforesaid from its intersection with the St. Lawrence River to the mouth of Pigeon River.

Each government shall pay the expenses of its own Commissioner and his assistants, and the cost of marking and monumenting the boundary shall be paid in equal moieties by the two governments.

Article V.—The boundary from the mouth of Pigeon River to the Northwesternmost point of the Lake of the Woods.

In order to complete and perfect the demarcation of the international boundary line between the United States and the Dominion of Canada from the mouth of Pigeon river, at the western shore of Lake Superior to the northwesternmost point of the Lake of the Woods, which boundary is defined in Article 2 of the Treaty of Peace between the United States and Great Britain dated September 3, 1783, and in Article 2 of the treaty of August 9, 1842, between the United States and Great Britain wherein is defined also the location of the said northwesternmost point of the Lake of the Woods and the greater part of the said boundary is marked on charts covering that section of the boundary adopted as treaty charts of the boundary under the provisions of Article 2 of the treaty of 1842 aforesaid, but has never been actually located or monumented along its course by joint action of the two governments and no joint survey of its course has been made since the survey under the direction of the Commissioners appointed under Article 7 of the treaty of December 24, 1814, between the United States and Great Britain, under whose directions the charts above mentioned were prepared.

It is agreed that each of the High Contracting Parties shall appoint, without delay, an expert geographer or surveyor as Commisisoners, who shall re-establish and fix the actual location of the said entire boundary described and charted as aforesaid and designate the side of the boundary upon which each island adjacent to the boundary belongs, it being mutually understood that the boundary, so far as practicable, shall be a water line and shall not intersect islands lying along its course, and the Commissioners shall mark such boundary along its course by monuments and buoys and range marks, and such other boundary marks as the Commissioners may determine and at such points as in their judgment it is desirable that the boundary shall be so marked; and it is further agreed that the course of the entire boundary

as described and laid down as aforesaid and as monumented by said Commissioners shall be marked by them upon quadruplicate sets of accurate modern charts prepared or adapted by them for that purpose, and that said charts so marked shall be certified and signed by them, and two duplicate originals thereof shall be filed with each government, and said Commissioners shall also prepare in duplicate and file with each government a joint report or reports describing in detail the course of the boundary so marked by them and the character and location of the several monuments and boundary marks and ranges marking it.

The line so defined and laid down shall be taken and deemed to be the international boundary as defined and established under the aforesaid treaties from the mouth of Pigeon River to the northwesternmost point of the Lake of the Woods.

It is further agreed that each government shall pay the expenses of its own commissioner and his assistants, and that the cost of marking and monumenting the boundary shall be paid in equal moieties by the two governments.

Article VI.—The boundary from the northwesternmost point of the Lake of the Woods to the summit of the Rocky Mountains.

In order to complete and render thoroughly effective the demarcation of the international boundary between the United States and the Dominion of Canada from the northwesternmost point of the Lake of the Woods to the summit of the Rocky mountains, which boundary, according to existing treaties runs due south from said northwesternmost point to the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude and thence along that parallel to the summit of the Rocky Mountains, and has been surveyed and charted and monumented as appears from the series of twenty-four sectional maps covering this portion of the boundary prepared and filed by the joint Commission appointed for that purpose by joint action of the two governments in 1872.

It is agreed that each of the High Contracting Parties shall appoint an expert geographer or surveyor as Commissioner and under the joint direction of such Commissioners lost or damaged monuments along the course of said boundary shall be relocated and repaired and additional monuments and boundary marks shall be established wherever necessary, in the judgment of the Commissioners, to meet the requirements of modern conditions and to render more effective the demarcation of the existent boundary established under the treaty provisions and proceedings thereunder as aforesaid; and it is further agreed that in carrying out these provisions the said Commissioners shall observe the agreement stated in the protocol of the final meeting, dated May 29, 1878, of the Joint Commission aforesaid, which is as follows:

'2. In the intervals between the monuments along the parallel of latitude, it is agreed that the line has the curvature of a parallel of 49° north latitude; and that such characteristic shall determine all questions that may hereafter arise with reference to the position of the boundary at any point between neighbouring monuments.

'3. It is further agreed that in the event of any of the said three hundred and eighty-eight monuments or marks being obliterated beyond the power of recognition the lost site or sites shall be recovered by their recorded position relatively to the next neighbouring unobliterated mark or marks.'

It is further agreed that the said Commissioners shall mark upon quadruplicate sets of accurate modern charts prepared or adopted by them for that purpose the location of such additional boundary monuments and marks as shall be established by them along the course of the said boundary, and two duplicate originals thereof shall be filed with each government, and said Commissioners shall also prepare in duplicate and file with each government a joint report describing in detail the work done by them in replacing and repairing lost or damaged monuments and the character and location of the several monuments and boundary marks placed by them along said boundary.

The monuments and marks so established and described by them shall be taken and deemed to be the boundary monuments at the points indicated along the inter-

national boundary as defined by treaty provisions and the proceedings thereunder from the northwesternmost point of the Lake of the Woods to the summit of the Rocky Mountains.

It is further agreed that each government shall pay the expenses of its own Commissioner and his assistants, and that the cost of marking and monumenting the boundary shall be paid in equal moieties by the two governments.

Article VII.—General Provisions.

The Commissioners appointed under the provisions of this treaty shall proceed without delay to perform the duties assigned to them, but each Commissioner shall before entering upon his duties, make oath in writing that he will impartially and faithfully perform his duties as such Commissioner.

In case a vacancy occurs in any of the Commissions constituted by this treaty, by reason of the death, resignation, or other disability of a Commissioner before the work of such Commission is completed, the vacancy so caused shall be filled forthwith by the appointment of another Commissioner of the party on whose side the vacancy occurs, and the Commissioner so appointed shall have the same powers and be subject to the same duties and obligations as the Commissioner originally appointed.

If a dispute or difference should arise about the location or demarcation of any portion of the boundary covered by the provisions of this treaty and an agreement thereto is not reached by the Commissioners charged herein with locating and marking such portion of the line, they shall make a report in writing jointly to both governments or severally each to his own government, setting out fully the questions in dispute and the differences between them, but such Commissioners shall, nevertheless, proceed to carry on and complete as far as possible the work herein assigned to them with respect to the remaining portions of the line.

Article VIII.

This treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof and by His Britannic Majesty, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in Washington as soon as practicable.

In faith whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this treaty in duplicate and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done at Washington, the day of in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and seven.

P.C. 1842 M.

CERTIFIED copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 9th March, 1908.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had under consideration a despatch, dated 29th January, 1908, from His Majesty's Ambassador to the United States, transmitting a communication from Hon. Elihu Root, Secretary of State of the United States, in reply to a Minute of the Privy Council, approved by the Governor General on the 27th November, 1907, dealing with a draft treaty, prepared in the United States Department of State, for the more complete definition and demarcation of the international boundary between the United States and the Dominion of Canada, and proposing certain amendments to the wording of the draft.

The Minister of the Interior, to whom the said despatch was referred, states that Mr. Root assents, with some qualification, to all the amendments proposed in the minute, save one, and has embodied them, with some further suggestions, in a new draft which was enclosed in his communication to Mr. Bryce.

The exception referred to is the proposal made in the minute that the provisions of Article II with respect to the determination of the nationality of islands in dispute along the St. Croix River should be applied as well in the waters dealt with in the subsequent articles. Mr. Root points out that Article II differs from the following articles in that it provides for the delineation and demarcation, *de novo*, of a line which has not hitherto been either marked on the ground or drawn upon charts.

There is therefore possibility of doubt as to nationality of islands along the St. Croix River, whereas there should not be this doubt along those parts of the line which have already been laid down on charts by joint action of the two governments. He believes that the location of the line where it has heretofore been laid down can be accurately ascertained, and if so the Commissioners should not be permitted to change its location.

The Minister submits that it was not intended in the minute of November 27th that the Commissioners should be given power to change the location of the line where the evidence of the former survey was sufficient to determine the nationality of an island, but merely to provide for the opposite case. He believes, however, that such case is sufficiently covered by the general provisions of Article IX of the new draft for submission to the two governments for decision of any case of disagreement between the Commissioners. He would further observe that, since this provision is now placed among the general provisions of the treaty, it might be well to guard the special provisions for arbitration contained in Articles I and II by adding at the end of Article IX. the words, 'but without prejudice to the special provisions contained in Articles I and II regarding arbitration.'

With reference to the amendment suggested in the minute to that paragraph of Article I which deals with the location of the line on either side of the Lubic Narrows that the words 'in accordance with the established claims and rights of possession both equitable and legal on either side over such islands and fisheries' should be replaced by the words 'in accordance with the true meaning of the treaty of 1783 and the award of the Commissioners appointed in that behalf under the Treaty of Ghent, 1814,' Mr. Root assents to the proposed amendment, but suggests the addition of the words 'it being understood that any action by either or both governments or their representatives or by the local governments on either side of the line whether prior or subsequent to such treaties and award, tending to aid in the interpretation thereof, shall be taken into consideration in determining their true intent and meaning.'

The Minister submits that he sees no objection to this addition, except as regards the words 'or their representatives.' The word 'representatives' may carry a somewhat wide meaning, and it would not appear altogether desirable to recognize the power of an officer to bind his government in such a matter, unless he were a representative having authority in that behalf.

Since the act of a representative having such authority would be in effect the act of his government, the words 'or their representatives' appear unnecessary.

Articles VII and VIII of the new draft provide for the parts of the boundary line from the summit of the Rocky Mountains to the Gulf of Georgia, and from the 49th parallel to the Pacific Ocean respectively, provision for the delineation and demarcation of these parts of the boundary line having been added in accordance with the suggestions of the minute of 27th November.

These additional articles are similar in tenor to the previous articles, and provide for no change in the existing boundary except as regards a certain point of the boundary line from the 49th parallel to the Pacific Ocean. Whereas the charts prepared at the conference at Washington held on March 10th, 1873, in pursuance of the provisions of the treaty of May 8th, 1871, and the award of the Emperor of Germany thereunder, define the boundary line at a certain point as following a curved course passing through the middle point of the channel between Saturna Island and Patos

Island. It is proposed in the present draft to substitute for this curved line a line approximately north and south passing through the said middle point of the channel and intersecting the adjacent straight portions of the boundary line.

The Minister begs to report that he sees no objection to this change, and having carefully considered the whole of the new draft, he would recommend its acceptance, if amended as suggested above by omission of the words 'or their representatives' in Article I.

With reference to the filling of the blanks in Articles I and II, he would respectfully suggest that the President of The Hague Court of Arbitration be named as nominator of the arbitrator in case of final disagreement between the governments, and the period allowed for preparation of statements to be in each case six months.

The Committee on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior advise that a copy of this minute be transmitted to His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington as an expression of the views of Your Excellency's advisors.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

1842 M. (c.)

CANADIAN QUESTIONS.—NORTHERN BOUNDARY OF THE UNITED STATES.

DRAFT TREATY (AMENDED).

The United States of America and His Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, being desirous of providing for the more complete definition and demarcation of the international boundary between the United States and the Dominion of Canada, have for that purpose resolved to conclude a treaty, and to that end have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries:—

The President of the United States of America, Elihu Root, Secretary of State of the United States; and

His Britannic Majesty, Right Honourable James Bryce, O.M., his Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Washington;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, which were found to be in due and proper form, have agreed to and concluded the following articles:—

Article I.—The Boundary Through Passamaquoddy Bay.

The High Contracting Parties agree that each shall appoint, without delay, an expert geographer or surveyor to serve as Commissioners for the purpose of more accurately defining and marking the international boundary line between the United States and the Dominion of Canada in the waters of Passamaquoddy Bay from the mouth of the St. Croix River to the Bay of Fundy, and that in defining and marking said boundary line the Commissioners shall adopt and follow, as closely as may be, the line surveyed and laid down by the Commissioners appointed under Article II of the treaty of 1892, so far as said Commissioners agreed upon the location of said line, namely:—

(1) From a point at the month of the St. Croix River defined by the ranges established by them, by a connected series of six straight lines defined by ranges and cross ranges, to a point between Treat Island and Friar Head, likewise defined by ranges and cross ranges established by them; and also

(2) From a point in Quoddy Roads, defined by the intersection of the ranged passing through the position of the Beacon of 1886 and Lubec Channel Light, with a range established by them on the west shore of Quoddy Roads along the course of this latter range, which is about 80° 35′ east of true south, into the Bay of Fundy.

In ascertaining the location of the above-described line, the Commissioners shall be controlled by the indications of the range marks and monuments established along its course by said former Commissioners and by the charts upon which the said Commissioners marked the line as tentatively agreed upon by them.

The remaining portion of the line lying between the two above-described sections, and upon the location of which said former Commissioners did not agree, shall pass through the centre of the Lubec Narrows Channel between Campobello Island and the mainland, and; subject to the provisions hereinafter stated, it shall follow on either side of the said Narrows such courses as will connect with the parts of the line agreed upon as aforesaid, and such boundary shall consist of a series of straight lines defined by distances and courses; but inasmuch as differences have arisen in the past as to the location of the line with respect to Pope's Folly Island above Lubec Narrows and with respect to certain fishing grounds east of the dredged channel below Lubec Narrows, it is agreed that each of the High Contracting Parties shall present to the other within months after the ratification of this treaty a full printed statement of the evidence, with certified copies of original documents referred to therein which are in its possession, and the arguments upon which it bases its contentions, with a view to arriving at an adjustment of the location of this portion of the line in accordance with the true intent and meaning of the provisions relating thereto of the treaties of 1783 and 1814 between the United States and Great Britain, and the award of the Commissioners appointed in that behalf under the treaty of 1814; it being understood that any action by either or both governments or their representatives or by the local governments on either side of the line whether prior or subsequent to such treaties and award tending to aid in the interpretation thereof, shall be taken into consideration in determining their true intent and meaning. Such agreement, if reached, shall be reduced to writing in the form of a protocol and shall be communicated to the said Commissioners, who shall lay down and mark this portion of the boundary in accordance therewith and as herein provided.

In the event of a failure to agree within months after the date of exchanging the printed statements aforesaid, the question of which government is entitled to jurisdiction over such island and fishing grounds under treaty provisions and proceedings thereunder, interpreted in accordance with their true intent and meaning as above provided and by reason of any rights arising under the recognized principles of international law, shall be referred forthwith for decision upon the evidence and arguments submitted as aforesaid, with such additional statement of facts as may be appropriate, and an argument in reply on each side, to an arbitrator to be agreed upon by the two governments or in case of a failure to agree, to be appointed by the whose decision shall be final, and the line shall be laid down and marked by the said Commissioners in accordance therewith and as herein provided.

The arbitrator shall be requested to deliver, together with his award, a statement of all the costs and expenses incurred by him in connection with the arbitration, which shall forthwith be repaid by the two governments in equal moieties.

It is further agreed that if, under the foregoing provisions, the boundary be located through the channel to the east of the dredged channel above mentioned, the latter shall be equally free and open for the passage of ships, vessels and boats of both parties.

The entire boundary shall be marked by permanent range marks established on land and, if desirable in the opinion of Commissioners, by buoys in the water, and by such other boundary marks and monuments and at such points as the Commissioners

may determine to be necessary; but the said Commissioners shall proceed to define and mark and chart the portion of the line agreed upon by the former Commissioners under the treaty of 1892 aforesaid without waiting for the final determination of the location of the remaining portion of the line.

The course of the said boundary line as defined and marked as aforesaid shall be laid down by said Commissioners on quadruplicate sets of accurate modern charts prepared or adopted by them for that purpose, which charts shall be certified and signed by the Commisisoners, and two duplicate originals thereof shall be filed by them with each government; and they shall also prepare in duplicate and file with each government a joint report or reports under their hands and seals describing in detail the course and location of the boundary line and the range marks and monuments and buoys marking it.

The line so defined and laid down shall be taken and deemed to be the international boundary from the Bay of Fundy to the mouth of the St. Croix River, as established by treaty provisions and the proceedings thereunder.

Artice II.—The boundary from the mouth to the source of the St. Croix River.

Whereas Article II of the treaty of 1783 between the United States and Great Britain provides that a line drawn along the middle of the River St. Croix from its mouth in the Bay of Fundy to its source shall be, between those points, the international boundary between the United States and the British possessions in North America, and the identity of the River St. Croix has been determined by the Commissioners appointed for that purpose under Article V of the treaty of 1794 between the United States and Great Britain, and the location of the mouth and the source of said river has been duly established, and the course of said river has been described, surveyed, and charted by said Commissioners, as appears from their joint report dated the 25th day of October, 1798, and from the chart or plan of said river prepared and filed by them with said report, but said line of boundary along the middle of said river was not laid down by them on said chart or plan, and was not marked or monumented by them along the course of said river; and whereas, pursuant to an additional article, dated March 15, 1798, supplementing the privisions of the treaty of 1794 above referred to, a monument was erected by joint action of the two governments, marking the source of the River St. Croix, but said line of boundary through the River St. Croix has not otherwise been monumented and has never been laid down on charts by joint action of the two governments; therefore, in order to complete and render thoroughly effective the demarcation of the boundary described and established as aforesaid, it is agreed that each of the High Contracting Parties shall appoint without delay, an expert geographer or surveyor as a Commissioner, and the Commissioners so appointed shall jointly lay down upon accurate modern charts, to be prepared or adopted by them for that purpose, the line of boundary along the middle of the River St. Croix from its mouth to its source as defined and established by the existing treaty provisions and the proceedings thereunder, above referred to, with the agreed understanding, however, that the line of boundary through said river shall be a water line throughout and shall follow the centre of the main channel or thalweg as naturally existing, except where such course would change, or disturb, or conflict with the national character of an island as already established by mutual recognition and acquiescence, in which case the line shall pass on the other side of any such island, following the middle of the channel nearest thereto, or if the Commissioners find that the national character of any island is in dispute, the question of its nationality shall be submitted by them to their respective governments, with a chart or map certified jointly by said Commissioners, showing the depth and volume of the water at its high and low stages between such island and the river banks on each side and indi-

cating the course of the main channel of the river as it passes such island, together with a descriptive statement by said Commissioners showing the reasons for selecting such channel as the main channel; and in all such cases the High Contracting Parties agree that the location of the boundary with respect to each island in dispute shall be determined and settled in accordance with the following rules:—

(1) The nationality of each island in dispute shall be determined by the predominance of the claims established on either side to such island, arising from the exercise of jurisdiction and sovereignty over it, including such exercise of jurisdiction by the local governments on either side of the line.

(2) The burden of proving the nationality of any such island shall be upon the party seeking to change the general course of the boundary as above prescribed so as to include such island on its own side of the boundary.

(3) The selection by the Commissioners of the main channel passing such island shall not be conclusive upon the parties hereto and is subject to review, but the burden of proving the main channel to be other than the one selected shall be upon the party proposing the change.

The government proposing such change in the prescribed course of the boundary shall, upon the submission of the question of the nationality of any island or islands by the Commissioners as aforesaid, promptly present to the other government a printed statement, with certified copies of any original documents in its possession referred to therein, showing the grounds and arguments upon which its claim of jurisdiction and ownership with respect to such island rests. Unless an agreement is reached upon the presentation of such statement, the government to which such statement is presented shall within months after its receipt present in reply a similar statement showing the grounds and arguments upon which the claims of the other government are contested. If an agreement is reached between the two governments, it shall be reduced to writing in the form of a protocol and shall be communicated to the said Commissioners, who shall proceed to lay down and mark the boundary so as to leave such island on the side of the boundary to which it is shown it belongs, in accordance with the determination of its nationality arrived at as aforesaid.

In the event of a failure by the two governments to come to an agreement within months after the presentation of the printed statements in reply hereinabove provided for, then the question of the nationality of the islands in dispute shall be referred forthwith for decision under the rules hereinabove set forth for the determination of that question, and under the recognized principles of international law not inconsistent therewith, and upon the evidence and arguments submitted as aforesaid, with such additional statement of facts as may be appropriate, and such further printed argument on each side as may be desired, to an arbitrator to be agreed upon by the two Commissioners, or, in case of a failure to agree, to be appointed by the whose decision shall be final, and the line shall be laid down and marked by the said Commissioners in accordance therewith and as herein provided.

The arbitrator shall be requested to deliver, together with his award, a statement of all the costs and expenses incurred by him in connection with the arbitration, which shall forthwith be repaid by the two governments in equal moieties.

It is further agreed that the said Commissioners shall establish boundary monuments and ranges and buoys marking the course and location of the said line, and showing on which side of the boundary the several islands lying in said river belong, wherever in their judgment it is desirable that the boundary be so marked.

The charts upon which the boundary is marked as aforesaid shall be in quadruplicate and shall be certified and signed by said Commissioners, and two duplicate originals thereof shall be filed by them with each government, and it shall also be the duty of said Commissioners to prepare in duplicate, and file with each government, a joint

report under their hands and seals describing the line so marked by them and the monuments and range marks and buoys marking it.

The line so defined and laid down shall be taken and deemed to be the international boundary from the mouth to the source of the St. Croix River as established by treaty provisions and the proceedings thereunder as aforesaid.

Each Government shall pay the expenses of its own Commissioner and his assistants, and the cost of monumenting and marking the boundary shall be paid in equal moieties by the two governments.

Article III.—The Boundary from the Source of the St. Croix River to the St. Lawrence River.

Whereas the remonumenting of the course of the boundary defined and laid down under the provisions of Articles I and VI of the Treaty of August 9, 1842, between the United States and Great Britain has already been undertaken without a formal treaty agreement, but by the joint and concurrent action of the governments of the United States and Great Britain, certain monuments between Vermont and Canada having been relocated in 1849, and the portion of said boundary extending between Hall's Stream and the St. Lawrence River in part having been remonumented in recent years and in part is now being remonumented under such action on both sides; and whereas the Commissioners appointed under Article VI of the treaty of 1842 aforesaid were required to and did mark by monuments the land portion only of the said line, and were not required to and did not mark by monuments the portion of the boundary extending along water courses with the exception that the nationality of the several islands in the St. John River was indicated by monuments erected thereon and a series of monuments was placed by them along the edge of certain of the water courses to fix the general direction of the boundary, most of which monuments have since disappeared, but the entire boundary, including its course through the waterways as well as on land, was chartered and marked on maps by said Commissioners under the protection of Article VI above referred to, and the nationality of the respective islands in the St. John River was determined by them, as appears from the joint report filed by said Commissioners, dated June 28th, 1847, and the series of maps signed by said Commissioners and filed with their joint report; and whereas the portion of the line through said waterways has not since been monumented or marked along its course by joint action of the two governments, and the monuments placed by said Commissioners along the land portion of the said boundary require repairing and renewing where such work has not already been done in recent years, and additional or supplementary intermediate monuments at convenient points are required under modern conditions; therefore, in order to carry on and complete the work already undertaken as aforesaid, and to re-establish the location of said boundary and render thoroughly effective the demarcation of the said boundary as existent and established.

It is agreed that each of the High Contracting Parties shall appoint an expert geographer or surveyor as a Commissioner, and under the joint direction of such Commissioners the lost or damaged boundary monuments shall be relocated and repaired, and additional monuments and boundary marks shall be established wherever necessary in the judgment of the Commissioners to meet the requirements of modern conditions along the course of the land portion of the said boundary, and where the said boundary runs through waterways it shall be marked along its course by buoys and monuments in the water so far as may be practicable and by permanent ranges established on the land, and in such other way and at such points as in the judgment of the Commissioners it is desirable that the boundary be so marked; and it is further agreed that the course of the entire boundary, as described in Article I of the treaty of 1842 and as laid down as aforesaid under Article VI of that treaty, shall be marked by said Commissioners upon quadruplicate sets of accurate modern charts prepared or adopted by them for that purpose, and that said charts so marked shall

be certified and signed by them and two duplicate originals thereof shall be filed with each government, and said Commissioners shall also prepare in duplicate and file with each government a joint report or reports describing in detail the course of the boundary so marked by them, and the character and location of the several monuments and boundary marks and ranges marking it.

The line so defined and laid down shall be taken and deemed to be the international boundary as defined and laid down under Articles I and VI of the said treaty of 1842.

Article IV.—The boundary from its intersection with the St. Lawrence River to the mouth of Pigeon River.

The High Contracting Parties agree that the existing International Waterways Commission, constituted by concurrent action of the United States and the Dominion of Canada and composed of three Commissioners on the part of the United States and three Commissioners on the part of the Dominion of Canada, is hereby authorized and empowered to ascertain and re-establish accurately the location of the international boundary line beginning at the point of its intersection with the St. Lawrence River near the forty-fifth parallel of north latitude, as determined under Articles I and VI of the treaty of August 9, 1842, between the United States and Great Britain, and thence through the Great Lakes and communicating waterways to the mouth of Pigeon River, at the western shore of Lake Superior, in accordance with the description of such line in Article II. of the Treaty of Peace between the United States and Great Britain, dated September 3, 1783, and of a portion of such line in Article II of the treaty of August 9, 1842, aforesaid, and as described in the jooint report, dated June 18, 1882, of the Commissioners appointed under Article VI of the treaty of December 24, 1814, between the United States and Great Britain, with respect to a portion of said line and as marked on charts prepared by them and filed with said report, and with respect to the remaining portion of said line as marked on the charts adopted as treaty charts of the boundary under the provisions of Article II of the treaty of 1842, above mentioned, with such deviation from said line, however, as may be required on account of the cession by Great Britain to the United States of the portion of Horse Shoe Reef in the Niagara River necessary for the lighthouse erected there by the United States in accordance with the terms of the protocol of a conference held at the British Foreign Office, December 9, 1850, between the representatives of the two governments and signed by them agreeing upon such cession; and it is agreed that wherever the boundary is shown on said charts by a curved line along the water the Commissioners are authorized in their discretion to adopt, in place of such curved line, a series of connecting straight lines defined by distances and courses and following generally the course of such curved line, but conforming strictly to the description of the boundary in the existing treaty provisions, and the geographical co-ordinates of the turning points of such line shall be stated by said Commissioners so as to conform to the system of latitudes and longitudes of the charts mentioned below, and the said Commissioners shall mark the course of the entire boundary line located and defined as aforesaid, by buoys and monuments in the waterways, so far as may be practicable, and by permanent range marks established on the adjacent shores or islands, and by such other boundary marks and at such points as in the judgment of the Commissioners it is desirable that the boundary should be so marked; and the line of the boundary defined and located as aforesaid shall be laid down by said Commissioners on accurate modern charts prepared or adopted by them for that purpose, in quadruplicate sets, certified and signed by the Commissioners, two duplicate originals of which shall be filed by them with each government; and the Commissioners shall also prepare in duplicate and file with each government a joint report or reports describing in detail the course

of said line and the range marks and buoys marking it, and the character and location of each boundary mark.

The majority of the Commissioners shall have power to render a decision.

The line so defined and laid down shall be taken and deemed to be the international boundary as defined and established by treaty provisions and the proceedings thereunder as aforesaid from its intersection with the St. Lawrence River to the mouth of Pigeon River.

Article V.—The boundary from the mouth of Pigeon River to the northwesternmost point of the Lake of the Woods.

In order to complete and perfect the demarcation of the international boundary line between the United States and the Dominion of Canada from the mouth of Pigeon River at the western shore of Lake Superior, to the northwesternmost point of the Lake of the Woods, which boundary is defined in Article II of the Treaty of Peace between the United States and Great Britain dated September 3, 1783, and in Article II of the Treaty of August 9, 1842, between the United States and Great Britain, wherein is defined also the location of the said northwesternmost point of the Lake of the Woods, and the greater part of the said boundary is marked on charts covering that section of the boundary adopted as treaty charts of the boundary under the provisions of Article II of the treaty of 1842 aforesaid, but has never been actually located or monumented along its course by joint action of the two governments, and no joint survey of its course has been made since the survey under the direction of the Commissioners appointed under Article VII of the Treaty of December 24, 1814, between the United States and Great Britain, under whose direction the charts above mentioned were prepared.

It is agreed that each of the High Contracting Parties shall appoint, without delay, an expert geographer or surveyor as Commissioners, who shall re-establish and fix the actual location of said entire boundary described and charted as aforesaid, and designate the side of the boundary upon which each island adjacent to the boundary belongs, it being mutually understood that the boundary, so far as practicable, shall be a water line and shall not intersect islands lying along its course, and the Commissioners shall mark such boundary along its course by monuments and buoys, so far as may be practicable, and range marks, and such other boundary marks as the Commissioners may determine, and at such points as in their judgment it is desirable that the boundary shall be so marked; and it is further agreed that the course of the entire boundary as described and laid down as aforesaid and as monumented by said Commissioners shall be marked by them upon quadruplicate sets of accurate modern charts prepared or adopted by them for that purpose, and that said charts so marked shall be certified and signed by them and two duplicate originals thereof shall be filed with each government, and said Commissioners shall also prepare in duplicate and file with each government a joint report or reports describing in detail the course of the boundary so marked by them and the character and location of the several monuments and boundary marks and ranges marking it.

The line so defined and laid down shall be taken and deemed to be the international boundary as defined and established under the aforesaid treaties from the mouth of Pigeon River to the northwesternmost point of the Lake of the Woods.

Article VI.—The boundary from the northwesternmost point of the Lake of the Woods to the summit of the Rocky Mountains.

In order to complete and render thoroughly effective the demarcation of the international boundary between the United States and the Dominion of Canada from the northwesternmost point of the Lake of the Woods to the summit of the Rocky Mountains, which boundary, according to existing treaties, runs due south

from said northwesternmost point to the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude and thence along that parallel to the summit of the Rocky Mountains, and has been surveyed and charted and monumented as appears from the series of twenty-four sectional maps covering this portion of the boundary prepared and filed by the joint Commission appointed for that purpose by joint action of the two governments, 1872.

It is agreed that each of the High Contracting Parties shall appoint an expert geographer or surveyor as a Commissioner, and under the joint direction of such Commissioners lost or damaged monuments along the course of said boundary shall be relocated and repaired and additional monuments and boundary marks shall be established wherever necessary in the judgment of the Commissioners, to meet the requirements of modern conditions and to render more effective the demarcation of the existent boundary established under the treaty provisions and proceedings thereunder as aforesaid; and it is further agreed that in carrying out these provisions the said Commisioners shall observe the agreement stated in the protocol of the final meeting, dated May 29, 1876, of the joint Commission aforesaid, which is as follows :—

'2. In the intervals between the monuments along the parallel of latitude, it is agreed that the line has the curvature of a parallel of 49° north latitude; and that such characteristic shall determine all questions that may hereafter arise with reference to the position of the boundary at any point between neighbouring monuments.

'3. It is further agreed that, in the event of any of the said three hundred and eighty-eight monuments or marks being obliteraated beyond the power of recognition, the lost site or sites shall be recovered by their recorded position relatively to the next neighbouring unobliterated mark or marks.'

It is further agreed that the said Commissioners shall mark upon quadruplicate sets of accurate modern charts prepared or adopted by them for that purpose the entire course of the said boundary and the location of the boundary monuments and marks established along the course of said boundary, and two duplicate originals thereof shall be filed with each government, and said Commissioners shall also prepare in duplicate and file with each government a joint report describing in detail the work done by them in replacing and repairing lost or damaged monuments and the character and location of the several monuments and boundary marks placed by them along said boundary.

The line so laid down and defined shall be taken and deemed to be in the international boundary as defined by treaty provisions and the proceedings thereunder as aforesaid from the northwesternmost point of the Lake of the Woods to the summit of the Rocky Mountains.

Article VII.—The Boundary from the Summit of the Rocky Mountains to the Gulf of Georgia.

Whereas, by concurrent action of the Government of the United States and the Government of Great Britain in 1902 and 1903, Commissioners were designated to act jointly for the purpose of renewing lost or damaged monuments and placing additional monuments where such were needed throughout the course of the boundary along the 49th parallel of north latitude, from the summit of the Rocky Mountains westward to the eastern shore of the Gulf of Georgia, as defined in Article I of the Treaty of June 15, 1846, between the United States and Great Britain and as marked out by monuments along its course and laid down on a series of charts, seven in number, by a Joint Commissiion organized in 1858 for that purpose and composed of two Commissioners appointed one by each government, which charts, duly certified and authenticated in duplicate by said Commissioners, were approved and adopted by the two governments, as appears from the declaration in writing to that effect signed on February 24, 1870, at Washington by duly authorized Plenipotentiaries of the respec-

tive governments, and it appearing that the remonumenting of this line by the Commissioners first above-referred to is now approaching completion;

It is hereby agreed by the High Contracting Parties that when such work is completed the entire course of said boundary showing the location of the boundary monuments and marks established along the course of the boundary, shall be marked upon quadruplicate sets of accurate modern charts prepared or adopted for that purpose, and the said Commissioners, or their successors, are hereby authorized and required to so mark the line and designate the monuments on such charts, two duplicate originals of which shall be filed with each government, and the said Commissioners, or their successors shall also prepare in duplicate and file with each government a joint report describing in detail the work done by them in replacing and repairing lost or damaged monuments and the character and location of the several monuments and boundary marks placed by them along said boundary.

The line so laid down and defined shall be taken and deemed to be the international boundary as defined and established by treaty provisions and the proceedings thereunder as aforesaid, from the summit of the Rocky Mountains to the eastern shore of the Gulf of Georgia.

Article VIII.—The boundary from the forty-ninth parallel to the Pacific Ocean.

The High Contracting Parties agree that each shall appoint without delay an expert geographer or surveyor to serve as Commissioners for the purpose of delineating upon accurate modern charts, prepared or adopted by them for that purpose, the international boundary line between the United States and the Dominion of Canada from the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude along the middle of the channel which separates Vancouver's Island from the mainland and the middle of the Haro Channel and of Fuca's Straits to the Pacific Ocean, as defined in Article I of the treaty of June 15, 1846, between the United States and Great Britain, and as determined by the award made on October 21, 1872, by the Emperor of Germany as arbitrator pursuant to the provisions of Articles XXXIV-XLIV of the treaty of May 8, 1871, between the United States and Great Britain, and as traced out and marked on a quadruplicate set of charts prepared for that purpose and agreed upon and signed by the duly authorized representatives of the respective governments, as appears from the protocol of a conference at Washington on March 10, 1873, between such representatives which was signed by them on that date, and as defined by them in a written definition of said boundary signed by them and referred to in and attached to said protocol, and it is agreed that the said Commissioners shall adopt in place of the curved line passing between Saturna Island and Patos Island as shown on said charts a straight line running approximately north and south through a point midway between the eastern point of Saturna Island and the western point of Patos Island and intersecting the prolongations of the two straight lines of the boundary now joined by a curved line. The entire line thus laid down shall consist of a series of connecting straight lines defined by distances and courses; and the Commissioners are authorized to select and establish such reference marks on shore as they may deem necessary for the proper definition and location on the water of the boundary aforesaid. A quadruplicate set of such charts, showing the lines so laid down and marked by them and the location of the several marks or monuments selected or established by them along its course shall be signed by them and two duplicate originals thereof shall be filed by them with each government, and the Commissioners shall also prepare in duplicate and file with each government a joint report, or reports, describing in detail the course of said line and the boundary marks and their location along its course.

The line so defined and laid down shall be taken and deemed to be the international boundary, as defined and established by treaty provisions and the proceedings thereunder as aforesaid, from the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude along the

middle of the channel which separates Vancouver's Island from the mainland and the middle of Haro Channel and of Fuca's Straits to the Pacific Ocean.

Article IX.—General Provisions.

It is further agreed that each government shall pay the expenses of its own Commissioner and his assistants, and that the cost of marking and monumenting the boundary shall be paid in equal moieties by the two governments.

The Commissioners appointed under the provisions of this treaty shall proceed without delay to perform the duties assigned to them, but each Commisisoner shall, before entering upon his duties, make oath in writing that he will impartially and faithfully perform his duties as such Commisisoner.

In case a vacancy occurs in any of the Commissions constituted by this treaty, by reason of the death, resignation, or other disability of a Commissioner, before the work of such Commission is completed, the vacancy so caused shall be filled forthwith by the appointment of another Commissioner by the party on whose side the vacancy occurs, and the Commissioner so appointed shall have the same powers and be subject to the same duties and obligations as the Commissioner originally appointed.

It is understood that under the foregoing Articles the same persons will be appointed to carry out the delimitation of boundaries in the several sections aforesaid, other than section IV, unless the contracting Powers agree that for purposes of greater dispatch, or any other sufficient reason, two other persons should be appointed as Commissioners to do the work in any one or more of these sections.

If a dispute or difference should arise about the location or demarcation of any portion of the boundary covered by the provisions of this treaty and an agreement with respect thereto is not reached by the Commissioners charged herein with locating and marking such portion of the line, they shall make a report in writing jointly to both governments, or severally each to his own government, setting out fully the questions in dispute and the differences between them, but such Commissioners shall, nevertheless, proceed to carry on and complete as far as possible the work herein assigned to them with respect to the remaining portions of the line.

In case of such a disagreement between the Commissioners the two governments shall endeavour to agree upon an adjustment of the questions in dispute, and if an agreement is reached between the two governments, it shall be reduced to writing in the form of a protocol, and shall be communicated to the said Commissioners, who shall proceed to lay down and mark the boundary in accordance therewith, and as herein provided.

Article X.

This treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by His Britannic Majesty; and the ratifications shall be exchanged in Washington as soon as practicable.

In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this Treaty in duplicate and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done at Washington the day of in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven.

P.C. 1945 M.

CERTIFIED copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Administrator on the 1st April, 1908.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had under consideration a Despatch, dated 12th March, 1908, from His Majesty's Ambassador to the United States, stat-

ing that he has laid the views concerning the Draft Treaty for the Delimitation of Boundaries, which were embodied in the Minute of Council of the 9th March, 1908, before the Secretary of State for the United States, and reporting certain suggestions which he has received from Mr. Root in response.

The Minister of the Interior, to whom the said Despatch was referred, submits that, referring to the suggestion of the Minute that the words "of their representatives," occurring in a certain place in Article 1, of the new draft, be omitted, Mr. Root suggests that the objection to these words might be met by the addition, after the word "representatives," of the words "authorized in that behalf." Mr. Root also suggests that, whereas the Minute proposed the 'President of the Hague Court' as the proper person to nominate the arbitrators, provided for, under certain contingencies, in Articles 1 and 2 of the draft, it would be better to provide for the arbitrators "to be appointed in the manner provided by Article 45 of the Hague Convention of 1907."

The Minister having carefully considered these suggestions respectfully recommends that they be concurred in, and that His Majesty's Ambassador to the United States be informed accordingly.

The Committee advise that Your Excellency be pleased to forward a copy hereof to His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington, for the information of the United States Government.

All which is respectfully submitted for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

S10.

CERTIFIED copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Administrator on the 14th April, 1908.

On a report, dated 1st April, 1908, from the Minister of the Interior with reference to a Despatch from His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington, dated 30th October, 1907, submitting for the consideration of the Dominion Government a proposal by the United States Government that joint action be taken for the reservation of a strip of land sixty feet wide on each side of the Canada-Alaska Boundary line under similar conditions to that formerly established along the Mexican boundary line by Proclamation of the President of the United States.

The Minister of the Interior submits that in his opinion such a reservation will be of great service in the protection of the revenue and in the enforcement of the law generally, and he therefore recommends that with a view to the prevention of the erection of buildings or permanent structures or works on or close to the boundary line, except railways, aqueducts, bridges, canals, ditches and other works of a public character, and except buildings or permanent structures or works properly connected with such railways, aqueducts, bridges, canals and other works of public character, he be authorized to reserve the land within a strip sixty feet wide along the boundary line between Canada and Alaska from sale, lease and entry so far as the lands in question are vested in the Dominion.

The Minister points out that the title to wild lands adjacent to the Canada-Alaska boundary line is vested in the Dominion to the northward only of the sixtieth parallel of latitude. South of that parallel the lands lie in the province of British Columbia and the title to Crown lands is vested in the province. The Minister has reason to believe, however, that the province of British Columbia will be willing to give its co-operation.

In connection with the subject the Minister of the Interior desires to suggest consideration of the possibility of making a similar reservation along other parts of the common boundary line, which, besides extensive stretches of water boundary, comprises some 1,900 miles on land.

Of the 1,300 miles or thereabouts from the Straits of Georgia to the Lake of the Woods, some 400 miles lie west of the summit of the Rocky Mountains. Along this distance the Minister understands that the Government of British Columbia has already reserved a strip 66 feet wide, wherever the land has not already been disposed of along the international boundary line. East of the Rocky Mountains, under the original surveys made by the Dominion Government road allowances were left adjoining the boundary. These road allowances are no longer under the control of the Dominion Government, having now passed under the jurisdiction of the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

The four provinces mentioned would doubtless agree to make the road allowances and the reservation permanent, though to secure that end concurrent agreement by the United States, or by the several states affected, to reserve a similar strip would appear to be desirable.

The Minister states that along the line from the St. Lawrence River to the St. Croix, the natural difficulty of enforcing the laws of the two countries along an extensive boundary line is enhanced by the fact that the property adjacent to the line, on both sides, has passed into private hands, and at many points there exist so-called 'line-houses' which stand close to or upon the line, and which in many instances, as has been charged, have been used for smuggling, or for evasion of law, to a serious extent. While it may not be practicable, by reason of the expense which it would involve, to apply the effective remedy of removing these houses altogether, it is a matter for consideration whether there are any steps which the two governments could take to prevent the erection in future of further houses of this kind.

The Committee concurring in the foregoing advise that His Excellency be moved to forward a copy hereof to His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington, with a request that he inform the Government of the United States that the Dominion Government is in full accord with the principle of their proposal, and will take steps to give effect to the reservation along the frontier of the Yukon Territory, an dthat he further call attention to the suggestions herein contained relative to other parts of the International Boundary line.

All which is respectfully submitted for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P.C. 1722 M.

CERTIFIED copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 25th November, 1907.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had under consideration a Despatch dated 30th October, 1907, from His Majesty' Ambassador at Washington with a copy of a note received from the United States Government proposing the reservation of a strip of land along the Alaskan frontier, under similar conditions to that established along the Mexican boundary line.

The Minister of Customs to whom the said Despatch was referred states that such a reservation would be of great advantage in the prevention of smuggling under cover of 'line stores' and other buildings adjoining the boundary, and would be in the best interests of both countries.

The Minister recommends that His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington be advised that the Dominion Government is disposed, so far as within its power, to reach an understanding with the Government of the United States for the simultaneous reservation of a strip of land sixty feet wide on each side of the boundary, so that it may be kept free from obstruction, as a protection against smuggling goods between the two countries.

The Committee concurring in the aforesaid recommendation advise that His Excellency be moved to forward a copy hereof to His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington.

All which is respectfully submitted for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

100017

Gov.Doc. Canada. Parliament.
Can Sessional papers. Vol.42, 1907-8.

University of Toronto
Library

DO NOT
REMOVE
THE
CARD
FROM
THIS
POCKET

Acme Library Card Pocket
Under Pat. "Ref. Index File"
Made by LIBRARY BUREAU